



NursultanNazarbayev: Kazakhstan's social modernization: Twenty Steps to a society of universal labor

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The global trend of social modernization

Kazakhstan overcame a 20-year milestone.

The country opened up new prospects. However for several years now the world's unrest. The crisis at the global level is not overcome and the international community is in a state of hard turbulence.

The modern world began in the extreme degree of inter-related with all the pluses and minuses. It is a reality to be reckoned with everyone - and the big countries, and middle and small.

All this requires the state to verified social policy. And I have to keep social issues in control always return to them.

The focus of my attention is taking care of every citizen of Kazakhstan.

This is necessary because the social issues affect the lives and daily well-being of all citizens of our country.

During the years of Independence Kazakhstan established a solid foundation of the welfare state.

Objectively Kazakhstan came close to the quality level of social development of Central European countries.

Standards of living are rising steadily in Kazakhstan. But the essential question is how well our citizens use the fruits of stability and prosperity.

January 27 was made in Parliament with the Message of the people of Kazakhstan, "Socio-economic modernization is the main vector of development of Kazakhstan."

Kazakhstan is vitally important to find an optimal balance between economic success and providing public goods. It is in this I see a key task of socio-economic modernization.

In the Message 2012 I have given specific instructions to the Government and the state mechanism to work.

However, I am not satisfied with the pace and quality of the performance of my address.

Social issues can not be postponed "until later."

And this in turn requires an answer to the questions: what should be our Kazakhstan society in a global instability in the new century to resist the global winds?

What are our reserves and unrealized opportunities? And what else to do that social policy has become a stable and constructive?

Today was the apparent illusory concept of a consumer society, which was widely distributed to the 60-ies.

Today the whole world with great severity was convinced that this ideology of consumption was disastrous. It gave birth to the massive social dependence in the developed world and is one of the main causes of the global crisis.

This false idea that can not be realized not only worldwide but even in developed countries we can find a constructive alternative.

And this alternative is the idea of Universal Society of Labor.

This did not invent any particular ideology.

Eventually all the values of world civilization, all the economic and cultural wealth are created by human labor not virtual financial institutions.

Therefore it is a real productive work and we have to put in the foundation of our policy of social modernization.

The idea of Universal Society of Labor was was not invented in the clouds.

This is a practical pragmatic idea. It is to me so much closer, I began my career path as is well aware of Kazakhstan not in the office not as a "white collar" not on the floor but as a working-metallurgist. And this I tell you is the most real profession!

This school career is impossible to forget no matter how many years have passed.

Today the work is as a decisive factor in national terms of the XXI century in the context of global competition should be highlighted.

This is also said by simple Kazakhstans with whom I recently met in Taraz, Ust-Kamenogorsk and other regions.

These same ideas about the need to raise the prestige of the working man I read in letters of Kazakhstan, the responses from all over Kazakhstan on my message and the presentation at the

XIX session of the Assembly of the People where the emphasis was placed on the problem of social modernization.

Without exaggeration the theme of decent work in Kazakhstan society caused a wide resonance and support.

Are there any risks of the modernization process?

Social modernization today requires a clear understanding of the possible challenges and risks. It should be understood not only by the civil servants of all ranks, but the whole society, all the people for whom social modernization is implemented.

First. We must take into account that economic and social modernization have to go as synchronous.

New production, new systems of education and science, the development of the middle class, the expansion of social security will cause large changes in the consciousness of Kazakhstan. And it will require timely adjustments of the entire system of social relations.

Second. As international experience shows the process of modernization was accompanied by increased activity of citizens, the disclosure of their creative potential. So it will expand people's desire to actively defend their rights and freedoms, increase the degree of self-organization of society.

Third. In Kazakhstan the state is the initiator and main driving force of the process of social modernization.

Today it is important to cultivate in society from the earliest stages of the educational process in schools the provision that the state is not an endless donor and partner, which creates conditions for the growth of welfare of citizens.

The strategy of the state is constructed in the area of social protection and social progress.

This means that the dependency is not allowed.

Only in this case the Kazakh society will be able to overcome the inertia of paternalism.

Fourth. A major barrier to social modernization is a common phenomenon as a social infantilism.

At its core - a perverse motivation to work, "imposed" in the initial period of transition "wild capitalism," the 90-ies.

It is erected in the absolute wrong formula to achieve well-being - "to work less - earn more," "make money out of thin air," etc.

Homebrew philistinism, combined with the social infantilism, can become a brake upgrade.

Fifth. Social modernization in Kazakhstan against the background of the integration processes within the EEA.

During the years of independent development of a number of parameters of reforming social Kazakhstan has successfully surpassed the CIS countries, and went further than his partner. This applies to pensions, banking, credit and financial systems, housing, education and some health and social security.

We largely reduced the level of dependency. Therefore, Kazakhstan as a leader of social reform is important to take the initiative and develop a holistic model of social modernization, appealing to all our partners in the Eurasian integration.

It is important to not only take into account all the challenges in building modernization policy, but also to develop measures of refraction of the situation.

Everyone, regardless of profession and position, must ask ourselves: what I did to overcome the inertia of the first in itself?

Social modernization: goal, objectives, principles

Message 2012 gave a strong start the modernization process in the social sphere. However, in practice, until the "opened" only the top layer of issues that require further action.

It is therefore important to define a common understanding of the process of social modernization, which all public bodies must follow. And this understanding must, of course, be accessible to all people.

I want to share my vision.

Today, the purpose and meaning of social modernizatsiisosto is to prepare society for life in the new industrial and innovation-based economy, to find the optimal balance between the economic development of Kazakhstan's forced wide and the provision of public goods, to establish social relations based on principles of law and justice.

What are the main problems to be solved within the framework of the modernization process? This list may seem dry and long, but it should be marked.

- It is advisable to adopt and enforce laws fair and clear legal rules preventing, managing and resolving conflict, as well as the entire system of social relations.
- It is necessary to develop and implement a system of quality standards for social and professional qualifications of Kazakhstan, especially the economically active population.
- It is important to create an effective model of social-labor relations based on partnership arrangements which will be public, private and professional associations.
- self-organization should be developed early in the life of Kazakhs, including local authorities, "modernize" the institutions of civil society, which should become effective tools for implementing social initiatives of citizens.
- It is necessary to significantly increase the information content of life of Kazakh society, to expand opportunities of Internet technology, as in informing citizens and strengthen the ongoing "feedback" of the state and the public.
- It is important to create conditions for continuous growth of the middle class, the birth and

development of the creative class - the main driving forces behind the innovation economy.

- To overcome such phenomena as social dependency and infantilism, to introduce a new motivation to work and well-being, based on the high responsibility of the individual and business partner interaction of all the subjects of labor relations with the state.
- An important aspect of modernization is the establishment of effective government in Kazakhstan, the control system of social processes, built "vertical" and "horizontal", with a professional corps of experts and managers at all levels of government.

It is on these tasks should be oriented all state agencies.

The success of the modernization process is largely dependent on whether the principles on which it will be.

First, the principle of evolution.

There should be no "rush ahead". All changes in the social sphere should correspond to the level of development and opportunities for Kazakhstan's economy.

The algorithm of the modernization process must be based on "moving up" backward areas, regions, sectors and social groups to existing standards and indicators of social development.

Secondly, the principle of shared responsibility.

Not only the state and all its levels of government, but private entities, all of society must share responsibility for the progress and results of social modernization.

For the success of the modernization is very important that every citizen has been helpful to his homeland. Modernization is necessary for all citizens of Kazakhstan. Only with this understanding can be achieved by a broad public consensus and success.

Thirdly, the principle of partnership participation.

All work must be based on close cooperation between government, business and citizens. The task of government is to ensure a rational balance between the interests of the state, society and the individual.

This is the true justice.

It is important to actively develop social partnership, to create conditions for increasing the participation of the private sector in the modernization of the country, especially the social sphere.

Fourthly, the principle of INCENTIVE.

The State shall create conditions so that Kazakhstan could improve their own quality of life. State social support is directed recipients to encourage them to work, creative and social activity.

Yes, the state will help where it is compulsory. But the fact that the strength to make himself a

citizen, he should do.

And this is true!

Once again, today the global trend of social development is to move to a "society of universal labor." Therefore, development of incentives for honest labor, the creation of the public to promote the achievements of labor - one of the cornerstones of the issues of social modernization in Kazakhstan. This I have said many times at meetings of Kazakhstan.

Fifth, the principle of professionalism.

All decisions must be thoroughly calculated and take into account the scientific-designed feasibility study on the basis of world experience.

It is this understanding of the objectives and principles should form the basis of the process of social modernization.

The specificity and consistency of social modernization

Social modernization requires a specific approach aimed at real tangible, positive change in society as a whole, each Kazakh family and every citizen of Kazakhstan.

Social modernization is not for "general government", it should serve to benefit each individual citizen.

Today is important, not just a "bottomless" financial investments in the social sphere.

We need concrete measures, legislative, organizational, ideological, informational impact on social relations in order to liberate them from outdated layers, as well as false social guidelines.

The modernization will be successful only if, first, will be sold through a nationwide concept and plan, and secondly, based on real economic developments, is entirely related to the forced industrial-innovative development.

Outside of the industrial-innovative development of any modernization is simply impossible.

It should be understood by everyone.

Order 1

Government together with the NDP "NurOtan" until April 1, 2013 must draft a Nationwide Concept of Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, based on the position of the Strategy "Kazakhstan-2030" and other strategic documents, which combines the question of development of Kazakhstan's social system and society tasks of economic modernization.

Agenda of social modernization in Kazakhstan should be conducted on the five main priorities.

1. Upgrading of social legislation

During the years of independence Kazakhstan has created a large-scale framework of social legislation.

All major areas education, health, culture, sports, activities of civil society and others are governed by special legislation.

Codified labor law, the legal framework of a system of social protection. However there are problems in the socio-legal system,.

Insufficiently involved in the existing reserves of Kazakhstan social legislation.

For example according to the Law "On education" for 9 years in the country has been a unified national testing. Its conduct is a mixed assessment in the community.

Each year, media reports of violations on the part of officials, and by the participants themselves UNT. And the severity of the issue is only strengthened.

One reason for this situation is in a weak legal regulation procedure UNT exercised only on the basis of rules approved by the Ministry of the meeting.

At the same time there are no provisions for legal liability for the impediments to the work of commissions of the UNT, interference testing by parents of students, teachers, officials, the use of communication facilities for testing tips for examinees, etc. But such facts are ! Hence, this situation must be resolutely corrected.

Another example: in 2011 the Law "On Mediation" out of court disputes and conflicts. However, practical measures to establish a nationwide system of mediation is not marked. Although the reserves of mediation can be used to neutralize labor conflicts.

Some laws are obsolete, or declarative, and for these reasons that do not effectively regulate the separate spheres of social relations.

Law "On Trade Unions" was adopted in 1993. It does not even have the concept of social partnership, the mechanism of the conclusion and implementation of collective agreements, etc. It is therefore not surprising that labor institutions in Kazakhstan is not always able to act as an effective tool for preventing and resolving labor disputes.

Well aware of the situation from the inside, I want to say that the workers feel worthy, the trade union movement should be on top.

Declarative inherent to the Law "On State Youth Policy", adopted in 2004. That's what I said in detail during the last session of the Assembly of Peoples of Kazakhstan.

A number of legislative rules do not work due to the lack of enabling legal acts, or lack of control over their execution.

For example, in the Labour Code is the norm for a trial period for new employees taken. However, sometimes it is brought to the point of absurdity. Uncommon practice for young graduates as "subjects" are working for a fixed period, without pay, but with a full workload, and even overtime.

Moreover, upon completion of the probationary period of 3-4 subjects, only one credited to the state, while the rest are "behind".

This is especially fond of non-governmental agencies and private entities, including subsidiaries

of large banks.

But this is pure exploitation of our youth!

However, no cases of apparent violations of labor legislation does not reveal the state labor inspectorate.

And this is just a few examples. I am sure that almost every social sector has a substantial reserve to improve its legal framework.

In this connection requires a thorough revision of social legislation for its efficiency, not only now but in the medium term.

ORDER 2

Government, together with the Parliament and the NDP "NurOtan" to the end of 2012 to make an inventory of national legislation in the social sphere, and to develop a draft concept for reforming it in line with the objectives of social modernization.

This work is important to connect all government agencies, as well as the governors of regions, which should make concrete proposals to enhance the effectiveness of existing laws and planned development of new laws.

In particular, under the new law on youth policy, social, employment areas is important to establish mechanisms of "social elevator" for young Kazakhs. We can not leave the situation with the youth on the course.

It requires legislation to the National System of professional qualifications.

Kazakh society needs a law on social standards and guarantees of social rights, which would contain the minimum key performance indicators.

Moreover, in the period of the next session of Parliament it is expedient to consider the most popular pieces of legislation. And we should make it a rule that new laws should comprehensively address the relevant issues have a direct effect, the expectations of Kazakhstan, to make people's lives easier and more comfortable to be understandable and accessible to all.

MPs must greatly intensify its work.

ORDER 3

Government with the Parliament and the NDP "NurOtan" in the period until the end of 2012 to develop and submit for approval a draft concept deeply researched plan of legislative work for the entire period of the fifth convocation of Parliament.

And all this updated legislation is not limited. The following instructions are formulated, and other specific legislation in the framework of the priorities of social modernization.

2. The formation of an effective model of social and labor relations

Without a doubt, the most urgent matter of social modernization is to create an effective model of social-labor relations.

At this all state agencies and the business community should pay special attention.

a) The development of employment

Over two decades of independence the scope of employment has undergone tremendous changes. The number of employed increased by more than 700 thousand people, reaching 8.4 million people.

Much of the population in 90 years "was a school of involuntary unemployment."

Many have shown the ability to self-employment, self-change of labor skills, become entrepreneurs, including through targeted support from the state.

Today we realize industrial innovation program.

This is the number one issue for the future of the country.

It creates new jobs. But we see that not all unemployed people seeking work. Unfortunately, psychology is that people would be better "taksovat" at the market, what will be a new qualification.

But if we want to become a competitive nation, we need to overcome this mentality! We must develop new skills and go to the factory for production. And the young and adult citizen of Kazakhstan does not have to sit still and all criticism, and seek to go where the jobs are, where you can - AL-RA-BO-thief!

In other countries people go to work far beyond the borders and without any warranties. And we are creating jobs, building a new facility in their own country. Therefore we must go where the jobs are. Because we are a mobile people!

Of the employed population one third are so-called "self-employed."

However, the method of estimating their numbers is arbitrary.

In this category there are the owners of private holdings with livestock (in fact, small-scale farmers), private carters on their own vehicles, the owners of several apartments that rent them out. A significant part of the self-employed account for able-bodied people who have unstable jobs.

So today it is important to implement measures aimed at ensuring the inclusion of self-employed in the real economy. These measures should take into account the prospects of development of infrastructure, facilities maps of industrialization.

The Government should address questions about the creation of new industrial facilities and innovative economy in the regions with an excess number of self-employed.

ORDER 4

Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to July 1, 2013:

- Develop a method of correlating the workforce in the group of self-employed, adequate to the

actual situation and prospects of employment;

- To improve the methodology for determining the unemployment rate to reflect the new methodology to determine the self-employed.

An important part of work on improving relations in the field of employment should be to raise legal literacy of all subjects of social and labor relations.

I want to stress that working people should not be out of the legal issues.

Parking at work, all must go into every paper, which they sign.

The adoption in 2007 of the Labor Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan was an important step in the legal support of the whole sphere of employment. However, many experts say the complexity of the language code for the perception of a wide range of employees.

I believe that to resolve this problem requires, first, the organization of legal tutoring employees may, at the expense of employers. Second, a massive propaganda work, commenting on the publication of materials in an accessible form setting forth the basis of labor law.

ORDER 5

Ministry of Labour and Social Protection:

- Until December 1, 2012 to study the organization since 2013, a system of universal education workers basic labor laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- To develop a draft publication and dissemination, including through the Internet and the official sites of state organs, a series of unified national guides to key provisions of the Labor Code and other legal acts regulating labor relations.

b) The national system of professional qualifications

I must admit that everyone, especially the young, want to see their future in a particular professional field. This is perfectly normal desire. A man purposefully going to the top, when she sees it.

It is therefore necessary to give impetus to the whole work to establish a National Qualifications Framework (NQF), which has not only a normative value, but, in essence, a "road map" for each profession.

NSC will "build" professional elevators in each specialty. At the same skilled workers should be included in the national system.

Fundamentals of the regulatory framework for the creation of the NSC formed with the introduction of amendments to the Labour Code in 2010. However, this process should be accelerated.

One of the most important moments in the emerging national system of qualifications is that the professional standards developed by the NSC, should be the benchmark for educational standards that apply to educational institutions for training. There should be no gap between the professional and educational standards.

In the single economic space, intended to establish a common market for labor, coordination is important for the development of national qualifications systems in three countries.

Order 6

Government of RK to July 1, 2013:

- Develop and adopt a plan of phased development of a national system of qualifications for the period up to 2020;

- To intensify efforts to establish an independent confirmation of qualification for university graduates and college.

c) Prevention, prevention and control of labor disputes

Today in Kazakhstan are not sufficiently developed regulatory mechanisms, prevention, and prevention of labor disputes and conflicts.

Of course, there is no ideal conflict-free society, but, nevertheless, we must strive to minimize such risks.

First, today we need to strengthen the control and safety at work.

The State Labor Inspectorate in accordance with the law, may exercise control at the request of employees or in a planned manner, warning the employer for the month ahead.

Relevance and the element of surprise is lost when such a test, which often gives employers a loophole to create the appearance of compliance with conditions.

This order does not meet the requirements of Kazakhstan ratified the ILO Convention "On the labor inspection in industry and commerce."

Why am I talking about this issue? This is not just a technical question. It lives!

After all, accidents, breaches of security, lack of discipline affects people in their most productive years. And they have families and children. So here it is necessary to restore order.

Second, inadequate legal responsibility for provoking social and labor conflict.

Often it becomes a party to the labor collective, triggered by a deliberate worsening of working conditions, disruption of production, delays in payment of wages, etc.

At the same time, neither the Labour nor the Administration nor the Criminal Code there are no articles on the responsibility for provoking a labor dispute with their employers, officials and other persons.

Forcing the strike, as well as late payment of wages to employees subject to a fine in the amount of 10-20 MCI, and failure to fulfill obligations under the collective agreement - a fine of 200 to 500 MCI.

ORDER 7

Government of RK to the end of 2012 godavnesti suggestions:

- On changes and amendments to the Law of RK "On State Control and Supervision" and the Labor Code to conduct inspections at facilities in accordance with ratified ILO Convention;
- The inclusion of Labor, Administrative and Criminal Codes of the provisions on liability for an intentional provocation of labor conflicts;
- To strengthen the administrative and criminal liability for incitement of social hatred, coercion to strike, late payment of wages, failure to comply with collective agreements and other offenses.

Third, we must build an efficient multi-level mechanism for regulating conflicts in labor relations.

The main causes of labor disputes can name two: the first - the alienation of workers from the issues of corporate governance, the second - the weakness of mechanisms for amicable settlement of disputes and conflicts.

Here we have the experience of some developed countries, the enterprises which are operating tips.

They include representatives of the workers and staff, as well as trade unions. Typically, they deal with many issues of status and working conditions, discusses the various issues of social and domestic workers.

It should be noted that the "people's IPO", which will enable employees to become minority shareholders of companies and enterprises, will also help to overcome the alienation of the workers and staff.

Now we began the process of direct "people's IPO", sold shares of the national company "KazTransOil". And in this regard can not be a superficial approach.

Government of the RK together with the National Welfare Fund "SK" should hold a large-scale analysis of the first experiences of "people's IPO", providing regular pre-economic and legal due diligence aktsioniruemyh national companies and bringing their results to potential minority.

Today it is necessary to intensify efforts to create and use structures and procedures of mediation, including in the sphere of labor relations.

Structures of mediation should be created in the national and large private companies. In the U.S., Australia and other countries up to one third of all disputes are settled prior to judicial intervention only in the framework of mediation procedures.

The state is now important proactive steps that will introduce a system of extra-judicial settlement of disputes and conflicts, including in the sphere of social and labor relations.

ORDER 8

Government of RK to the end of 2012:

- Together with the National Welfare Fund "SK" to conduct a large-scale analysis of the first

experiences of "people's IPO", providing regular pre-economic and legal due diligence aktsioniruemyh national companies and bringing their results to the potential of minority shareholders;

- Ensure the adoption of a regulation framework, aimed at the development of mediation;
- To initiate a National Conference of mediators in the development of the mechanism of court settlement of disputes and conflicts.
- Fourthly, it is necessary to modernize the institutions of trade unions.

One of the key partners in improving the state of labor relations are the trade unions. However, the current format of the largest trade union center - the Federation of Trade Unions of Kazakhstan (FIC) does not comply with the requirements of time, since it is based on the branch principle "of the Soviet model."

The essential point of concern is the inefficient legislation on trade unions. It sets out clear provisions on collective agreements, the responsibility of the parties for their implementation.

So now need decisive steps to modernize the labor movement, especially FIC.

ORDER 9

Government of RK to the end of 2012 to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the legislation on trade unions and to develop a bill to change.

3. Kazakhstan's standard of quality of life

Social modernization in Kazakhstan, and I am convinced, must be primarily aimed at improving the quality of life of all Kazakhstan, reducing the number of poor and prevent social exclusion.

This is especially important that the 2020 will not only economic growth but a massive change in social structure. In particular, the share of small and medium-sized businesses in the GDP is 40%. In the structure of employment share of skilled and reaches 40%.

In other words, the country formed a mass middle class.

Today, Kazakhstan has the potential and economic conditions in order to establish certain social standards of quality of life, including those guaranteed by the state.

At the same time I want to emphasize that each Kazakhstan should start with yourself, from your home town and village, to think about their health and lifestyle. Without this, no new quality of life will not come.

Every village and town has become a model of cleanliness, comfort, order. And every citizen of Kazakhstan - industrious and thrifty owner to preserve and augment what he has.

After all, why, for example, Europe is living richly? Because there has long learned the art of frugality. And we often want to each other, as they say, let the dust in the eyes. What kind of frugality!

In order to prevent social exclusion and consistently improve the quality of life appropriate to

develop appropriate legislation for social standards and safeguards.

Such a law should first have informed the minimum key parameters and indicators of quality of life, including wages, pensions and benefits, the amount of guaranteed health care, the mechanism of formation of the minimum consumer basket for a citizen of Kazakhstan, etc.

Kazakhstan's standard of quality of life should be carried everywhere - in the big city, and in a remote village.

It is necessary to increase the responsibility for carrying out the parameters of social standards, not only domestic but also foreign businesses operating in Kazakhstan.

And lawmakers should create a relevant legal framework. Private form of business does not give the right to establish their own "laws". It is therefore important to determine the degree of responsibility by law officials, employers for violations of these standards.

ORDER 10

Government of RK to July 1, 2013 to study in detail and make proposals for the introduction of minimum social standards and safeguards.

a) The standard of housing: affordability and comfort

Housing, house, apartment - for every citizen of Kazakhstan - is a primary issue, it is the solid foundation of privacy and a good climate in the family, without which the welfare and productive work are simply impossible.

Therefore, on my behalf has already implemented new large-scale program "Dostupnoezhile-2020" and "Upgrade Utilities".

It is important to improve the legislation for the development of rental housing market.

It is necessary to stimulate the creation of specialized companies to manage public housing rental fund, as well as to protect the rights of long-term tenants through the development of model contracts. All rental contracts of employment should be transparent and understandable. It is important to optimize the process of gathering documents to obtain rental housing.

Looking for new impetus for expanding the volume of individual housing construction, particularly around the future of urban agglomerations, company towns.

Here, the introduction of tax incentives, loans facilitated conditions for those who are willing and able to build their own house.

It seems necessary to create and fully develop the system of insurance of equity contributions to housing construction.

As part of modernizing housing is important to establish a unified national database on the status of networks and communal sector. Each region should develop plans for the modernization of utilities.

Governors must work to keep this under constant control. It is necessary to develop and implement standards for guaranteed water supply and sewerage, electricity, heat and other

utilities.

In the modernization of the housing program should include activities to establish "effective owner".

It is important that every owner of apartments actually participated in the management of buildings and felt the benefits of this program.

ORDER 11

Government RK do end in 2012 to develop and submit proposals for the further development of the rental market and stimulating individual housing construction.

b) Further steps to modernize the education system

The education system in general involves about one-third of the population of Kazakhstan. The most important thing here is that it is in the education system grow, are formed and grow our children. This concern to every family.

Therefore, one of the key factors for success of the modernization process is a successful update of the national education system.

The modernization of the education system in Kazakhstan is suitable for three main areas:

- 1) optimization of the educational institutions;
- 2) modernization of the educational process;
- 3) improving the efficiency and accessibility of educational services.

As part of optimization is necessary to strengthen the vertical continuous education. It is important to restore the logical relationship of all kinds of "age" of education as an integral elevator - preschool, primary, secondary, vocational, higher and postgraduate.

This is not to avoid significant gaps in the quality of educational services to public and private educational institutions.

The education system must remain national.

First, we must take steps to improve the quality of the directors in secondary education.

Secondly, it is necessary to establish control over compliance with state educational standards in private schools, colleges and universities, including international.

Third, it is important to optimize the process of higher education institutions. In Kazakhstan, there are 146 universities. Many do not provide adequate quality of production specialists.

Government should be in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to introduce the practice of development and publication of the National Five-Year Forecast of the Kazakhstan labor market. This document will become a guide for graduates of Kazakh schools in the choice of professions.

You should also conduct an audit of all existing institutions, and its follow-up to optimize the number by combining or eliminating some agencies.

Fourth, it is important to develop a dual vocational education. Need modern centers of applied qualifications that will overcome the shortage of mass professions.

ORDER 12

1. Government of RK to continue to optimize the number of universities and revocation of licenses for educational institutions that do not provide high-quality training.
2. Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Education and Science since 2014, to ensure the development of five-year forecasts for the labor market.

Today, Kazakhstan's educational system is not enough attention to the practical side of teaching process, accounted for little individual characteristics of students.

Failure is an issue of such methods of spiritual and moral upbringing of children, adolescents and young adults who have targetted at solving individual problems of their growing and successful socialization.

In essence, the entire educational process is based on outdated techniques. Such an important component of the educational process, as historical knowledge, is absolutely not configured to meet the challenges of becoming a person, a citizen and patriot. The reality is that students find the subject of the history of Kazakhstan, "boring", "not interesting", "confusing."

It is significant that, during the UNT in 2012, many of the contenders for a medal "Altynbelgi" "cut" it for "insulting" questions of national history.

In school courses are the foundations of the program of military training, security of life, built largely as a relic of the Soviet education system.

At the same time there is no innovative courses that students need today.

Where, for example, such important subjects as "The Kazakhstan Law" (it leads to a lack of legal nihilism and ignorance of youth), "Regional Studies" (and in fact a love for native land - is the foundation of patriotism), "Akmeology" techniques to achieve personal success, socialization?

Their absence leads to a significant part of social infantilizing young people, an inability to adapt to adult life, etc.

Some of the youth can easily become "prey" religious sects, extremists and criminal groups narkomanstvuyuschih. The main reason for all this - social infantilism, the inability to become an adult and mature citizen who is responsible for their own lives and well-being of his family.

So today it is important to fundamentally change the educational process.

Pressing question remains about the availability of educational services.

In this respect, is necessary to develop interactive forms of additional training.

However, I challenge posed by the development of interactive education, unfortunately, adopted

and implemented narrowly. Using the interactive whiteboard - it's not all online education.

The current on-line training should include the holding of elective courses in interactive mode, a direct online communication, and teacher trainees, and in the form of specially designed interactive educational software and games.

Natural attraction "generation-line" to the Internet, we must use to send in a positive direction, organizing online competitions, tournaments and training, etc.

An important issue is to expand access to the program "Bolashak" talented youth from all regions of the country, especially rural areas.

ORDER 13

Ministry of Education and Science:

- Starting with the 2013-2014 school year to provide for increased use of interactive forms of learning in the learning process in secondary schools and the introduction of special training programs on-line learning;
- An analysis of curricula, textbooks and teaching materials on the history of Kazakhstan, to take measures to modify the content and format of teaching the history of Kazakhstan in the schools;
- Make proposals to introduce a secondary, technical and professional institutions of higher education required courses, "Fundamentals of Occupational, personal and social success", "Kazakhstan's Law", "Local History".

c) Modernization of health and healthy lifestyles

For every citizen of Kazakhstan highest value - his health.

Therefore, all the years of independence, I pay close attention to the health of the people. This topic is always in my control.

As a result, built about 700 new health facilities, the park has been updated medical equipment. Approved Code of "Nation health and public health system," State program "SalamattyKazakstan."

Over the past 10 years the birth rate increased 25%, 11% reduced overall mortality.

During this same time, the financing of the health system has more than 10 times (from 1.9% in 2002 to 3.1% of GDP in 2011).

There are all conditions for the development of advanced medical technologies. In 2011 carried more than eight thousand surgical procedures on the heart. Operates about 180 telemedicine centers.

At the same time only in 2011 more than two thousand people complained about the quality of care, breach of the rules provide a guaranteed free medical care in the region.

There are cases of medical errors leading to injury and loss of patient lawsuits over this issue.

Need to increase the responsibility of local agencies for the conduct of effective health policies, develop measures to ensure legal and financial protection in case of medical errors.

On the other hand, there is the question of responsibility for the health of the people themselves. If the Kazakhs, especially men, were treated in time, their average age has risen life. However, many are negligent of their health, in fact, do not want to be healthy.

His personal health should form the first man himself. And the measures taken by the State will have a thousand times more effective if health care becomes a matter of each family.

The long-term issue of modernization - the development of this form of health insurance, under which responsibility for health is shared by three: the man, his employer and the state.

An important issue is the registration in the country a large number of drugs. Necessary to adopt a package of measures to improve the "drug" of literacy.

ORDER 14

Government of the RK:

- Until July 1, 2013 to study the introduction of a mandatory medical professional liability insurance for damage to the health of citizens in the absence of negligence, or negligence on the part of health care worker;

- Before the end of 2012 to implement effective mechanisms for raising public awareness regarding the use of medicines.

Every citizen of Kazakhstan must understand that without a healthy lifestyle, without moderate power, with no movement and sport can not survive for long.

It's a harsh fact of life. And if we want the average life expectancy in Kazakhstan was in Europe, you have to think about their health.

It is consistently create conditions for development of recreation, physical education and sports, in each locality, including those in rural areas and in every institution and enterprise. We must expand the extracurricular activities and a section of physical training in educational institutions.

ORDER 15

1. Government of RK to the end of 2012 to ensure the implementation of funding mechanisms from extra-budgetary funds extra-curricular sports clubs for schoolchildren.

2. Government of the RK together with the Agency for Sports and Physical Education to develop new forms of cooperation with non-governmental organizations, public associations through the state social order.

Among the Kazakh fans were welcomed by the participation of Kazakhstan in the Continental Hockey League.

Each game in the capital "Barys" is a nationwide impact. The boys go to whole classes of hockey.

This practice should be expanded to other sports.

It is necessary to explore the possibilities of participation of Kazakhstan in the major leagues teams championships in foreign countries. For example, in football.

But most importantly, I repeat - is the personal attitude of the person to their health and lifestyle.

It is impossible to get anyone. This should be an informed personal choice.

Today is also necessary to propose a new model of effective development of the National Lottery.

ORDER 16

1. Agency for Sport and Physical Education:

- To propose a new model of effective development of the National Lottery;

- Make proposals to increase the participation of Kazakh teams in higher leagues championships foreign countries (in various sports).

2. Agency for Sports and Physical Culture in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Information to make a proposal to establish a specialized sports TV channel.

3. Agency for Sports and Physical Culture in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Science to make proposals for the development of student and youth sport and the creation of student and youth clubs on the eve of Winter Universiade-2017 in Almaty.

d) Development of a system of social protection and adaptation of the population

Visible result of the growth of health is life expectancy of Kazakhstan, which means - an increase in the number of people of retirement, but of working age.

Now a number of countries revising approaches to pension provision in the direction of increasing the retirement age bracket. Note the asynchronous retirement age in the countries - participants of the EEA.

We need to develop mechanisms for the socialization of citizens belonging to the category of socially vulnerable population.

This is, first and foremost, people with disabilities and people with disabilities, members of large families, people approaching retirement age, etc.

Moreover, the main approach should be no custody of the state and create conditions that would help these citizens have faith in themselves, in their ability to socially useful work.

On this account should be special legislation, such as social work field.

It is important to establish a system nepaternalistskoy support large families and women raising young children.

And then we have some "smart" for employers to hire women taking just two statements - the admission and dismissal in case of pregnancy. It's a shame!

ORDER 17

1. Government of RK to September 1, 2012:

- Together with the NDP "NurOtan" to study the development of a special law "On Social Workplace";
- Within two months, in conjunction with the National Commission for Women and Family-Demographic Policy under the President to work out questions about the legal regulation of compensation to parents for payment of the cost of stay of children in kindergartens, depending on their number in the family, to women, to resume work after leave for child care, opportunities to improve their skills and get a new profession in demand at public expense, making the Tax Code of the provisions of the benefits of income tax for large families, and others.

2. The Government of the RK together with the Council for Youth Policy under the President:

- Provision in the Law on Amendments to the Law of RK "On State Youth Policy" legal definition of the status of young professionals, to a minimum package of social and other issues;
- Before the end of 2012 to develop specific measures to promote and attract young people to receive technical and vocational education and participation in the program of industrialization.

Particular direction - creating an effective system of adaptation of young Kazakhs to independent living, proactive work.

I have always stressed, and will emphasize the importance of the younger generation for the future of the country. The state is doing everything to make sure every young person has been in demand in the country.

Necessary to modernize the law on state youth policy. We need law on guarantees of employment and social package for young professionals, the youth organization of the order of practice.

Our young people should not live with illusions. Outside of Kazakhstan is not paradise. Nowhere, in any country in the world can never get everything at once.

We must work hard and realize his potential in his native Kazakhstan.

To do this, the state creates and will continue to create all conditions.

It is important to develop measures to promote and attract a wide number of Kazakh young people to receive technical and vocational education and participation in the program of industrialization.

4. Information and cultural component of social modernization

Social modernization in Kazakhstan comes to the global information age. This factor should be taken into consideration.

Modernization process must, first, to the entire state of Kazakh society in the information society, which completely fits into the trend of world development. And, secondly, to create an

information and cultural environment, which will be an important factor in the steady progress of the economy, social system and politics in Kazakhstan.

Information Technology in Kazakhstan are developing at a record pace. High rates of digitalization of the information space is - communication networks and media.

The number of Internet users only for 2011 in Kazakhstan grew by more than 2-fold, reaching 8.7 million people, which is higher than half the population. Almost Kazakhstan came to the general computerization of society.

Now it's time, taking into account the increasing role of information factor to develop the State Program "Information of Kazakhstan-2030", which I said in the report on the celebrations of the 20th anniversary of Independence of the country.

First. This strategic document is important to put the problem of practical implementation of "electronic government".

It is necessary to adopt specific legislation on the "electronic government", to develop standards for the provision of public electronic services.

Should be empowered to use information technology at the local level.

Should develop a three-level model scheme "electronic akimat": the area, the city area.

You can also explore the possibility of establishing a system of electronic evaluation of the effectiveness of the citizens of the governors of all levels, local officials and local authorities.

Local authorities should be under the most scrutiny of society!

Second. We need to develop innovative forms of access to intellectual information, drastically expand the fund of the Kazakh national digital library.

In fact, this electronic brain of the nation. Therefore, all the books that were released on the program of socially important publications should be included in KazNEB. It should consider mechanisms to encourage placement of her books published privately.

Third. An important focus of the program should be the modernization of the domestic media. Scope of the media should work on the basis of clear national standards of the Code of journalistic ethics, and legal rules protecting consumers from distorted and inaccurate information.

Fourth. Should continue to promote global information on Kazakhstan, using the most advanced information technologies. In particular, it is necessary to expand the geography of information flows from Kazakhstan to the East Asia and the Muslim world.

The subject of our special care must be persistent work in the information space of our partners in the EEA as a whole, and in Eurasia.

It is important to convey to the population of the partner countries the whole dynamic of the modernization process in Kazakhstan, making it an attractive example of the EEA and the CIS.

ORDER 18

1. Government of RK to the end of 2012:

- To develop and submit a draft State Program "Information Kazakhstan-2030";
- Prepare a draft law "On the provision of public services in electronic form";
- Initiate the establishment of standards for the provision of public services and control over their execution;
- Together with the Mayors of areas, 's. Astana and Almaty to make proposals for the creation of a three-level model scheme "electronic akimat": the area, the city area.

2. The Ministry of Culture and Information:

- In the years 2012-2013 to provide fund expansion of the Kazakh National Electronic Library;
- Together with associations of journalists to develop a draft code of journalistic ethics;
- Develop a plan of modernization of the domestic media.

The new quality to find work in the field of culture. After all, culture is an essential component of social modernization, which influences the formation and development of modern man.

There is a paradoxical situation.

There are 40 national and 8th regional cultural institutions. Allocated huge funds. During the years of independence in the country are open 18 new theaters.

Over the past 10 years the number has increased by 579 libraries, museums - and the 58 houses of culture - by 1.5 thousand

At the same time, the level of attendance of cultural institutions of the dynamics behind the development of this sector.

I want to pay special attention to the creative intelligentsia, the share of domestic cultural products (movies, books, plays, television programs), social orientation, dedicated to working people, professionals remains inadequate. The young and the younger generation has little attractive examples of professionalism and skilled productive labor. Culture is necessary, finally, to face the modern working man!

Remains inadequate exchange of information between the regions of their economic and cultural achievements.

In the twenty-first century social employment meant much more than just employment. Social employment - it is also public events that are organized under the coordination of local authorities by the society.

There is a wealth of international experience of modeling the cultural life of cities and agglomerations of the developed countries of Europe, America, Asia - public bicycle demonstrations, mass chess tournaments, city marathons, national sports competitions, agricultural festivals, carnivals youth theaters, children's competitions, and many others, in

general, then, low-cost measures.

I therefore appeal to all the governors: public, social life must be developed through deliberate mass of positive activities that enhance the stability of the atmosphere in every single village, town, district center area.

International experience of self-organization of citizens, residents of small towns, and from an early age, should be used to create a system in Kazakhstan in positive social activities that will promote the establishment of a positive atmosphere in the society.

At the heart of modern, efficient mass cultural and recreational activities - directly involved in their organization and conduct of citizens and NGOs. It is necessary to study the question of adopting a special law on mass events, model rules for local government offices in their local organization and conduct.

I want to remind you that the concept of public and national holidays in Kazakhstan was adopted in 2001.

Since then, new public holiday - the Day of the capital, the First President's Day, the Day of Defender of the Fatherland. Changed the format of the celebration of Nowruz, the Constitution Day.

There are new professional and other holidays, for example, I initiated the Day of the mother.

ORDER 19

1. The Ministry of Culture and Information:

- Until September 1, 2012 to develop and adopt a five-year sectoral plan of modernization of national socio-cultural products, forming a positive attitude to work, honest professional success, his motherland, high patriotic thoughts.

2. Government of RK to the end of 2012:

- To develop and submit to Parliament the draft law "On mass events";

- To update the concept of celebrating the state, national, professional and other holidays in the ROK, to develop and approve model rules for public events;

- Together with the Mayors years. Astana, Almaty and regions to strengthen the exchange of information and cultural achievements between regions, to organize a regular mutual "areas of weeks," to develop a model of social events.

3. An effective system of state management of social processes

An important part of social modernization is an effective public management of social processes. And this system should not work for itself and for the people.

At the moment the whole structure of government, coordinating and directing the work in the social sphere, continues to bear a deep imprint of the previous model.

Coordination at the central executive of the "social agencies" quite weak. In the ministries and

departments do not have a clear understanding of how to develop the modernization process within their particular industries.

Today it is necessary to adequately set up a system of management of social processes.

First, all the work on social modernization should be based on a single routine basis.

Secondly, it seems appropriate legislative regulation of the civil service.

This applies to more than 1.5 million Kazakhs, including 370 thousand 184 thousand teachers and doctors and other medical professionals. They - the main force of modernization. Their rights and duties should be regulated at the legislative level. Without this, the qualitative changes in education and health will be difficult to achieve.

Third, the social processes must be carefully investigated.

Decisions on social issues have to be calculated, based on science, taken in advance, ie before they go into the plane of social problems and conflicts. Therefore it is necessary to set up an adequate job state scientific expertise and the help of the analytical development of the private sector.

Fourth, it should be overcome "armchair style" management of social processes.

Responsible public officials should conduct regular workshops leaders at all levels of management of social processes.

Fifthly, it should build a clear vertical coordination of management, involved in issues of social modernization.

Sixthly, the control system must operate on the principle of partnership with non-governmental sector. The State is important to create and maintain a variety of areas of dialogue, the joint organization of events.

And it should be on every level of management.

ORDER 20

Government of the RK:

- Before the end of 2012 to develop and submit comprehensive proposals to enhance the efficiency of public management of social processes, including planning, coordination, analytical support, partnerships with non-governmental sector, and others;
- Before the end of 2012 to examine the legal regulation of civil service;
- Until July 1, 2013 to draft a National Plan of social modernization in 2016.

Today, I appeal to all citizens of Kazakhstan.

We clearly see how the global crisis through the thorns in the twenty-first century is gradually becoming a new trend - UNIVERSAL HEALTH SOCIETY.

Utopian ideas as liberal and socialist orientation remain in the last century. A practical vector is social realism.

Therefore, our social policies should be aimed at building a competitive and strong society of universal labor.

Let's be realistic: the future in the XXI century only labor can provide all citizens of Kazakhstan and the achievement of a new WELFARE QUALITY OF LIFE.

I am absolutely convinced that Kazakhstan will support a policy of social modernization, and more - will be in its most direct implementation and ownership.