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**Media Coverage of Kazakhstan
and foreign problems socially
vulnerable population**

An important factor in regulating relations in the sphere of social protection of its citizens is a part of the state. Despite the large number of subjects of social protection, public authorities in foreign countries play an important role in the regulation of social and economic processes, decision-making on social protection measures and social security. All the more important at the present stage in the regulation of social differentiation become regional and local levels of government that are approximations to the needs and demands of citizens. But it is also the task of forming the type of economically active citizens, rely on their own strength, for which the state becomes the protector of economic and social rights. Early detection of changes in the needs and interests of the population, determining the effectiveness of social events promotes expansion of the boundaries of social assistance, making the system more flexible social protection. The social structure of local residents is changing from year to year due to government reforms. Society is always divided into rich and poor in each country. To vulnerable populations include orphans, children whose parents are deprived of parental rights, and that the decision of the court identified in children's homes. In addition, mothers with many children, persons with disabilities (first and second group), the poor, which under the law includes those who have a per capita income below the poverty line.

Key words: social security, charitable foundations, socially vulnerable population, the cost of living, per capita income.

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**Қазақстан және шетелдік
БАҚ-та халықтың әлеуметтік
әлсіз тобы мәселелерінің
жарық көруі**

Халықтың әлеуметтік қамтамасыз етілу қатынастарының іске асуында мемлекеттің араласуы маңызды факторлардың бірі болып табылады. Әлеуметтік қорғау субъектілерінің саны көп болғанына қарамастан, маңызды әлеуметтік-экономикалық процестерді реттеуде мемлекеттік органдардың маңызы зор. Азаматтардың әлеуметтік саралау реттелуінің заманауи деңгейінде халықтың қажеттіліктері мен талаптарына жақын тұрған аймақтық және жергілікті басқару органдарының маңызы зор болып отыр. Дегенмен, өз күшіне сенетін, мемлекет оған тек экономикалық және әлеуметтік құқықтарын шешуші, экономикалық тұрғыдан белсенді азаматтың жаңа түрі пайда болуы тапсырмалардың ең негізгісі болып табылады. Жергілікті тұрғындардың қажеттіліктері мен қызығушылықтарының өзгеруін дер кезінде байқап отыру, жасалатын әлеуметтік іс-шаралардың ауқымын кеңейтуге көмектеседі. Кез келген мемлекетте қоғам байлар мен кедейлерге бөлінеді. Әлеуметтік тұрғыдан әлсіз топқа жетім балаларды, ата-ана құқығынан айырылған ата-аналардың балалары, көпбалалы аналар, мүгедектер (бірінші және екінші топтар), табыстары орташадан төмен адамдар жатады.

Түйін сөздер: әлеуметтік қорғау, қайырымдылық қорлары, әлеуметтік тұрғыдан әлсіз топтар, ең төменгі күнкөріс деңгейі, жан басына шаққандағы табыс.

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**Освещение в СМИ Казахстана
и за рубежом проблем
социально-уязвимого
населения**

Важным фактором регулирования отношений в сфере социальной защиты своих граждан является участие государства. Несмотря на многочисленность субъектов социальной защиты, государственные органы власти в зарубежных странах играют заметную роль в регулировании социально-экономических процессов, принятии мер по социальной защите населения и его социальному обеспечению. Все большее значение на современном этапе в регулировании социальной дифференциации приобретают региональные и местные уровни государственной власти, которые больше приближены к потребностям и запросам граждан. Но при этом также ставится задача формирования экономически активного типа гражданина, рассчитывающего на собственные силы, для которого государство становится защитником экономических и социальных прав.

Ключевые слова: социальная защита, благотворительные фонды, социально уязвимое население, прожиточный минимум, среднедушевой доход.

**MEDIA COVERAGE OF
KAZAKHSTAN AND
FOREIGN PROBLEMS
SOCIALY VULNERABLE
POPULATION**

An important factor in regulating relations in the sphere of social protection of its citizens is a part of the state. Despite the large number of subjects of social protection, public authorities in foreign countries play an important role in the regulation of social and economic processes, decision-making on social protection measures and social security. All the more important at the present stage in the regulation of social differentiation become regional and local levels of government that are approximations to the needs and demands of citizens. But it is also the task of forming the type of economically active citizens, rely on their own strength, for which the state becomes the protector of economic and social rights.

Early detection of changes in the needs and interests of the population, determining the effectiveness of social events promotes expansion of the boundaries of social assistance, making the system more flexible social protection. At the same time, this approach identifies specific requirements needed, and therefore, less likely to “charity” in which considerable funds are spent for other purposes [1].

It should be noted that in Kazakhstan, the number of charities is growing every year. In today’s time, you can find more than 52 charities, including “T’vori Dobro” (“Do Good”), “Kus Zholy” (“Milky Way”), “Bauyrzhan”, public fund to help the elderly “Peace of Kazakhstan”, “The Gift”, “Daraboz”, “Shugyla” voluntary relief society “Home”, “Ymit Syyla” (“Give hope”), «Sabi» (“Baby”) and others. The main objective of these funds is to help socially vulnerable population that children grow up in a family; the elderly remain in the family, and to see sick children healthy and happy future.

The social structure of local residents is changing from year to year due to government reforms. Society is always divided into rich and poor in each country. To vulnerable populations include orphans, children whose parents are deprived of parental rights, and that the decision of the court identified in children’s homes. In addition, mothers with many children, persons with disabilities (first and second group), the poor, which under the law includes those who have a per capita income below the poverty line.

According to political analyst Nurtai Mustafayev: “The criteria for inclusion of citizens into the category of socially vulnerable define the government in the face of three departments - the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, Ministry of Health of the Republic

of Kazakhstan Agency for Statistics. According to the data of the Statistics Agency, the share of the population with incomes below the subsistence minimum in the second quarter of 2013 was 3.2%. If the per capita income below the subsistence level, the person recognize the poor, and he is entitled to a social aid. A living wage - a necessary minimum monetary income per person equal to the cost of the minimum consumer basket. And it is calculated on a quarterly basis by the country and by region. From the value of the minimum subsistence level depends all social payments - the amount of basic pension benefits, MCI (monthly calculation index), the minimum wage.

In 2013, the amount of the minimum subsistence level in the country was 18,660 tenge. Assets ratio amounted to 5.8 in 2012. That is the level of income of 10% richest people exceed the income of the poorest 10% of 5.6 times. Index of polarization of the population by income level from 4 to 5 times be considered non-critical. And despite the fact, that Russia, of course is a social state than Kazakhstan". Of the above you can see that from the amount of the minimum subsistence level in the country depend on social welfare payments to vulnerable populations. Since statistics show the minimum payments, these payments do not cover the monthly consumption of 18 thousand tenge per person.

Another situation with orphans, of which there are 14 thousand in Kazakhstan. According to the law, orphans state provides housing for women over 18. Children without parental care, children's homes are vulnerable social group. This group has a special place in the structure of socially vulnerable categories of the population, and, above all, because the status of the socially disadvantaged provided them temporarily, until reaching the age of majority [2].

Currently, social guarantees and benefits in Kazakhstan amount to more than a thousand, which provides about 200 categories of recipients and the number of persons applying for various social guarantees, benefits and payments is almost 100 ppm people (veterans, the disabled, children, students, the unemployed, displaced persons and other categories of citizens) [3].

The category of socially vulnerable people, you can add the elderly living in nursing homes. Today in Kazakhstan the number of nursing homes 67, 12 thousand elderly people live there. The greatest number of nursing homes are located in East Kazakhstan (11 nursing homes, 2380 seats), followed by Akmola region, there are 10 nursing homes, 1103 seats. After going Kostanay (9 nursing homes, 1129 seats). This statistic was made in 2014.

But the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population of Kazakhstan denied these statistics, noting that the study of the number of nursing homes Office today reached 87, while the number of elderly people of 35 thousand [4].

In Almaty 320 elderly people living in the House of veterans. Here lived Zhusupbek Aimaityov's son and a nephew of Turar Ruskulov. In Soviet times, there lived Auezkhan Kanafin, which is about 15 years he worked as a Deputy of Minister of Education. Also environmentalist scientist Bektur Toleuishuly, who worked as a researcher in the nature reserve Aksu-Zhabagaly. The house is inhabited by 11 Veterans World War II and 144 veterans of labor. According to "The Human Rights Commissioner of Kazakhstan" in Europe are living in nursing homes elderly people who have no children or those who are not married. In Spain and Greece have boarding facilities for 15-20 people, opened at the initiative of charitable funds and common people. In Denmark boarding are not built for the elderly since 2002. Instead, they are built specially adapted homes for the elderly.

In the history of the Kazakh people have never had any police or children's homes or nursing homes. All the functions of these "authorities" performed their families and relatives. [5] Today, our society cannot be compared with the time when our ancestors roamed. To this day, we honor all those traditions and customs. After all, it's a reflection of our nation. Children never gave parents in nursing homes. Older people have always been considered the nation's treasury, great minds and cozy fireplace. Children from birth imbibed all the wisdom and interpretation; listen to the advice of elders. Children are not left orphans, wives were not widows, and the poor are not left without help. Single people are not left alone; the head of villages took them in their custody, and thus did not have the vulnerable people in society.

Twenty-first century - a century of global action, technology, international agreements, exchange of cultures and traditions, the beginning of new friendships agreements. But at the same time as that of the coin, everything has reversed the country. Our society is modernized now, he knows and accepts the influence of the west. Their demeanor, lifestyle, on the one hand is fascinating, and on the other scares. If the countries of the former Soviet Union lived in the "collective" system, the current rules say that everyone should live only for themselves. Everyone should put itself long-term goals and achieve them. After age chicks fly away to other regions, in order to learn more and gain experience.

Of course, we cannot say that it is bad. The bad news is that the children cool down to the parents, relatives. Over time, this leads to the homes of the elderly. Nowadays the rights of women and men are on the same level. Women can work to build a career and raise a family. But we are now faced with the fact that parents do not have time to raise their children. Children who grow without affection and warmth from parents lose their spiritual connection with each other, which leads again to the homes of the elderly and orphanages. In the west, a nursing home, called "nursing home - a place where old people live to receive medical care" [6]. As we can see, in the west "nursing home" has a different concept. There are older people to get medical help as the house they are unable to get professional help. Clearly, some citizens are "throwing" absolutely healthy parents do not understand that the service of this institution - to help, not to shelter the elderly.

Currently, care for the elderly people who are not able to lead an independent lifestyle, home, carried out in homes for the elderly. Older people elect social assistance and social services as a new way of life. Social norm of caring for the elderly has been known since ancient times. Community-generic forms of assistance and support associated with paganism and it is inseparable from the generic space, which was primarily an expression of mutual responsibility. In particular, he formed and developed institution of the elders. One of the frail elderly forms of support was communal, secular help when old men went from house to house to feed. Elder could appoint "public" guardians, who took him to their sustenance. Community-generic forms of assistance and protection of the poorly protected categories gradually changed and laid the foundation for the state approach in solving social problems of the elderly.

In Poland, the almshouse for a long time there were mostly called "parish hospitals", and only in 1843, when on the basis of the decree of February 18, 1842 was A systematic separation of charitable institutions, they have been renamed to "shelter homes for the elderly and infirm" [7].

In US nursing homes have become part of the daily lives of citizens and become an integral part of social welfare. Many older and not very people during his lifetime not only save money for old age, but advance planning, in which the nursing home they will live after retirement. Numerous boarding houses and homes for the elderly here have become not just social institutions, but a very special business sector.

Frequently, the competition between the different nursing homes are not worse than in the

hospitality industry, as recorded in the best pensions should be a few years before retirement. Due to this pension for the elderly in the United States are so popular, and why the elderly often choose to live in a nursing home living in their own home with their children and grandchildren? To figure it out, it is necessary to consider more closely the activities of the geriatric institutions in the United States.

The first nursing homes in America have started to appear in the 30s of the last century, but at that time their work is not regulated by the state and the institutions themselves (by the way, all nursing homes in those years belonged to individuals) resembled the usual social houses where old people turned out the bare minimum of services. However, since 1935, the state still has funded nursing home and assisted the poor elderly to settle in one of these institutions. Many of the programs operated under the care for people who have lost their life savings during the Great Depression.

The revolution in the field of social security in old age occurred in 1965, when the country's Federal Government has set up a new program of social Medicare insurance, guarantee the right to social security for all citizens over 65 years. The activities of this program relied heavily on the creation of a more extensive network of nursing homes, whose activities are regulated by the public authorities. It was with the advent of Medicare in the United States begun the era of the construction of various facilities for the elderly.

However, despite the efforts of the state, and private individuals, the US nursing homes were still far from ideal and had numerous problems. According to research, in the second half of the XX century in nursing homes about 5% of the elderly had abnormalities in the development of an even greater number of elderly people were seriously ill and needed constant medical accompaniment. Nursing homes were not ready to provide adequate health services, which created serious problems. Another sticking point was the rent (price), the payment of which cannot all guests. To solve all these problems, another reform was undertaken, which introduced specific rules for owners of homes for the elderly, as well as the procedure for assistance to needy elderly people in need of care within these institutions.

In 1998, the government once again turned its attention to the nursing home, this time - on the quality of their work. For the activities of nursing homes was carried out strict supervision; Inspectors saw to it that all the elderly receive quality safe food, highly qualified medical services, adequate care. At the beginning of 2000 for nursing homes

a minimum of care factors were introduced. Since pensions market for the elderly in the United States is actively developing and the quality of services is getting better.

Living in a nursing home elderly person pays out of its own funds, in rare cases; it can count on state aid, subsidies, etc. The average size of the rent from \$ 100 to \$ 160 per day, but this number may be considerably higher, depending on the class and the presence of the establishment of additional services. There are also a few free homes for low-income pensioners, which does not pay for the accommodation he retired, and the state.

To get to the nursing home in the United States may be on their own or as decided by doctors. In order to send an old man in a nursing home is going to a council of doctors, social workers and lawyers who decide and capacity of an old man. Often in such cases, the State has sold all available assets to pay for life-long stay in a nursing home.

Social security of residence in the United States is not limited to the elderly nursing homes standard. In America are several basic types of geriatric institutions:

- Homes for seniors. Normal apartment house, where every pensioner living in his small apartment, which pays the state.
- Pension. Older people are living here on a permanent basis, not only receive care services but also medical care. The average number of about 100-150 people.

- Pension. It differs from the boarding of the hotel only because of its strength, is designed for 10-15 people tend to stay here more comfortable.

- Nursing home. The establishment where the primary focus is on health care. As a rule, seriously ill pensioners live here.

- A nursing home with day stay. Being here is possible only in the daytime, at night; all the old men go home.

In general, in nursing homes in the US elderly people can rely on a set of services: accommodation, care, health services, and leisure activities. The number and quality of services is determined by the cost of living, the higher it is, and the greater the nursing home resembles a country club or elite hotel. The state regulates the activities of private nursing homes and ensures that even the most inexpensive to comply with certain rules of operation.

The main difference between the scopes of geriatric software in the US is that the desire to send a family member in a nursing home is not condemned by society; on the other hand, the opportunity to live in old age in a good nursing home is a sign of success. Such an attitude to the homes of the elderly and affects the quality of their work, as the high level of competition and government regulation forced the owners year after year to improve the quality of their services. Hopefully, in the near future in our country, the nursing home will no longer be something intimidating, and will be a great opportunity to spend their old age in comfort and coziness [8].

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