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Interaction between state and non-state sectors in providing of social services to children with disabilities and to their families in Kazakhstan

In this article is discussed the basic forms of cooperation between state and private sectors in providing of social services to children with disabilities and to their families. It indicates positive factors such as cooperation and also deficiencies in the activities of non-governmental organizations of Kazakhstan. This article assumes consideration of organizational and coordination aspects of the interaction between the public and private sectors in providing social services to children with disabilities and to their families.

The object of this study is to provide social services to children with disabilities and to their families in Kazakhstan.

The subject of research is the process of interaction between the public and private sectors in the provision of social services to children with disabilities and to their families.

The purpose of research is to study the mechanism of the principles and characteristics, both positive and problematic aspects of the provision of social services for children with disabilities and their families in Kazakhstan.

Keywords: social protection, children with disabilities, non-governmental organizations, social services, state integrated policy for children with disabilities.

Г.Н. Нұрымова

Мүгедек балаларды тәрбиелейтін отбасыларға көмек көрсетудегі мемлекеттік органдар мен үкіметтік емес сектордың өзара әрекеттестігі

Мақалада мүмкіндіктері шектеулі балалармен мүмкіндіктері шектеулі балаларды тәрбиелейтін отбасыларға әлеуметтік қызмет көрсету үрдісіндегі мемлекеттік және мемлекеттік емес секторлардың өзара байланысының негізгі ысандары қарастырылып, осындай өзара ынтымақтастықтың оңтайлы факторлары мен Қазақстанда мүмкіндіктері шектеулі балаларға әлеуметтік қызмет көрсету саласында қызмет ететін үкіметтік емес ұйымдарының қызметіндегі кемшіліктері көрсетілген.

Зерттеу объектісі – Қазақстанда мүмкіндіктері шектеулі балалар мен мүмкіндіктері шектеулі балаларды тәрбиелейтін отбасыларға әлеуметтік қызметтердің көрсетілу үрдісі.

Зерттеу мәні – мүмкіндіктері шектеулі балалар мен мүмкіндіктері шектеулі балаларды тәрбиелейтін отбасыларға әлеуметтік қызмет көрсету үрдісіндегі мемлекеттік және мемлекеттік емес секторлардың өзара байланысы.

Зерттеу мақсаты – Қазақстанда мүмкіндіктері шектеулі балалар мен мүмкіндіктері шектеулі балаларды тәрбиелейтін отбасыларға әлеуметтік қызметтерді көрсету үрдісінің механизмін, негізгі қағидаттары мен ерекшеліктерін, оңтайлы және көкейкесті аспектілерін зерттеу.

Түйін сөздер: әлеуметтік қорғау, мүмкіндіктері шектеулі балалар, үкіметтік емес ұйымдар, әлеуметтік қызметтер, мүмкіндіктері шектеулі балаларға қатысты мемлекеттік әлеуметтік біріктірілген саясат.

Г.Н. Нурумова

Взаимодействие государственного и негосударственного секторов в предоставлении социальных услуг детям с инвалидностью и их семьям в Республике Казахстан

В статье рассматриваются основные формы взаимодействия государственного и негосударственного секторов в предоставлении социальных услуг детям с инвалидностью и их семьям, указываются позитивные факторы такого сотрудничества и недостатки в деятельности неправительственных организаций Казахстана. В данной статье предполагается рассмотрение организационных и координационных аспектов взаимодействия государственного и негосударственного секторов предоставления социальных услуг детям с инвалидностью и их семьям.

Объектом исследования является предоставление социальных услуг детям с ограниченными возможностями и их семьям в Казахстане.

Предмет исследования – процесс взаимодействия государственного и негосударственного секторов в предоставлении социальных услуг детям с ограниченными возможностями и их семьям.

Цель исследования – изучение механизма, принципов и характерных особенностей, позитивных и проблемных аспектов оказания социальных услуг детям с ограниченными возможностями и их семьям в Казахстане.

Ключевые слова: социальная защита, дети с ограниченными возможностями, неправительственные организации, социальные услуги, государственная интегрированная политика в отношении детей с ограниченными возможностями.

Introduction

Social protection of population is an essential component of public policy and an integral part of social modernization, defined by our President in Address to the Nation in January 2012. Social protection of population is the main vector of Kazakhstan's development in the next decade and its also central issue of the legislative and executive branches of our state. Social support and protection of persons with disabilities in Kazakhstan, providing them with equal opportunities in the implementation of economic, political and other rights and freedoms is guaranteed by the Constitution and other legal documents of our country.

Under the state of social and integrated policy of Kazakhstan is realized a wide range of political, economic, legal and organizational measures. Social policy for children with disabilities in the country is provided by the creation of state system of complex rehabilitation of children – disabled. The aim of it is integration into society.

If you submit social integrated policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in relation to children with disabilities as an integral mechanism, you will distinguish the following scheme:

Generally accepted international standards regarding the rights of children with disabilities State and non-governmental organizations Children with disabilities

Social policy of our state towards disabled children is not self-organized and vacuum mechanism it's the system of norms and principles of the state, developed on the basis of the approval of the world, international community norms, standards, rules and regulations for people with developmental disabilities in particular with regard to children with disabilities. On the basis of existing international – legal standards and regulations are developed relevant legal acts, which Republic of Kazakhstan signed. Or ratify certain international instruments, in particular treaties and conventions, thereby ex-

pressing their agreement or commitment to the principles or otherwise in respect of the rights and interests of children with disabilities.

In this kind of subordination, the relationship with the international principles and norms can highlight certain positive aspects, such as, first, compliance with rules and principles relating to certain vulnerable populations, approved and recognized throughout the world, and secondly, the commitment of the Republic of Kazakhstan standards generally accepted in the international community reaffirms its kind international personality of our state.

The problem of socialization of children with special needs is very important and there is no doubt its one of the priorities of the state policy in the social sphere. State policy ensures the creation of socio-economic, legal and organizational conditions and opportunities for the life of people with disabilities. Research results and practice shows that any person with a defect of development can become full-fledged personality, develop spiritually, provide for themselves in the material terms under appropriate conditions and be useful to society. The question of legislative regulation of the rights and freedoms of persons with disabilities is particularly important, as well as obligations of the state to implement them, because the situation of such people requires reliable guarantees from the government.

The term "social protection" means primarily a system designed to provide access to essential goods and welfare of citizens who can not be active and provide themselves income by engaging in gainful employment [1].

Main part

Socially integrated policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of disability, including children with disabilities is reflected in the regulatory acts and conceptual documents. Currently, the issues of social status and protection of persons with disabilities are regulated by a number of legal acts in Kazakhstan, the main of which are: the Law "On Social Protection of Disabled Persons in the Republic

of Kazakhstan", which aims are to create the legal, socio-economic and organizational conditions for ensuring equal opportunities of disabled persons. In addition, issues of social protection of children with disabilities are governed by such acts as the Law "On state social benefits, disability, survivor and age in the Republic of Kazakhstan", "On special allowances in the Republic of Kazakhstan", "On the social, medical and educational support for children with disabilities", "On special social services" and others. Along with this, there are other documents that reflect the main aspects of integrated social policy for children with disabilities – this concept of social protection, approved by the Government of Kazakhstan in June 2001.

Integrated social policy based on the Concept of Social Welfare currently is implemented in Kazakhstan and other regulatory legal acts are a set of basic rules and principles of the social security authorities, which should significantly improve the current system of social protection of disabled people including children with disabilities.

State policy in the field of Social Security Disability is implemented by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan, together with other government agencies at all levels with the participation and support of non-governmental and international organizations.

For today, social policy of Kazakhstan is characterized by multi-vector: social protection applies to different categories of socially vulnerable groups; some of them are children with disabilities and their families. There is now a need to develop new instruments for its implementation in connection with the improvement of state social policy, expansion of geographical coverage mailing address of the recipient of social assistance and developing new forms and methods of the whole social policy and its integral component such as a state of social and integrated policy for children with disabilities, based on the provision of the necessary complex public social services, as well as the address associated with the implementation of integrated social policy for children with disabilities.

In accordance with the concept of social welfare of Kazakhstan till 2020 one of the most important areas of the implementation of this document is providing a system of special social services, with various forms of support for targeted groups. In many international acts, the rights of citizens to special social services are an integral component of mod-

ern social policy in the framework of social equality and justice.

Over the last decade the proportion of disabled people in the total population has remained relatively stable at 3.5%. Today our republic has 567000 people with disabilities, including 63,2.000 children with disabilities, and the government pays great attention to ensure their rights and their integration into society. More than 75 % of children with disabilities in Kazakhstan reached school age. Today in the country there are only 101 special correctional institutions for them, which, according to experts, do not provide all their training needs. According to various estimates in these special correctional institutions are trained from 15000 to 17000 children with disabilities [2].

For first years of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan the task of the state was timely payment of social benefits, now the main focus of social policy for children with disabilities is their rehabilitation and integration into society. It is known that the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities is a complex of medical, psychological, educational, social and economic measures aimed at restoration and compensation of broken or lost functions, ability to self-service, various types of professional activities, as well as allowing persons with disabilities to lead a full life and provide them the rights and potential opportunities. Currently Rehabilitation figure remains low and does not exceed 2.3 %. According to the developers of Rehabilitation Programme for 2009-2011, its implementation will improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities, will increase the amount of rehabilitation measures, will ensure disabled with rehabilitation equipment in accordance with their individual needs, will help to restore the ability of persons with disabilities in the household, social, professional activities, will implement constitutional rights of persons with disabilities and accelerate their integration into society [3].

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by the Republic of Kazakhstan noted that "a mentally or physically disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensure to him or her the dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in society." For this purpose a child with disability should be provided with effective access to education, training, health care, preparation for employment, etc., for the most complete involvement of the child in society, its cultural and spiritual development. To-

day, however, this provision of the Convention is not fully implemented. For example, according to UNESCO, about 90% of children with disabilities in developing countries do not attend school.

In developed countries, students with disabilities, even in the higher education system is still under-represented, although their number is growing [4].

In this regard, today one of the main tasks between government agencies and non-governmental sector are the creation of conditions for the integration of atypical children in society.

Social protection, health and educational support for children with disabilities are carried out in accordance with the following Laws "On social, medical and educational support for children with disabilities," "On special social services" and "On social protection of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Kazakhstan."

The main entities that provide social protection and support of children with disabilities are public authorities and non-governmental organizations representing the private sector. Besides the above, protection and support for children – invalids renders individuals as charitable assistance.

The essence of state socio-integrated policy of Kazakhstan is to provide systematic and consistent social support for vulnerable citizens, including children – disabled and to create conditions for their integration into society.

The next step of our country on the path to integration into the international community was the signing of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol. As is known, the main objective of it is the promotion, protection, ensuring full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by disabled. Thereby it is confirmed Kazakhstan's commitment to ensure the full and effective implementation of the rights of persons with disabilities, the implementation of international standards for persons with disabilities, as well as international instruments of domestic legislation with the subsequent introduction in law enforcement practices. Fulfillment of obligations of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities will provide the creation of equal rights and opportunities for the life and the integration of persons with disabilities in society will have a positive impact on the international image of Kazakhstan as a democratic legal state whose highest values are an individual, with his rights and freedoms. Currently, the Republic of Kazakhstan

works on the ratification of the Convention, which will provide in the country large-scale complex of measures aimed at ensuring the full participation of disabled people in society, with an emphasis on leveling various existing barriers. In addition, currently strategy to implement the main provisions of the convention is produced. To the work on the development of this large-scale document is involved not only appropriate state structures, but also non-governmental sector, which aims are to ensure the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights of Kazakhstan citizens which have disabilities.

Social services system is designed to solve many problems related to education, care for disabled family members, including the children with disabilities, their rehabilitation, organization of their life and leisure activities [5]. This institution can solve the problem of reducing the capacity for self-reliance of disabled children. Increasing the level of social services should promote coordination of efforts in this direction and government bodies of various social structures, including non-governmental, private, and public, including charities, asking for social support [6]. In this regard, the activities to support children with disabilities are one of the main priorities of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.

It is gratifying that currently such a mission as the provision of social services to children with disabilities and their families in our country are complex and involves both the public and non-governmental sectors. Becoming a non-governmental sector coincides with the formation of Kazakh statehood, with the period of Kazakhstan's development as a democratic, social state with a market economy. Currently, the system of social service operates through a network of institutions and mining social services specific to different regions of Kazakhstan [7].

It should be noted that the number of special pre-correctional institutions in Kazakhstan is unchanged since 1991, while the number of preschool institutions with special remedial groups are decreased from 1993 to 2009 more than double. This is despite the fact that quantitative indicators of child disability are not reduced. Therefore, within the interaction between the public sector and non-governmental organizations it is necessary to organize periodic work in the format of the existing Interagency Working Group on the problems of Disability, within which would be considered ex-

isting topical issues in the adaptation of disabled (including disabled children) and their integration into society. In turn, the current and problematic issues for consideration at meetings of such working groups could rise based on ongoing monitoring process of periodically providing social assistance to disabled children in the country. Having developed a single permanent feedback mechanism "vertical" – from the relevant ministries, departments dealing with the adaptation of children with disabilities and their integration into society and their families, educating children with disabilities as the recipient of social assistance, which will be carried out by keeping the most pressing problems in the field of childhood disability.

At the Civil Forum President of RK Nursultan Nazarbayev is noted that "today relations between state and non-governmental organizations come to a new level. We are talking about forming a new pattern of relations in which the state and NGOs are partners. "

In Kazakhstan, for ten years of independence, non-governmental sector was formed, consisting of associations, foundations and non-profit institutions. NGOs fill vacant state structures niches in socio-economic development of the country. NGO activities are characterized by mobility and dynamism, initiative and self-driven force.

NGO activities are aimed at the development of civil initiatives, enhancing the role of NGOs in solving social problems.

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev in his annual address to nation noted the need to develop a system of grants to non-governmental organizations for the implementation of social projects (October, 2000). In this regard, in 2001 with the participation of representatives of several NGOs started the development of the Concept of State Support to NGOs.. Confederation of NGOs of Kazakhstan played a significant role in the development and discussion of this document. The final concept was approved by Government Resolution № 85 dated January 23, 2002 [8]. The concept presents an analysis of the current state of the public sector in the country, it defines goals and priorities of the state support of non-governmental organizations, principles, mechanisms and levels of implementation. The main purpose of State Support to NGOs in the concept is to form the new model of relationships in social policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan, to render effective assistance to socially-

oriented non-governmental organizations through active cooperation with them.

Interaction of public and private sectors in the provision of social services for children with disabilities and their families is one of the principles upon which based the state policy in the field of provision of social services for children with disabilities. Along with such as: respect for human rights, humanity, voluntary service, confidentiality, and availability of targeted provision of social services, ensuring equal opportunities in the provision of social services to persons who are in difficult situations, including children with disabilities, complexity, social integration and improving quality of life population [9].

Main tasks of state integrated policy for children with disabilities is to create conditions to overcome a difficult situation when it occurs, providing a guaranteed amount of special services, state control over observance of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan on special social services [10].

The constituent elements of the system of social services are:

- public sector;
- private sector;
- non-profit sector (NGOs);

Public authorities develop and implement a nationwide social policy, including social support for families raising children with disabilities, as well as coordinate the activities for the implementation of social protection programs with other government agencies located in the NGO sector. One of the important measures taken by public authorities in respect of support for families raising children with disabilities was the introduction in 2010, the monthly allowance the person raising a disabled child in the minimum wage. Particularly relevant was the receipt of these payments for parents who have to leave work and engage in caring for a disabled child. For example, according to the Law "On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of Kazakhstan on issues of social support for certain categories of citizens" for families with a disabled child in 2010 introduced a monthly allowance equal to one minimum wage [11]. In 2013 the minimum wage has been set at 18,660 tenge [12].

Private sector entities responsible for providing a particular type of social services are mostly paid by means of charity and sponsorship contributions, gifts from individuals, board persons who provide services, as well as at the expense of non-govern-

mental organizations. Non-governmental organizations financed from international funds and the funds under the state social order for the provision of social services. Basically NGOs are professional social workers who know the characteristics and specificities of social work.

Specificity of social reflected in the fact that NGOs have clear statutory rules that determine which customers to serve, what problems to solve, and what methods to use to solve problems.

The main form of communication these subjects support children with disabilities is in the framework of the Action Plan to promote the rights and quality of life of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2012-2018 years and corresponding state programs to protect children with disabilities and their integration into society. And the non-governmental sector in the face of non-governmental organizations works directly with the public and it is in the course of the main problems of families with disabled children. NGOs practically function as an intermediary between the state and families raising children with disabilities. NGOs are members of the working groups for the preparation of strategic, organizational and methodological programs to improve the lives of persons with disabilities, including disabled children and their integration into society.

For example, in November 2009, a working group was created to promote the rights and to improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities on a draft National Plan. This group includes representatives of central and local government agencies, NGOs advocating for the rights of persons with disabilities, as well as members of international organizations. Working group identified five areas of project implementation of the National Plan, including: ensuring the availability of facilities and services in key areas of life of persons with disabilities, improving the social security system, rehabilitation and effectiveness of rehabilitation and social services, increasing public awareness of disability issues; improving statistical reports and data collection. Proposals, developed by the working group became the basis of the draft National Plan to promote the rights and improve the quality of life of persons with disabilities in 2012-2018 years. Objectives of the plan are unification of legislation to protect the rights, freedoms and interests of persons with disabilities by making amendments and additions to some existing regulations, assessment of the accessibility of facilities and ser-

vices in key areas of life of persons with disabilities through the certification of social, recreational and transport infrastructure. Increase public awareness aimed at building a positive public attitude towards the problems of people with disabilities

Interaction of public and private sectors in the provision of social services for children with disabilities and their families mostly occurs on the basis of joint efforts of structures with different organizational – legal form for the implementation of joint programs and projects. Such partnerships are different in goals, forms of organization, structure, procedures implementing the concept, scope and resources involved, etc. [13].

In addition, each member of the partnership undertakes to perform functions that he is able to realize with the greatest effect. Attention of the State is mainly focuses on setting goals, establishing priorities in the implementation of programs on resource provision of joint projects, it is responsible for preventing social discrimination and it also performs control functions. Non-governmental organizations, mostly representing non-governmental sector are mainly involved in the production of public goods and participates in one way or another in its financing. The public sector is mainly initiated the development of social assistance programs, a variety of activities, while non-state sector performs mainly function feature, which attracts the state. In this case the main parameters of cooperation are set by the state. The main partner of the state in the sphere of social services is non-profit sector entities [14].

Education for children with disabilities within the purview of the Ministry of Education, according to which we have created a centralized database on children with disabilities and special network organizations. This allows to take coordinated steps to introduce in the Republic of Kazakhstan of inclusive education. Today there are 101 special correctional institutions in the republic. The number of special classes at secondary schools is doubled: from 547 in 2004 to 1 177 in 2012 [15].

In 98 (4.3%) pre-schools and in 1286 schools (17.1%) are created the conditions for inclusive education, where more than 17000 children with disabilities are integrated into the environment of their normally developing peers. Constant communication with healthy peers contributes effective solution of problems of their social adaptation and integration into society. [15].

The most effective and significant is the financial state support of non-governmental organizations in the form of social order, performed by a state grant. The subject of social order is to develop and implement targeted social measures (stocks, programs), addressed to solve specific social problems, as well as participation on a competitive basis to carry out activities of republican, regional and local target programs.

In most developed countries, as well as in a number of transit countries it is recognized that civil society actors in the face of its various institutions, including and NGOs are more flexible structures in comparison with the state authorities. It seems that they transmit more favorable to state funds for specific projects, rather than creating other public authorities [13]. So, in the Republic of Kazakhstan is developing a network of special organizations of a new type, due to the activities of non-governmental sector in the implementation of the main directions of the state social order, aimed at improving the situation of disabled people in the country: in 2012 operated 17 rehabilitation centers, 124 studies of psycho-pedagogical correction and 402 speech therapy points. There are 380 rehabilitation and inclusive education rooms. Correctional institutions are provided with special equipment, assistive technology and compensatory teaching aids: wireless and wired classrooms eudiometry, reading machines, soft touch and relaxation rooms, speech therapy and medical equipment. As a result, the coverage of children with disabilities by special general educational programs is 42.6 % in the country [16].

One of the most successfully functioning NGO, dealing with the rehabilitation of disabled persons and their integration into society is the Center of Social Adaptation and Rehabilitation of Children – Disabled. Its mission is study the problems of children with intellectual and physical disabilities and create a common system of special treatment, education and training. Centre has established a network of children's health centers throughout the country, through which is conducted medical examination of children at an early age for identify problems in their development. This organization has an experience in dealing with public authorities, both at central and local levels, it is also received government funding through participation in tenders for the supply of public procurement.

In addition, since 2010 in Astana operates Development Center children with disabilities "Balam-

ai", whose task is to develop self-help skills, creative and professional development of children with disabilities. At the center PF "Bota" services of different specialists are provided such as: art therapist, psychologist, speech pathologist, teachers and social workers. It is done as a part of the grant support and all services are free of charge.

In three age groups (from 3 to 20 years) are working under improving speaking skills, mind-body correction, motion correction and development of self-help skills in children with specific pathologies, patients with cerebral palsy and Down's syndrome. Opening of the center is the effective help for families with disabled children. At Montessori room children can communicate with each other, develop and learn, obtain the necessary self-care skills. For their parents are conducted trainings and also conducted moral and psychological support.

However, analysis of the development of non-governmental organizations in Kazakhstan shows that currently the share of non-governmental organizations concerned with the rehabilitation of disabled children is very low and is only 3%. For example the percentage of NGOs for the different activities can be summarized as follows: environmental – 15%, children and youth – 13.6%, women – 13.3%> medical – 13.1%, the field of culture, art, science, education 12.5%, human rights – 7.6%, social protection – 6.8%, support community initiatives – 6%, multi – 4.7%, public facilities – 4.4%, rehabilitation of disabled children – 3%. Moreover, in the provision of social services formed a competitive environment for the implementation of state social order, every year is celebrated all large number of non-governmental organizations engaged in the provision of social services to children with disabled features. So, if in 2009 the social services NGOs covered about 1.5000 children with neuropsychiatry abnormalities in the amount of 156.9 000 000 tenge in 2010 – more than two thousand children with neuropsychiatry diseases in the amount of 446.5 000 000 tenge. In 2012, 2.1000 thousand rendered services to children in the amount of 273.6 000 tenge [17].

Currently, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare has drafted a bill on amendments to the Law "On state social aid." Workgroup includes such associations as: "The Union of Crisis Centers of Kazakhstan", "Kazakh society of blind", "Namys", "Association of Social Workers of Kazakhstan", "Kenes", etc. Project on "Social Services" provides

regulation for citizens of the guaranteed volume of free social services at the expense of local budgets in excess of the guaranteed amount – for a fee. This will create a system of social services, from both the public and private sectors that will ensure the availability and quality of the social services increase in volume, as well as the development of the entities that provide social services. To improve the efficiency of social welfare it is necessary to increase the participation and improve the professional liability of business insurance and additional pension benefits. Acting under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and in the regions, with regional administrations institutions of civil society, represented by the Advisory Council on Social Protection of Citizens and Council on Disability by local authorities provide activities for solving problems as part of the policy documents in the field of social protection of the disabled and socially vulnerable groups, eliminating their legal exclusion, improve public policy and regulations in this area.

Representatives of non-governmental organizations are members of the Coordinating Council in the field of Social Security Disability. Problems of the rights of persons with disabilities to social protection, medical, social and vocational rehabilitation, vocational guidance and employment are solved by coordinating the efforts of government agencies and non-governmental organizations. In the works of social scientists Lyazat Nurkatova stresses the clear relationship between the level of education and the importance of attitude towards employment of disabled young people, ie desire to find a job is enhanced with improved education. "The data on the relationship between the level of education of respondents with confidence in the success of employment. Can state a lot of confidence in the success of the employment of unemployed persons with disabilities increase their educational qualifications, and we can conclude some increase in pessimism about employment with decreased levels of education" [18]. Non-governmental organizations have a great activities for persons with disabilities, helping them to find work and support, and sometimes with the direct support of the interview or employment of persons with disabilities.

The implementation of the legislation to provide disabled an access to social infrastructure, education and employment status of mass physical culture and sports activities for the disabled is under constant sight of two sectors, as well as integra-

tion issues, including children with disabilities into society. Recommendations to local authorities are provided by Council members, it allows to deep the cooperation between government agencies, public and charitable organizations in addressing issues of social protection of the disabled [19].

In Kazakhstan the work to involve NGOs in the implementation of social projects is continuing. The aim of them is protecting the rights of persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities.

Within the framework of collaboration between state agencies and non-governmental organizations are held various events and activities, aimed at improving the socio-integrated policy for children with disabilities

They are also aimed at developing the most appropriate methods and forms of work with disabled children for the implementation of the pledged potential in children. Studies, roundtables, workshops, international conferences during which issues are identified, produce solutions to problems, realization of which help to improve social policy. One of the real effective measures aimed at realizing the potential of children with disabilities and their integration into society is hold the National competition of people with disabilities "Different-equal." It was done by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection together with associations with the support of "Samruk-Kazyna", UNICEF and UNDP. Competition of this magnitude was held for the first time in our country. It was attended by 6,000 people. Now, the organizers plan to hold it every 3 years. The main objectives of the competition are:

- Identification of young talents, support creative potential of people with disabilities, promoting their social adaptation, formation of socially-active person;
- create conditions for the implementation of people with disabilities creativity, development of creativity, memories, forming creative contacts;
- informing the public about the potential of persons with disabilities and formation of positive attitudes towards disability;
- attract public attention to the constructive and creative activities for people with disabilities as means of self-expression and implementation, public recognition of their talents and abilities;
- sharing the experiences of socially-oriented organizations on effective integration the disabled into society, the promotion of philanthropy and charity.

As of January 1, 2013 in the Republic of Kazakhstan there are 22 houses – boarding schools, in which on full state support is more than 2, 5000 children. Education and training in nursing – boarding is made on special programs and procedures of the Ministry of Education and Science of Kazakhstan, and based on special education curriculum for differentiated instruction. Children with disabilities living in homes – boarding, retain the right to receive the state social benefits. As of January 1, 2013 in Kazakhstan there are 11 local social services centers, which include semi-stationary unit. In 2011, a rehabilitation center on 150 seats is commissioned in the Kyzylorda region. The main functions of the daily offices of territorial centers of rehabilitation and adaptation of children with disabilities is to enable a feasible labor, business and home health care, recreation. Social services together with health authorities and education assist clients in realizing their social rights, overcoming, disability compensation, develop their potential abilities, coordinate the issues of medical services, provide other forms of assistance. At the same time, social services are provided to meet the requirements of the State Standard of RK "Social services services to the population". Social services at home for children with disabilities. We can point to the activities of such centers established by non-governmental organizations as the Center for social adaptation and rehabilitation work "Kenes" League "Ak Bota" guardianship of disabled persons and children with mental and physical development, Center for Development of Children and Youth with Disabilities "Ballaman" Association parents of disabled children, etc.

Fruitful aspects of cooperation of non-governmental organizations and government agencies can be observed in the development of the Draft Plan to promote the rights and quality of life of persons with disabilities received under signing the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol to the Convention. In our country, the work is continuing on the implementation of international standards of human rights, on the establishment of the legal framework for more effective implementation of the rights of the disabled.

Working groups were established in the country in order to prepare the way for the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, one group at the Governmental level – to develop a plan of ensuring the rights and improv-

ing the quality of life for the disabled, the second group- for the expert examination of these issues at the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. In this part of the working groups in addition to government and international organizations were included NGOs representing the interests of people with disabilities.

However, in non-governmental organizations activities there are numbers of shortcomings. For example, by analyzing the percentage of non-governmental organizations on the various activities it can be noted that the share of non-governmental organizations for the rehabilitation and social integration of children with disabilities is only 3% of the total number of non-governmental organizations working today in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

There are gaps in the provision of approved standards of social services, which do not allow you to provide these same services to organizations in their provision without a medical license. Not properly defined the standards for Development Centres and social adaptation of children and young people with disabilities. There are four standards: provision of social services in the area of social protection of the population in the hospital, services at home and in the conditions of the temporary stay. The paradox is that every time day centers, providing special social services must prove their eligibility for these services without a medical license. Why do they need medical license if they provide only special social services? Of course, the presence in such centers of doctor and nurses are needed, but requiring the presence of a medical license, is much more complicated the process of providing social services by professionals without a medical education – they are social workers, psychologists, teachers, professionals of music therapy, art therapy, etc.

Despite the fact that the current activities of non-governmental organizations that provide assistance to the families with children with disabilities are mainly charitable nature, "in national legislation is still no legal distinction between the individual organizational and legal norms of NGOs. In Kazakhstan there is no block of legislation governing the activities of charitable organizations and giving them tax and other benefits in comparison with other non-profit organizations "[19].

Conclusions

Thus, today, public organizations whose activities are directly related to the satisfaction of the interests and needs of society, more than government representatives are aware of the existing problems in

this field, in practice; they are faced with problems of families with children with disabilities and can help to solve the identified problems of society. It's hard to imagine a more effective form of a dialogue platform between the state and society. Therefore giving more formal status of non-governmental organizations through the adoption of the Law "On the activities of non-governmental organizations", improving the mechanism of NGO activities, including the activities of organizations involved in child disability, maximizing the potential of NGOs in the resolution of the society problems will contribute to the goal of

public policy in this case the target of socio-integrated policy for atypical children.

We should also note the prevalence of positive aspects of interaction between the public and private sectors in the provision of social services to children with disabilities and to their families: a partnership in the implementation of state social policy integration, mediation between the end user and developer of social services of state social policy, assistance in the implementation of relevant state programs aimed at social adaptation and integration of disabled children into society.

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