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Specific formation of middle class during the period of kazakhstan's modernization

The article considers the middle class as the main guarantor of formation of the social state and its specific formation in modern Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan as the democratic, secular, constitutional and social state, on the first place puts life, the rights and freedoms of the people. Our main strategies of development of the country «Social modernization of Kazakhstan: Twenty steps to Society of General Work», “Strategy Kazakhstan-2050”: new political course of the established state” and etc. aim over creation social the state, that is middle class.

After a rupture of the Soviet Union, the Republic of Kazakhstan occurred in the conditions of an economic crisis, the middle class which existed before generally stopped existence. In the countries with the developed market structure the middle class represents overwhelming part of social structure of society and acts as the guarantor of its stability. Stability of social structure of society in a considerable measure depends on the specific weight and a center or «middle class» role. The more quantitatively the middle class, the more it influences state policy, process of formation of fundamental values of society, promoting socio-political stability and forward economic development. The weakening of middle class happening in the period of economic crises, leads society to serious social shocks. In this aspect the substantial social and economic policy directed on support of basic layers of middle class, first of all representatives of small and medium business for the purpose of prevention of their marginalization is important.

The main condition of increase of a role of middle class - development of national economy, socially oriented market economy. The state seeks to support this new social group, in particular such measures, as introduction of the moratorium on checks of small and medium business from supervisory authorities which work during the certain periods connected with the general unfortunate world economic trends. Social activity of middle class becomes a condition of formation of civil society, and small number, not formation of middle class conduct to political instability. The middle class forms a certain economic niche, the mental environment of society which is characterized by special type of professionalism and civil culture of participation, that is a necessary component of a sustainable development of democratic society.

Keywords: the social state, the social stratification, the models of stratification systems, the middle class.

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Қазақстанның модернизация жағдайындағы орта таптың қалыптасу ерекшеліктері

Мақала әлеуметтік мемлекеттің қалыптасуының негізгі кепілі болып табылатын орта тап категориясына арналған. Орта тап теориясына қатысты негізгі классикалық және қазіргі заманауи теориялар келтірілген. Негізгі құндылығы адамның бостандығы, құқығы, өмір сапасы болып табылатын Қазақстан Республикасы әлеуметтік мемлекет ретінде орта тапты қалыптастыруды негізгі мақсат ретінде алға қойып отыр. Сонымен, мақалада қазіргі Қазақстанда орта тапты қалыптастыру ерекшеліктері қарастырылған.

Түйін сөздер: әлеуметтік мемлекет, әлеуметтік стратификация, стратификациялық жүйе модельдері, орта тап.

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Особенности формирования среднего класса в условиях модернизации Казахстана

Статья посвящена среднему классу как основному гаранту формирования социального государства. Анализируются классические и современные теории к исследованию среднего класса. Казахстан как социальное государство, у которого высшими ценностями являются свобода, жизнь и качество жизни народа, ставит перед собой цель создания социального государства. Таким образом, в статье рассматриваются особенности формирования среднего класса в современном Казахстане.

Ключевые слова: социальное государство, социальная стратификация, модели стратификационных систем, средний класс.

The President of the Republic Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev in his address “Strategy Kazakhstan-2050”: new political course of the established state” noted that the main goal of this strategy is to create a society based on a strong state, a developed economy with universal labor opportunities. Also emphasized that a strong state is not about survival, it is about planning, long-term development and economic growth.

Also the President of Kazakhstan in his article “Social modernization of Kazakhstan: Twenty steps to Society of General Work” told about the Kazakhstan quality standard of life. “Social modernization in Kazakhstan has to be directed first of all on improvement of quality of life of all Kazakhstan citizens, reduction of number poor and prevention of social marginalization. It especially is important that by 2020 will occur not only the economy growth, but also large-scale change of social structure. In particular, the share of small and medium business in gross domestic product will make 40%. In employment structure the share of the qualified experts also will reach 40%. Differently in the country the mass middle class is formed. Today in Kazakhstan there is a potential and economic preconditions to establish certain social quality standards of life, including guaranteed by the state. For prevention of social marginalization and consecutive improvement of quality of life it is expedient to develop the relevant legislation on social standards and guarantees. Such law first of all has to contain reasonable minimum key parameters and indicators of quality of life, including level of a salary, pensions and grants, volume of the guaranteed medical services, the mechanism of formation of a minimum of a consumer basket on one Kazakhstan citizen etc. [1]”.

Thus, the purpose of development strategy of country is the creation of the welfare state. A welfare state is a concept of government in which the state plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well-being of its citizens. It is based on the principles of equality of opportunity, equitable distribution of wealth, and public responsibility for those unable to avail themselves of the minimal provisions for a good life. The general term may cover a variety of forms of economic and social organization. The sociologist T.H. Marshall identified the welfare state as a distinctive combination of democracy, welfare, and capitalism [2].

To specific principles of social state can be referred to the specific principles of the social state, a solidarizm, social partnership and the social world (consent), and also in a certain degree – the principle of social equality. The last has the power in respect of ensuring equality of social conditions, social security and guarantees of the social rights, excluding simple equalization. The analysis of the principles of the social

state indicates their different direction from the point of view of performance by the state of a number of social functions of economic, legal, axiological mission [3].

So the Republic of Kazakhstan proclaims itself as a democratic, secular, legal and social state whose highest values are: an individual, his life, rights and freedoms. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan declares norms and the principles of the social state, proclaims the social rights as the integral attribute of free development of the personality, thereby, causing considerable responsibility of the state in the solution of social problems. The Kazakhstan state develops system of the social legislation which provides a range of the social and economic rights to citizens and on the basis of the state social programs creates conditions for worthy life [4].

Main body

Basis of social state, and also the guarantor of stability of the state is formation of middle class. Many modern countries understand essence and a role of this middle class in society development. Kazakhstan as the independent state, which the main value are the people, works over it, over formation of middle class in the country. So who is the “middle class”? Who belongs to it and what are its main characteristics?

The middle class is a class of people in the middle of a societal hierarchy. In Weberian (Max Weber) socio-economic terms, the middle class is the broad group of people in contemporary society who fall socio-economically between the working class and upper class [5]. According to Weber, the class is the people having similar positions in the economic sphere: similar professions and income, approximately identical financial position.

Typology of classes according to M. Weber, based on his methodological principles, it is possible to present as follows:

- 1) the working class is dispossessed, it offers his services in the market, being differentiated on a skill level;
- 2) the petty bourgeoisie – a class of small businessmen and dealers;
- 3) the technical specialists and the intellectuals, not possessing property;
- 4) the administrators and managers – managing directors of property, that is not belong to them;
- 5) the owners getting profit on possession, treat them businessmen.

From M. Weber’s works the concept “middle class”, or “center” widely extended. The main regulator of the class relations, according to Weber, the property is, between polar classes of owners and working class it allocated so-called middle class.

In his opinion, the term “middle class” appeared for definition of group of people who not work and weren’t rich with physical work. Weber’s approach to

understanding of a class was developed in works of the subsequent authors, in particular, F. Parkin, J. H. Lokvud and others. According to M. Halbvaksu, it is possible to define middle and highest classes as follows: it is set of people to whom the condition allows to make certain expenses on luxury goods regardless of that, they refuse some useful expenses or not [6].

The term "middle class" is first attested in James Bradshaw's 1745 pamphlet *Scheme to prevent running Irish Wools to France*. The term has had several, sometimes contradictory, meanings. It was once defined by exception as an intermediate social class between the nobility and the peasantry of Europe. While the nobility owned the countryside, and the peasantry worked the countryside, a new bourgeoisie (literally "town-dwellers") arose around mercantile functions in the city. Another definition equated the middle class to the original meaning of capitalist: someone with so much capital that they could rival nobles. In fact, to be a capital-owning millionaire was the essential criterion of the middle class in the industrial revolution. In France, the middle classes helped drive the French Revolution.

The modern usage of the term "middle class", however, dates to the 1913 UK Registrar-General's report, in which the statistician T.H.C. Stevenson identified the middle class as that falling between the upper class and the working class. Included as belonging to the middle class are professionals, managers, and senior civil servants. The chief defining characteristic of membership in the middle class is possession of significant human capital [5].

And the Russian-American sociologist P. Sorokin stopping on a problem of middle class, prefers to use the categories "layers" and notes that there are no bases to speak about absorption of the center by other classes. The author claims that these layers thanks to social mobility constantly increase, including in the structure of small independent businessmen and the highest categories of employees.

In the works he noted that the class is cumulative, normal, solidary, half-closed, with approach to opened, the group made of kumulation of three main groups:

- 1) the professional;
- 2) the property;
- 3) volume and legal.

At the heart of stratification, according to P. Sorokin, the different functions causing stratification on managing directors and operated lie; environment; unequal abilities and qualities of people. Changing a profession or a kind of activity, the economic situation or political views, the person passes from one social group to another. This process received the name of social mobility. Sorokin speaks about division of social mobility on horizontal and vertical. As the objective party of existence of vertical mobility the economic

inequality of people acts, in particular, "which is expressed in distinction of the income, a standard of living, in existence of rich and poor segments of the population" [6].

A persistent source of confusion surrounding the term "middle class" derives predominantly from there being no set criteria for such a definition. From an economic perspective, for example, members of the middle class do not necessarily fall in the middle of a society's income distribution. Instead, middle class salaries tend to be determined by middle class occupations, which in turn are attained by means of middle class values... The middle class is, essentially, a macro-social group embracing individuals, or rather categories of individuals, marked by a unique general attitude towards life. Those are people who owe everything to their own efforts, resources, qualification, education, etc. Self-made as they are, middle-class people are furthermore self-employed and relatively free and autonomous in their work. Their knowledge and qualification, property and managerial skills are intentionally acquired and so is their social status in-between the upper crust and the wage earners, in-between the envy of the world and the pitied ones.

Within capitalism, middle class initially referred to the bourgeoisie and petite bourgeoisie. However, with the immiserisation and proletarianisation of much of the petit bourgeois world, and the growth of finance capitalism, middle class came to refer to the combination of labour aristocracy, professionals and white collar workers.

The size of the middle class depends on how it is defined, whether by education, wealth, environment of upbringing, social network, manners or values, etc. These are all related, though far from deterministically dependent. The following factors are often ascribed in modern usage to a "middle class":

- Achievement of tertiary education.
- Holding professional qualifications, including academics, lawyers, chartered engineers, politicians and doctors regardless of their leisure or wealth.
- Belief in bourgeois values, such as high rates of house ownership and jobs which are perceived to be "secure".
- Lifestyle. In the United Kingdom, social status has historically been linked less directly to wealth than in the United States, and has also been judged by pointers such as accent, manners, place of education, occupation and the class of a person's family, circle of friends and acquaintances.
- Cultural identification. Often in the United States, the middle class are the most eager participants in pop culture whereas the reverse is true in Britain [5].

In the western researches besides old middle class the theory of new middle class was put forward. This concept was based on real changes – growth of number

administrative, technical officers, professionals with the higher education, others “white collars” that was explained by growth of the social state, technological innovations, etc. According to a number of the researchers, adequate ideas of the main part of middle class proceed from definition of its key characteristics as difficult qualified hired labor, as main thing in the conditions of scientific and technical and information revolution of a resource economic and socio-political progress. The middle class of the developed countries is more incorporated social group. However dispute of different western schools concerning the term “new middle class” is yet complete. The theory of “average” and “new average” class has many branches. So, according to E. Vernshtein and other bourgeois and reformist theorists of XIX and XX centuries “new middle class” or “estate” employees appeared; other divisions belong to the theory of “an office class”, holding average position between those who governs also those whom operate; continuation of this theory is the concept Jh. Gelbreyt about the “technostructure” uniting considerable part of managers and the scientific and technical intellectuals.

There are later directions in the theory of “middle class” are concepts of “industrial society” by K. Aron and K. Myers, and “post-industrial society” by D. Bell.

The characteristics of industrial society are:

- 1) the developed and difficult system of division of labor in society as a whole, at its strong specialization in concrete spheres of production and management;
- 2) mass production of goods on the wide market;
- 3) mechanization and production and management automation;
- 4) scientific and technical revolution.

Consequence of these processes is high development of automobiles and communications, high degree of mobility and an urbanization, high-quality shifts in structures of national consumption. From the point of view of this theory, the main characteristics of large-scale industry – the industries cause a form of behavior not only in the organization and production management sphere, but in all other spheres of public life.

The popular theory of industrial society of XX century in the 60 years was developed in the 70 years of XX century in the theory of “post-industrial society”. Most prominent representatives of this theory – D. Bell, Z. Bzhezinsky, A. Toffler, A. Turen and Z. Furastye.

According to this theory, society passes three main stages in the forward development: 1) preindustrial (agrarian), 2) industrial and 3) the post-industrial. Z. Bzhezinsky the third stage calls tekhnotronny, and A. Toffler – superindustrial. At the first stage the primary sphere of economic activity – agriculture, on the second – the secondary sphere – the industry, at

the third stage – tertiary – a services sector prevails. The main objective of this stage is a production and consumption individualization. In preindustrial society a main goal is the power. In the industrial – money, in post-industrial – knowledge, possession which is the main, prestigious factor. Specific forms of the social organization are inherent in each of these three stages; in agrarian society is a church and army, in industrial – corporation, in post-industrial – universities. According to it there is also a social structure: in agrarian society the dominating role is played by priests and feudal lords, in industrial – businessmen, in post-industrial – scientists and managers-consultants.

From our point of view, interest and attention approaches to research of the middle class, developed by the Russian scientist V. Radayev deserve:

The first is level of the income, average for this society;

The second – the saved-up wealth or the average level of material well-being;

The third – possession small property on means of production, (heads of small firms);

The fourth – an education level and special professional knowledge;

The fifth – employees without the higher education or “white collars”;

The sixth – lifestyle and social communications;

The seventh – the status and prestigious groups carried to the center of the population on the basis of self-identification, that is by means of carrying out special polls.

Apparently, income level for quantitative and quality standard of middle class in the conditions of various social and economic systems is most universal and therefore we accept in use. This criterion is applied by researchers in the majority of the works belonging to various branches of knowledge, reflects features of a social and economic situation in society and situation in it “average” part of the population. The wealth or the average level of material well-being – this criterion comprises certain difficulties generally connected with opacity of the sizes of property at separate groups of people [6].

In the United States by the end of the twentieth century, more people identified themselves as middle class than as lower or “working” class (with insignificant numbers identifying themselves as upper class). The British Labour Party, which grew out of the organized labour movement and originally drew almost all of its support from the working class, reinvented itself under Tony Blair in the 1990s as “New Labour”, a party competing with the Conservative Party for the votes of the middle class as well as the working class. By 2011, almost three quarters of British people were also found to identify themselves as Middle Class.

In 2010, a working paper by the OECD estimated that 1.8 billion people were now members of the global middle class [5].

But portion of middle class in each country isn't identical. There is themselves stratification system. In the theory of sociology three models of stratification systems are known: western, east and mixed. The western model represents the developed stratification system of the majority of democratic societies. Schematically it can be represented in the form of a rhombus as the most numerous in these societies is the middle class. Its stabilizing role is shown that it parts two opposite poles, poor and rich, and doesn't allow them to face. The middle class is thinner, the polar points of stratification, the more probable their collision are closer to each other. Generally the middle class consists of the highly qualified specialists having the steady income and rather high prestige. The middle class ("white collars") forms a basis of stability of society. Its top to a level "professionals", and average – experts generally fill.

The model of east stratification system generally belongs to societies in which the Asian way of production prevails. This way of production is defined by dependence of all workers on the state, on the officials who are engaged in distribution of the social benefits which are made by workers. This model represents similarity of a pyramid: groups forming it differ with the volume of the power, wealth, prestige, and the most numerous is the lowest class. In essence it is the most ancient stratification system. About five thousand years ago it was established in India and remained up to now, though in a little changed look.

The mixed stratification system is characteristic for societies of a transition period. In societies which pass from authoritative political system to democratic, existence of elements of both stratification systems is possible.

In democratic societies the state doesn't deal with issues of social fixing of the citizens. The only controller – public opinion which is guided by customs, established practices, the income, a way of life and behavior standards. Therefore precisely to define quantity of classes and social groups in this or that country it is very difficult. At each country themselves measures in definition of middle class [7].

In the countries with the developed market structure the middle class represents overwhelming part of social structure of society and acts as the guarantor of its stability [3]. Stability of social structure of society considerably depends on the specific weight and a center or "middle class" role. "Middle class" is allocated on many numbers of signs: to level of the income, consumption standards, possession of material

and intellectual property, education level, abilities to highly skilled work. Now "middle class" in the West are representatives of small and medium business, the most part of farmers and peasants, intellectuals, technical officers, administrative personnel, employees, highly skilled workers, workers of a services sector. Specific weight of "middle class" in the developed countries makes 60–70%, being intermediate, "middle class" carries out a peculiar binding role between rich and poor layers. The more quantitatively the middle class, the more it influences state policy, process of formation of fundamental values of society, promoting socio-political stability and forward economic development. The weakening of middle class happening in the period of economic crises, leads society to serious social shocks. In this aspect the substantial social and economic policy directed on support of basic layers of middle class, first of all representatives of small and medium business for the purpose of prevention of their marginalization is important [6].

Transition to the market put forward in all countries of the former Soviet Union a problem of formation of "middle class", as the most mobile social class being, in fact, a support of modern market society. From experience of the developed market states it is known that the numerous and stable middle class is the main condition of political stability of society, existence in it effective institutes of democracy and providing an order. In turn, the main condition of increase of a role of middle class - development of national economy, socially oriented market economy. The state seeks to support this new social group, in particular such measures, as introduction of the moratorium on checks of small and medium business from supervisory authorities which work during the certain periods connected with the general unfortunate world economic trends. Social activity of middle class becomes a condition of formation of civil society, and small number, not formation of middle class conduct to political instability. The middle class forms a certain economic niche, the mental environment of society which is characterized by special type of professionalism and civil culture of participation, that is a necessary component of a sustainable development of democratic society [3]. Existence of middle class is the main sign of the developed countries.

Where there is no middle class or it wasn't created yet as the political actor – society is unstable. As noted franc: "The most important social value of the center is impossible to be enriched by means of any in general mechanical governmental or revolutionary activities (that is peculiar to the lower class). Essence of its spiritual foundations: economic welfare depends on diligence, energy of enterprise and education" [6].

Also Kazakhstan as the democratic, social,

developing state works over increase in middle class. After the broken up of the Soviet Union, the Republic of Kazakhstan occurred in the conditions of the severest economic crisis, the middle class that existed before in essence ceased to exist. The middle class formation in Kazakhstan after independence acquisition was connected in the beginning with public property privatization, then and now - with the development of small and medium scale of business, growth of entrepreneurship and management personnel incomes. Peculiarities of market reforming of the Republic of Kazakhstan have led to the extremely irregular distribution of incomes and in this connection, to excessive polarization of the society that causes negative reflexion on the development of the Kazakhstani middle class [8].

Despite it the economy multiformity, a variety of forms of ownership, political pluralism, economic transformations, a choice of model of open market economy and democratic development promoted emergence of middle class. Process of social stratification in Kazakhstan showed different adaptability of the population to market conditions. Formation of modern middle class in the Post-Soviet states as a whole and in Kazakhstan was complicated by that from the beginning of market transformations to categories "poor" there was a large number of representatives of the former rather prestigious and profitable professions: teachers, teachers of technical schools and higher education institutions, medical workers, civil servants, scientists and technical officers, military personnel.

In Kazakhstan the various public associations, urged to express interests of middle class which are presented by groups of businessmen work: Council of businessmen as constantly operating advisory body at the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Association, the Forum of businessmen, the national union of businessmen and employers "Atameken", Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on regulation of natural monopolies, protection of the competition and support of small business, Fund of development of small business "Lady", the Republican information and exhibition center for small business, the Interdepartmental commission at the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Advisory Councils concerning support and development of small and average business, the working group on corporate governance of Association of financiers of Kazakhstan, Independent association of businessmen, Coordination council of businessmen of Central Asia and Russia, the Center of service of businessmen, etc. Businessmen are in the center of developments of institutes of civil society and by that have impact on culture of democratic processes. Consecutive development of market processes, steady democratization of society, timely support of business

by the state lead to creation of conditions for formation and strengthening of middle class.

Tendencies of change of structure of middle class in Kazakhstan at a stage of formation of the market were connected with development of the market relations and pointed to increase in number of the active enterprises in the total number of the registered; growth of number taken on small business enterprises, increase in a share of subjects of private enterprises in spheres of the industry, agriculture, construction, transport, communication, hotels and restaurants; decrease in a share of public sector trade-intermediary services; increase in volume of the income from activity of private enterprises. At the same time, available possibilities of overwhelming part of the population for the present don't promote independently to fill up middle class: here and the low income (lack of starting opportunities), insufficient legislative base, lack of low credit rates and other tax privileges for wishing to begin the business. The main function of the state – regulation socially – economic processes concerning middle class consists in creation of stable legislative and regulatory base, effective system of the state control of performance of laws; continuation of institutional transformations; improvement of tax system; decrease in a rate of inflation; ensuring financial stabilization; carrying out policy of reasonable protectionism in relation to domestic producers and consumers.

Development of social structure with a tendency of growth of number of middle class as class of the owners who have been actively included in process of creation of own life in synchronism with state interests, will result Kazakhstan in required competitive identity, will allow to overcome while an existing imbalance in level and quality of life of various social groups, will reduce social tension and will provide evolutionary stability. In these conditions importance of definition of a specific role of modern middle class increases in economic and socially-political development. His active representatives in a face of owners, in our opinion, solve a complex of socially significant tasks: create new workplaces; promote decrease in unemployment rate and social tension; influence formation and change of vital reference points of the population; are alternative to a social dependence; increase tax revenues; create a wide layer of owners; independently provide not only own welfare, but also a worthy standard of living of the population as a whole; promote economic and social development of the state [3].

Conclusions

In Kazakhstan the middle class is very diverse, besides representatives of private business it is possible to point and to other groups of the population – the intellectuals, skilled workers, the scientific and technical personnel, managers of the state and public structures. From the point of view of researchers of middle class,

“the layer of technical officers with which scientific and technical progress of society” is connected will be a backbone kernel of middle class in the long term.

In this aspect it is possible to use generalizing criterion for identification of middle class which is presented by group of the people occupied with brainwork in various spheres of material and non-material production into which structure enter the numerous administrative and managerial personnel which is carrying out control and administrative functions, and also working both in private, and in state economy sectors. Modern western orientation of middle class is that “rather numerous and economically active groups of the hired personnel leave behind a threshold traditional independent to a component (owners and businessmen). Therefore today in the western countries the tendency to reduction of specific weight traditional components of middle class and, on the contrary, to expansion of new hired categories” is available.

In our opinion, features of middle class in Kazakhstan are covered in the following:

1) The political power supports the accelerated formation of its independent categories (owners and businessmen) backwardness of the political and legal and economic bases for formation of category of hired workers as one of components of middle class at the same time takes place;

2) Some researchers hold the opinion that the basis of middle class is made by social group of managers. It is connected with administrative resources available for them, the influence connected with specifics of their work, high professionalism. Further development of such process is closely connected with formation of the case of civil servants as potential replenishment of middle class;

3) Modernization process in Kazakhstan is accompanied by progressive formation of the political parties representing interests of “middle class” and which start acting as noticeable political forces;

4) In our opinion, the middle class is presented as a heterogeneous (non-uniform) segment of the population into which owners, businessmen, workers of intellectual work enter. On formation of middle class in such structure decisive influence, among other factors, the social and economic policy of the state renders;

5) Precisely to identify middle class on a standard of living and the income difficult, so operating statistical methods of calculation of the income still are imperfect.

The Kazakhstan scientists note that, for example, the size of the monthly average per capita income not always grows out of efforts within a certain type of economic actions as can include transfers of corporations and the state.

Formation of middle class in social structure of society is a real way to easing of social tension and

assistance to forward progress of political system. And this social-political aspect is especially actual, as well as economic especially as they are interconnected. The head of state, defining policy on prospect noted: “In the forthcoming decade we are obliged to win generally against poverty, to achieve prevalence in the country of middle class”.

Potentially social base for formation of the center in Kazakhstan is rather numerous. First of all, at the expense of a large number of the qualified experts occupied in economy.

In policy of formation of middle class it is possible to allocate, from our point of view, some directions:

1) first of all policy of the state in the sphere of small and medium business since it is a real reserve of formation of middle class;

2) important the youth policy of the state as youth, first of all students are potential replenishment of middle class is represented;

3) the state policy of the state in education and science, support of the intellectuals, technical and creative;

4) the state policy of support in the relation of the case of civil servants, which together with intellectuals make, from our point of view, an important social base of middle class;

5) the state policy in the direction of improving the welfare of citizens, as well as a fundamental criterion of attributing to the middle class is, as a rule, level of income, providing the family of a corresponding way of life [6].

Interest of the state in formation of middle class is aimed at long-term prospect. Activity of government bodies in this direction carries integrated and systematic approach. It found reflection in the new state housing policy aimed at provision of housing for civil servants, increase of a salary of workers of the budgetary sphere, development of social security of the population.

Also increase of level of health of the population is characteristic feature of formation of middle class. Important condition is availability and quality of provided educational services to the population. The solution of social problems and ensuring threshold values of level of activity of the population is an important factor of stability of middle class. In addition, providing high-quality and available public services that is the main form of investment in the human capital is necessary and increases rates of development of middle class.

It should be noted that the state make every effort for formation of steady, middle class conforming to the international standards. Further realization of policy already chosen as the state will promote not only to growth of middle class, but also improvement of quality of economic development of our country.

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