Social partnership in public sector

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Mechanisms of partnership of various structures in public sector for the decision of society social problems are considered in this article. The state as the subject of activity in public sector, during an industrial epoch was the only guarantor of satisfaction of person's social requirements, irrespective of his family well-being and incomes. The state sociality is shown that it takes responsibility for a standard of well-being of its citizens and in the modern state should provide with it equal access to getting of social sphere services.

Keywords: civil society; social partnership; non-profit organizations; institutional partners; social policy.

Introduction

In a modern civil society the state purpose as the legislator and the guarantor of social safety of each citizen is to define such combination of market and not market beginnings in order to provide equal access to using of the social blessings and services for low profitable groups of population and to create conditions for satisfaction of social requirements in the presence of demand over the level guaranteed by the state.

Theoretical foundations

Private business is involved in rendering of social services in directions:

1. Reproduction of work resource for providing of the business development in directions: training and retraining of personnel, first of all for own needs of the managing subject. Inside the firm training (organizing of various courses, trainings with the invitation of practitioners and scientists) is a specific asset forming for business process.

2. Participating in solving of questions of employment in the region: quotas for citizens' employment with limited possibilities, granting of social workplaces for the unemployed of the region, participation in programs of the unemployed retraining in a local labor-market.

3. Constructing and repair of infrastructural objects of social destination.

4. Participating in quality of goods and services supplier for the social purposes, including informational and consulting character.

Cooperation of the state and private structures is carried out on the basis of the mechanism of social partnership (contractual mechanism) and the mechanism of financing of the public purchases.

The mechanism of social partnership is an organizational mechanism and it is carried out as contractual and as financial basis. So, «the agreement between akimate of Pavlodar region, a region council of trade unions, Pavlodar branch of the national union of businessmen and employers of the Republic of Kazakhstan «Atameken» concerning social partnership in the sphere of social, economic and labor relations» assumes development of constructive cooperation and interaction in the following directions:

1. Economics and business development;
2. Labor market, labor relations and population employment development;
3. Social policy development, providing of social guarantees, labor safeties, health and ecological safety;
4. Perfecting of social partnership;
5. Social responsibility of business [1].

It is necessary to notice that some partners' actions, about which the arrangement has been reached, assume also in common financing of projects. It is a question of such projects, as:

- Granting of social workplaces for workers from target groups and workplaces for invalids.

- Activization of enterprises and organizations participation in co-financing of professional trainings in educational institutions of primary and secondary vocational education.

The mechanism of the public purchases assumes the classical financial mechanism of goods payment for the state

hospitals, schools, kindergartens, social and vulnerable groups of the population (invalids) and other classical purposes. On the basis of the public purchases it is carried out purchasing of services in education sphere, public health services, catering, other personal and social services for population.

The non-profit organizations (NPO). No one state is unable by means of laws and financing individually to provide to each citizen social stability (it is a question of such state forms of social regulation, as means from budgets, social help and support). Other not state institutional support forms relieve here. At all variety of noncommercial sector structure and problems solved by it, it is expedient to choose and group a number of their categories on the basis of distinctions of their activity [2]. Non-profit sector organizations belongs to the first class. The focal group is their members. Such organizations are not included into the category of charitable and operate by a principle of mutual benefits in their own interests (trade unions, associations of pensioners) - (mutual benefit organizations). In such organizations individuals, paying fees, receive instead of tangible benefits surpassing costs, connected with obligations or equal to them.

Two subgroups of the unprofitable organizations belong to the second class. Their official mission is protection of collective benefits - (public benefit associations). The first subgroup is unprofitable uncharitable organizations: cultural and educational, consumer and ecological. The second subgroup is unprofitable charitable organizations:

- Private, corporate, communal and family charitable funds;
- Religious communities;
- Hospitals, building for means of funds and local budgets;
- The Centers of sisterly care for aged people and invalids;
- Municipal schools;
- The Noncommercial centers of family consultations, psychotherapeutic help;
- The Organizations assisting groups of social risk.

NPO as a component of a civil society carry out the function of connecting-link between the power and the population. The state should be interested in the development of constructive contacts with NGO. Necessity and inevitability of interaction of the state and NGO is explained with a number of the objective reasons.

Firstly, the majority of NGO solve those problems, on which state structures, owing to the various reasons, does not pay proper attention. It is care of needy, sick, socially unfortunate citizens, assistance to children's and teenagers' upbringing and education, keeping and developing of culture, real defense of the rights and liberties of the citizens guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Secondly, in some cases the nongovernmental organizations work more successfully and more economically, than State institutions, owing to that they are more flexible in comparison with the state structures and more active apply innovative approaches to the decision of new problems.

Thirdly, strengthening of the democratic state and development of local government, declared by priority

directions of Kazakhstan internal policy, depend on forming of a modern civil society. It is a question of various forms of citizens' interaction, their voluntary participation in public affairs. NGO has a role of "bearing constructions» such civil society [3,4,5].

The variety of NGO practical actions of different forms is based on several basic concepts [6]:

- "The service" concept has the purpose to render services for the population (clients). According to this concept, public institutions of social serving build their work on the basis of the macro information and cannot consider peculiarities of different population's groups, local specificity, and the nonprofit organizations work more effectively, they are based on the voluntary initiative of citizens which understand better their own problems. A kernel of the third sector is the charitable organizations.

- The concept of the third sector as groups' community of self-development finds in work of nonprofit organizations the sense connected with revealing of human potential. Work on rendering services public organizations transform into work for developing of social activity and voluntary initiative.

- The concept of social action especially distinguishes the role of social movements. Their mission is social changes at the expense of collective action. Public initiatives, deducing their problems on the level of public and political visibility and offering ways of their decision, become original "laboratory" of social policy.

- The concept of the third sector in the context of civil engineering. In this concept the third sector is considered in the framework of a civil society building. Behind political influence there is their ability to win over to their side (the side expressed by them social problem) wide ranges of the population and to organize civil resistance.

Concerning distribution of NPO according to the regions of Kazakhstan it is necessary to notice that the greatest quantity of NPO is characterized for the southern (17 %) and the northern (12 %) capitals, and concentration of NPO in corresponding regions, Almaty and Akmolinsk, is identical and makes 6 %. By the quantity of NGO Pavlodar takes the fifth place. Quantity of NGO is approximately equal (4 % - 6 %) in all other regions, with small prevalence in the South Kazakhstan region - 7 %, the least quantity of NGO is in Atyray region - 2 %.

The sense of NPO activity for life standard of housekeeping is reflected in macro level in the system of national book-keeping as a component of actual consumption of the Republic of Kazakhstan housekeeping. Actual consumption of housekeeping includes cash incomes of housekeeping, and transfers in the natural form, that is services received gratuitously by housekeeping.

The final indicator of consumption for the sector of the housekeeping estimated in the system, is actual consumption of housekeeping which is carried out at the expense of cash outlay of corresponding housekeeping on final consumption and natural transfers received by these housekeeping from the state run public authorities and non-profit public organizations, serving housekeeping.

Directions NPO work in Kazakhstan are characterized according to the principles stated by us as follows:

- 1 class: trade unions, associations.
- 2 class: remedial NGO, ecological NGO.

3 class: charitable organizations rendering services by social and vulnerable levels of population, services in the sphere of public health services, education, culture.

The sector of NPO, according to the legislation of Kazakhstan is represented by NGO, political parties, religious and trade-union organizations.

Division by sectors of activity characterizes importance of socially focused NPO that testifies about acuteness of social problems: 66 % from total number of NPO are socially focused, i.e. work for interests' defense of social and vulnerable levels of population (24 %) and for organizing of services in social sphere - in the sphere of education, public health services and culture (42 %).

The urgency and the public importance of activity of remedial NGO which make today a considerable part of the sector, is caused first, that cases of infringement of those or other rights and freedom of citizens first of all from the side of the state, its organs and their officials have become more and more frequent. It is more than others every possible restrictions and infringements of the rights and freedom of citizens make law-enforcement and judicial authorities which in practice should protect these rights and freedom.

The analysis of remedial movement in Kazakhstan shows that branches of Kazakhstan All-Union voluntary historic and educational society "Memorial" were created first in 1988-1989. The society "Adilet" functions at present time.

Productivity of work of human rights organizations in Kazakhstan is influenced with level of their popularity and popularity among the republic population. Among the kinds of activities which are carried out by remedial NPO according to experts' opinion, dataware, granting of legal consultations for the population, carrying out monitoring of observance of human rights, legal education, making of independent examinations, remedial activity in courts, influence on legislative process, participation in taking of social and significant decisions are especially distinguished.

Necessity of ecological NPO work is proved, mainly, by an unfortunate situation in ecology of the country as a whole and especially its separate regions, and also weak and inefficient activity of the state according to the decision of ecological problems and preservation of the environment. Among the basic ecological problems pollution of the environment, burials of nuclear waste, critical situation in such ecological unfavorable regions, as Priaral, Semipalatinsk, the space center Baikonur, preserving of Caspian Sea and Balkhash ecosystems, disappearance of rare species of plants and animals etc. are especially distinguished.

Priority directions of ecological organizations work are studying and liquidating of consequences of ranges, territories with unfavorable ecological situation; public opinion forming; introducing of ecological education systems; lobbying of laws projects and other normative and legal documents directed to solving of ecological problems; holding of conferences, seminars, public hearings on ecological problems; realizing of the projects directed to preserving of biodiversity of those or others regions, struggle against desertification, rehabilitation of the people who have suffered in zones of ecological disasters. NPO work, examining questions of public health services, education and culture is important because of presence of serious problems in these spheres.

Findings and discussion of the study

For today characteristics of the sector of NPO are following:

- geographical concentration in capitals and big cities whereas they are not enough in countryside. It is possible to explain it with the absence of informational communications, intensive interaction of social and economic institutes in a village;

- thematic concentration of partnership with state structures on small number such important for country development directions as human rights, struggle against poverty, charity, a gender problems, work with social and vulnerable levels of population, ecology. Thus NGO reach certain successes in these areas, promoting the further activization of citizens.

- certain support of NGO work by representatives of local business, especially on granting of the address charitable help is observed. However people who give grants and addressees of the help do not wish to extend the information about this and to share experience. The adoption of law about charity which would make these relations legal and, besides, would stimulate the commercial organizations to financial support of NPO by granting of tax privileges could be to improve the situation.

In Pavlodar region, for today, it is registered nearby 350 NPO of ecological, remedial, gender, charitable orientation, and also youth and children's organizations, organizations of invalids.

The basic mechanisms of interaction of the state with the nonprofit organizations in Kazakhstan are the state purchases of education, public health, social and other types of service on a competitive basis. Thus, institutional partners of Kazakhstan state in social sphere are private and nonprofit sectors. Interaction with private sector is carried out on the basis of the mechanism of social partnership (contractual) and economic mechanisms of the state purchases, tenancy, in the form of contracts for management in social sphere. The social partnership on a regional labor market in social sphere is realized in the process of business participation in the decision of employment questions in the region:

- quotas for citizens' employment with limited possibilities,

- granting of social workplaces for the unemployed of the region,

- participation in programs of a professional training of initial professional training and retraining of the unemployed on a local labor market. Last direction assumes co-financing of projects.

The directions which are realized on the basis of economic mechanisms: constructing and repairing of infrastructural objects of social purpose, participation of business subjects as the supplier of the goods and services for the social purposes. In insignificant degree business subjects are involved for rendering of services of informational and innovative character, basically for providing with work of electronic equipment. Purchase of consulting services actually is not made.

It is necessary to note that the definition of NGO according to the legislation of Kazakhstan contraries to the international classification as the sector of NGO is formed by

the method of exception from the sector of NPO of political parties, trade unions, religious organizations which concern to different groups of NPO. Political parties and trade unions are the first class, and religious communities are the second class.

Work of NGO sector in Kazakhstan is characterized by the following features:

- geographical concentration in capitals and big cities whereas they are not enough in countryside.

- thematic concentration of partnership with state structures on small number such important for country development directions as human rights, struggle against poverty, charity, a gender problems, work with social and vulnerable levels of population, ecology.

- certain support of NGO work by representatives of local business, especially on granting of the address charitable help is observed

By the results of estimation of the problems in the sphere of contracts between state authorities of management, private sector, NGO in social sphere it is possible to draw the following conclusions: the system of contracts in public sector exists and stably is reproduced, contracts are signed for delivery of the goods with private sector, for rendering of services of education and public health services, for building of social purpose buildings, for renting of social purpose objects with keeping of their basic functions (canteens in schools), contracts for rendering of invalids' social services, contracts with NGO for carrying out of work in the form of trainings, round tables according to the problems of a gender policy, youth policy, interaction with mass-media. For Kazakhstan actively integrated into world economic space and aspiring to become one of the progressive countries of the world, the growing attention to non-profit sector and accepting of scale social programs in which subjects of sector take part are characterized.

Conclusion

The partnership of the state and nonprofit sector at the present stage should develop intensively, in our opinion, in two directions:

- Expanding of nonprofit sector scales and improving of its resource maintenance;

- Perfecting of state purchase mechanism of social services at nonprofit sector, including estimation of given services quality. Therefore we consider that it is necessary:

- Perfecting of the system of taxation regarding benefits for the volume of money deducted for charity through corporate funds;

- Changing of the system of the financial reporting of the non-profit organizations;

- Sector Support by non-financial assets;

- Providing of an informational transparency of contract operations;

- Forming of a long-term policy of the state in the sphere of partnership with NGO.

- Specification and working out of a standard on social services that will facilitate estimation of NGO work and natural persons rendering social services;

- Introduction in advisory and consultative council at the central and local executive powers of independent experts for estimation of NGO work and natural persons;

- Obligatory using of quality estimation institute of service on the basis of the research of service user's opinion and using of this estimation as defining.

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