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**DIGITAL INCLUSION IN PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOURSE: AN ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS IN KAZAKHSTAN AND BELARUS**

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**Abstract.** This article aims to analyze government programs in the field of digitization and digital technologies in the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Belarus, examining their alignment with contemporary philosophical and ethical concepts……………………………… ………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

**Keywords:** digital inclusion; digital exclusion; digitalization; digital divide; philosophical discourse; government programs.

Ғылыми мақала

ҒТАМР

**ФИЛОСОФИЯЛЫҚ ДИСКУРСТАҒЫ ЦИФРЛЫҚ ИНКЛЮЗИЯ: ҚАЗАҚСТАН МЕН БЕЛАРУСЬТЕГІ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК БАҒДАРЛАМАЛАРДЫ ТАЛДАУ**

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**Аңдатпа.** Мақала Қазақстан Республикасы мен Беларусь Республикасындағы цифрландыру және цифрлық технологиялар саласындағы мемлекеттік бағдарламаларды талдауға және олардың қазіргі заманның философиялық және этикалық тұжырымдамаларымен арақатынасын зерттеуге бағытталған……………………………………………………………………………

**Түйін сөздер:** цифрлық инклюзия, цифрлық эксклюзия, цифрландыру, цифрлық алшақтық, философиялық дискурс, мемлекеттік бағдарламалар.

Научная статья

МРНТИ

**ЦИФРОВАЯ ИНКЛЮЗИЯ В ФИЛОСОФСКОМ ДИСКУРСЕ: АНАЛИЗ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ПРОГРАММ В КАЗАХСТАНЕ И БЕЛАРУСИ**

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**Аннотация.** Целью данной статьи является анализ государственных программ в области оцифровки и цифровых технологий в Республике Казахстан и Республике Беларусь, анализ их соответствия современным философским и этическим концепциям… …………………………………………………………………………………………………………

**Ключевые слова:** цифровая инклюзия; цифровая эксклюзия; цифровизация; цифровой разрыв; философский дискурс; государственные программы.

**Introduction**

Digital inclusion as ensuring equal access to digital technologies, knowledge, and skills necessary for full participation in society is becoming an increasingly relevant issue in modern times. In the era of information technology, digital inclusion is shaped by global digital transformation, which affects nearly all aspects of social interactions. The philosophical discourse on digitalization and the role of technology in societal modernization covers a broad spectrum of topics, including its impact on social, cultural, and ethical aspects of life……………………………………………...

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**Materials and Methods**

This study employs a multidisciplinary approach that combines philosophical analysis with policy evaluation to examine digital inclusion strategies in Kazakhstan and Belarus. The research is based on hermeneutic, comparative, and historical methods, as well as an anthropocentric approach, content analysis of government programs, statistical data, and philosophical discourse on digital inclusion. The study relies on official government documents, legislative acts, and national digitalization programs of Kazakhstan and Belarus, including: Digital Kazakhstan (2018–2022) and Digital Transformation Concept (2023-2029); Belarus’s State Program for the Development of the Digital Economy and Information Society (2016-2020) and Digital Development of Belarus (2021–2025); National reports and assessments on digital transformation progress published by ministries and governmental agencies; Statistical data from international organizations, assessing digital development indicators, and digital literacy levels. Additionally, the study incorporates academic literature on digital transformation, inclusivity, and human-centered approaches in digital policy.………………………………………………………………………….. ………………………………………………………………………………………

**Philosophical Discourse**

Until the mid-20th century, the issue of inclusion, both in education and other social constructs, was not on the agenda. Researchers note that ancient philosophy, “whether consciously or unconsciously, proclaimed ideas of exclusion and social inequality as the foundation of an ideal world for centuries to come. This not only influenced the course of human history, where every ‘Other’ was automatically given the status of a *persona non grata*, but also restructured all sociocultural processes” ……………………………………………………………………………………......... ……...…………………………………………………………………………………

**Literature Review**

Continuing the philosophical discourse on digital inclusion, we turn to contemporary research that directly examines the concepts of “digital inclusion”, “digital exclusion”, “digital divide”, and others……………………………………….

The concept of “digital exclusion” is extensively studied by researcher E.J. Helsper. In her article “The Social Relativity of Digital Exclusion: Applying Relative Deprivation Theory to Digital Inequalities” (Helsper, 2016: URL), she highlights the complexity and multidimensional nature of exclusion.................................................

**Analysis of Digitalization Programs in Kazakhstan**

In an era of rapid digital technology development, digital inclusion to ensure equal access to these technologies for all citizens is becoming increasingly important for Kazakhstan. ..............................................................................................................

In December 2017, the State Program “Digital Kazakhstan” (2018–2022) was adopted (hereinafter SP DK). After its implementation, the Digital Transformation Concept for the Development of the ICT Sector and Cybersecurity (2023–2029) was approved in March 2023 (hereinafter DTC). Numerous reports and publications on the outcomes of DK are publicly available online. Until recently, an official website provided updates, events, statistics, and reports on the program's implementation. Next, we will analyze some key aspects of these documents that have not yet been addressed………………………………………….……………………………………

**Analysis of State Digitalization Programs in Belarus**

Like Kazakhstan, Belarus has chosen digitalization as one of the key directions for national development.………………………………………………………………

An analysis of key indicators in international digitalization rankings shows that Belarus is a promising country in terms of digital transformation of the economy and society (Kalinovskaya, 2023). The country’s ranking is determined by several indicators, including broadband internet access and data transmission speed, the level of digital literacy among the population, availability of digital public services, the use of digital technologies across industries, investment in the development of the digital economy and infrastructure, and cybersecurity measures. In some aspects, Belarus ranks higher than Kazakhstan and Russia (Kalinovskaya, 2023) ………….................. ........................................................................................................... ………………….

**Conclusion**

This article analyzes digital inclusion within a philosophical context, with a focus on the state strategies of Kazakhstan and Belarus. The research findings demonstrate that, despite differences in the political and socio-economic contexts of these two countries, both actively develop programs aimed at reducing digital inequality and ensuring the inclusion of all population groups in digital transformation…..………………………………………………………………………

Undoubtedly, information technologies simplify people's lives, and the implementation of government digitalization programs provides society with these opportunities. However, the analysis of these programs reveals a number of shortcomings and problems .…………………………………………………………..

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**Authors' contributions**

**Abdina A.K. –** writing the article text, literature review, text editing.

**Uyzbayeva A.A. –** writing the article text, analysis of state programs in Kazakhstan, technical design.

**Kuchko E. –** writing the article text, analysis of state programs in Belarus, text editing.

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