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Human development of the Azerbaijan Republic in the Context of Globalization

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ABSTRACT

Development of progress is human development. For every science has a criterion of development, so the value of artificially was divided into "economic development", "social development", "democracy" and "social progress." It was continued almost until the end of the 20th century. The common denominator was raised only in the concept of human development; it was the development of a person. The concept was formed gradually consolidating the results of the search for a common criterion-oriented development for all humanity. This criterion incorporates achievements in all spheres of human activity: economics, science, management, health and education, ecology, sociology and politics. It is also included in the concept of human world, morality and lifestyle to the conception. All the existing realities, such as the means and objectives, performance, and justice, social and economic progress, social welfare and wealth include the concept of human development.

Keywords: Globalization, Human development, Azerbaijan, sustainability, human activity

INTRODUCTION

It should be stressed that it is not always the concept of growth is identical definition of human development. This became obvious in view of deterioration of living standards and the gradual loosening of social and political stability in the world.

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Some states in their practice proved that, despite the powerful production, people's life can deteriorate. Successful economic development does not guarantee a fair distribution of resources and achievements. Result of improved standards of living and availability of material goods because of economic growth is only possible in countries where the government deliberately acts in the interests of all its citizens, creating social programs, developing and reforming the education system and health care.

In order to properly determine the prospects for the formation and implementation of the human potential of the country in his new capacity, it is necessary to determine the model of its main parameters in order to achieve positive results at each stage of development. Also it is important to properly develop a strategy for effective implementation of human potential in his new capacity, mechanisms for its practical use. This need is due to the creation of new factors and conditions.

Azerbaijan stands at the beginning of a new way of social and economic progress, which is based on structural changes, modernization processes, in the transition to an innovative model of economic development. Economic development the primary role played by the human factor in such condition. In the first place of such conditions it is right to develop a strategy by which its development will be the most important resource production and economic growth of the state. it is important to create

a highly competitive human resources for the economy of Azerbaijan.

Human potential should be formed for the purpose of socio-economic development of the state. it is necessary to have a strategy, that's why it is a problem to develop and the mechanisms of its implementation is particularly acute. Proper forecasting becomes a factor in the successful implementation of the strategy. The forecast should be given for each stage of social and economic development of the state. To do this, the first step is to create a model of economic development, to define its main parameters. Forecast made by the Ministry of Economy and Industry, showed that the main objective should be the development of human potential in the medium and long term. For this it is necessary to increase investment in human potential Then Azerbaijan will be able to take the path of innovation and economic development

The problem of human potential is not exhausted by lack of funding. It is also important to carry out systemic reforms that will modernize the social sector of the economy, improve the quality of social environment, make decent living conditions. In order to successfully solve this problem, it is important to work with integrated social unit. Social ministries should facilitate the implementation of priority national projects, progressive areas of demographic policy, the development of health and education systems, the formation of a flexible labor market.

A new stage in the development of "smart" economy, characterized by a variety of innovative processes, accompanied by a shortage of qualified professionals in the technical branches of science. This reduces the effectiveness of the national labor market. In order to change the situation for the better it is necessary to develop a comprehensive approach to the formation and effective operation of the human potential in its fundamentally new quality in the medium and long term. Today there is a lack of personnel shortage in production growth in Azerbaijan. The economy cannot compete especially in the industrial sector, many products on the world markets. This means that training is a paramount importance for following realities in the medium and long - term:

- the formation and operation of a new quality of human resources is one of the components of the strategy of social and economic development of the state in the long term at the stage of transition to innovative economic development;
- The essence of human development, the criteria of its evaluation, measurement parameters define the objectives of its development;
- Effectively to put into practice a new quality of human resources is only possible provided a new model of the labor market and the training of qualified professionals

There is a broad and a narrow meaning of a new human potential. Broad

the modern economy of the state.

For successful implementation of the above objectives should be taken as the starting material concept of human fulfillment in his new capacity, given the baseline of the building, which has already been achieved in the country. In this case, the achievement of these goals will be properly identified, will also be well-developed measures appropriate events. New quality of human potential does not meet international standards at the moment, and therefore we should do its effective implementation.

In determining the effective operation of the strategy of the new human potential of Azerbaijan need to pay attention the understanding means that human potential is a complex structure of choices for each individual. This new quality must contain visible changes in the demographic situation in the economic and social sector.

Demographic problems in Azerbaijan should be addressed on an equal with the problem of economic activity, gender structure, the life expectancy of the population, economic factors - is a growth of GDP, unemployment level and employment percent and rates of salary. Social qualitative changing must be expressed in the general level of education and literacy of the population. Therefore, to analyze the new quality of human resources is necessary to use a comprehensive approach, one study often is not enough.

Economy becomes qualitatively in new direction, human development stands in the main plan in Azerbaijan now. Development is achieved by increasing the level of professionalism through specialized training, which will include innovative telecommunications and information technology. This training will make the human potential in his new capacity competitive. Life-long learning will make the competent employee for the entire period of his employment, increase his employability.

Product of innovation economy is the aerospace and aviation engineering, microelectronics, pharmaceutical and medical achievements, synthetic materials. All this significantly tightens the requirements for human potential, which must be developed in accordance with the high demands of the global economy. Therefore we need an adequate assessment of human potential at a certain level.

Ranked human potential with basic indices of human:

- High life expectancy, which is the key to a healthy lifestyle;
- Literacy competence through continuous expansion of knowledge;
- High quality of life.

Acquisition of the human potential of its new quality occurs in close association with the three main goals of person: to live a long life keeping health, have free access to a dignified existence, to expand knowledge system. These three main possibilities is to choose for expanding human

capabilities. Evaluate a new quality of human resources with the focus on high-tech economic development is possible with the help of selecting additional criteria that comply with international standards. This will allow an objective assessment of the economic transformation in the light of the world economy and global change.

Objective assessment is also a way to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of human development at a certain stage of its development. Evaluation of Criteria:

- sustainability of the economic growth of the state;
- High life expectancy;
- A decent standard of living;
- competence and training of employees;
- human capital on the basis of innovative achievements of the economy;
- High productivity with high wages;
- the demand for human capital both in the domestic and foreign employment market;
- the standard of living, according to the international standards;
- Environmental safety of human activity.

These evaluation criteria can also serve the objectives in the process of developing and implementing a new quality of human potential in the medium and long term. Criteria are available in a wide range, because the concept of human development is multifaceted, has a complex and rich content.

Modern understanding of human development involves the creation of the human environment that is conducive to his daily activities and work. This is safe from the point of view of economy conditions, its protection, to minimize the interest received on grass production. Scientific world community and international social structures working on the problem of life quality, trying to determine the social norms accepted in developed countries.

The choice of indicators measuring promotes the effective development and implementation of the human potential of its new quality assessment of qualitative transformations at each stage of its development. Since 1990 to the present day Human Development Report of the UNO demonstrate the validity of the choice of the main indicators of human progress. This is the life expectancy, the overall rate of students of all educational institutions in age from 5 to 24 years, the formation of adult personality, the volume of GDP per person, which is measured in American dollars, taking into account the purchasing power parity of the national currency.

Each component is characterized by its stable values with minimum and maximum:

- Life expectancy at birth - 25 age, the minimum values - 85 age
- adult literacy - at least - of 0% and a maximum - 100%;

- combined share of students aged 5-24 years - at least - 0%, maximum - 100%;
- real GDP per capita in USD. USA - minimum - 100 maximum - 40000.

HDI (Human Development Index) appeared in 1990. HDI is changing in the interval from 0 to

1. changes the actual value determined for each state. Calculation of the components for any element of the HDI is the ratio of the actual value within a State X -min and the values X_1 to H_{2max} - X_{1min} . HDI appeared in 1990. Development of this concept belongs to an economist from Pakistan Mahbub ul Hag. UNO (United Nations Organizations) uses this concept in 1993 to produce annual reports on the development of human potential.

The main gauges, the starting point for estimating the human potential in his new capacity must be integrated indicators:

- the rate of development of the state economy, the GDP as a percentage of the previous year;
- life expectancy;
- Literate population of 15 years, the number of pupils of 5-24 years, in% relative to the total population;
- GDP per unit of population in dollars;
- Percentage for human capital and human capital in national wealth;
- percentage of the minimum wage (salary);

- Natural and actual unemployment rate in internal and foreign markets employment;
- The demand for human potential of a new quality to the domestic and foreign markets, the percentage of employed workers;
- Compliance with social norms, standards of living and social services to the world standards, expressed in a percentage;
- Ecological safety of human life, which is reflected in the availability of clean water and air pollution, as a safety, the degree of occupational injuries;
- Absolute knowledge, in a percentage.

These figures are guarantee of objective comprehensive analysis of the effective implementation of human development of a new quality at every stage of implementation of the strategy. These also made possible an adequate assessment of the qualitative transformation and facilitate access to a healthy lifestyle, education, professionalism and material well-being. All these are the main goals of modern life. Calculation and use of these indicators help to assess the achieved level of economy development and the social component in the state at each new stage, the economy's competitiveness in the global mar-

ket and its place in the global rating system.

Human potential is developed in parallel with the creation of a wide array of the population, and its development and implementation is important in the future. Such realization is possible in a stable state in which there is a steady growth of economy. The implementation is carried out stage by stage. Each step shows some results achieved.

Developing a strategy for the creation and operation of fundamentally new quality of human potential in prospects, it is important to identify the stage of the strategy, the period of its implementation, which works in conjunction with the economic and social development of the country.

Strategy for effective exploitation of human potential in his new capacity in Azerbaijan over the medium term should be implemented in terms of creating a new model of specialists training . On the base of this model the improvement and radical changes in the whole system of vocational and technical education. Cadres must compete successfully in the international market, to work on the development of human resources of the country. Professional staff will be trained on the close cooperation of public and private sector, with the active participation of business structures.

Mismatch number of graduates employment market requirements should be kept to a minimum. For this it is necessary to form a national structure with qualified prospective outlook. If you do not, it will be impossible to calculate the number and quality of power supplied from abroad. Also decrease the operating efficiency of labor recourse.

In order to effectively use the new quality of human potential cannot be exclusively the medium term. It is necessary to form a skilled workforce through reforms in vocational education, to use them in order to address the growing shortage of specialists, to import foreign workers, the imbalance of supply and demand in the employment market, to replace foreign labor by domestic staff. All this is possible in the long term, so the relevance of operation of the new quality of human potential has no right to be lost in the future.

Stability of the state development is the key to optimal and full operation of the new quality of human resources. Then achieved the main goal of the strategy in the long term - a rich and qualitatively renewed society with a decent standard of living.

This creates a solid foundation for increasing longevity, improving education of the population. In the process of long-term strategy, it is important to update the

social standards in education, culture and health care, the services provided to the population. For this purpose, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Azerbaijan should establish a set of social standards that will meet international standards that reflecting the national interests. If in this direction to solve the problem correctly and efficiently, the effective implementation of human potential, its new quality is quite real.

It is necessary to improve the mechanism of introduction into the life of human potential in a new method. In the long prospect it is important to create a new model of the labor market, which guarantees the reduction of unemployment. Reforms in the system of vocational and technical education will give the country qualified professionals. Operation of innovative equipment will increase productivity and accelerate the pace of economic progress, will give impetus to intensive strategic sectors of the economy. national economy can be competitive and efficient only by this way. According to the Human Development Index in 2014 , Azerbaijan took 82 place. In the HDI includes three components - education, health and income, and health is the most problematic. Just since 2005, life expectancy was steadily growing.

This happened due to an increase of public spending on health. For 2010-2015, data longevity improved markedly throughout the country. In the crisis year of 2009, life expectancy is increasing, but the rate of growth was slower. For growing indicators of human potential in the regions, it is necessary to allocate more funding for health and education, as well as improve the efficiency of spending. However, during the crisis it could not be done. In 2014, total expenditures from the state budget and territorial compulsory medical insurance funds to physical education and sport, as well as health care was increased by only 2%, and in the next year - only 5%. Thus, expenses increased 7% for two years, and this figure is less than half the rate of inflation. In 2010, health care has been less than in 2008 in regions. which others affected the worst by the crisis.

Thus, health suffered from the optimization of budget expenditures. However, in 2015 the IHD grew - in 2014 the figure was 0.745 and 0.747 in 2015, whether that per capita GRP in most regions has already decreased due to the crisis. Rising life expectancy gave positive dynamics, including education for young people and children. In 2009 the IHD declined in regions where industrial decline was observed,. If we talk about longer

periods, the data for the years 2002-2014 indicate that the maximum increase in the IHD show the regions where the economy is rapidly growing. We could include the Absheron economic region, as well as regional centers. You can say that in general human potential will increase in the region.

The proportion of the population living in areas with high IHD for 2005-2014 years significantly increased, and in regions with low contrast decreased. This could include only areas in the highlands. According to the results of the statistical analysis, in 2005 in the regions where there was a high index of HD - over 0,700, there were 17% of the population of the state, 2015 - 85%. There are not regions with low IHD (less than 0.700), although in 2005, here lived percent 29 (%) population.

Although, in our opinion, we should not overestimate the positive developments in the regional development of the 2000s. Increased revenues in the oil industry may not always be a reliable basis for modernization. The steady rise of life expectancy is also a fragile phenomenon in connection with the problematic aspects of health care financing.

Despite the slow growth of the index of education quality in the country is still under question. Therefore, the growth of the human potential of the regions of the country is not sufficient to increase innovation and the creation of conditions for competition in the cities and regions through investment in human capital, increasing the mobility of the population. That's why we can say that the regions of

the country and their modernization are far from each other, saying with other words regions of the country and their modernization are in a distance from each other.

The life expectancy of the population is the most important indicator of human development. Situation according to the following results other region countries:

Sheet 3.2. The life expectancy of the population in the Republic of Azerbaijan for 2005-2015 (in the years)

Years	In urban areas			In the countryside		
	Total	Including		Total	Total	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
2005	72,4	69,6	75,1	72,4	69,7	75,1
2006	72,3	69,6	75,0	72,5	69,7	75,2
2007	73,1	70,3	75,9	72,7	69,8	75,5
2008	73,6	71,0	76,2	73,2	70,5	75,9
2009	73,7	71,1	76,3	73,3	70,6	76,0
2010	73,7	71,1	76,3	73,4	70,6	76,1
2011	73,9	71,3	76,4	73,7	70,9	76,5
2014	73,8	71,2	76,5	73,9	71,3	76,6
2015	74,1	71,3	76,9	74,4	71,9	76,8

As we see at the sheet the life expectancy has been raised in 2015 in the country and cities, but it has been reduction in 2005. At the same time we should note that the life expectancy was more in women than that men. For the indicators of countryside population the life expectancy raised percent 2,5 in the country in 2015. In comparison with 2005 life expect-

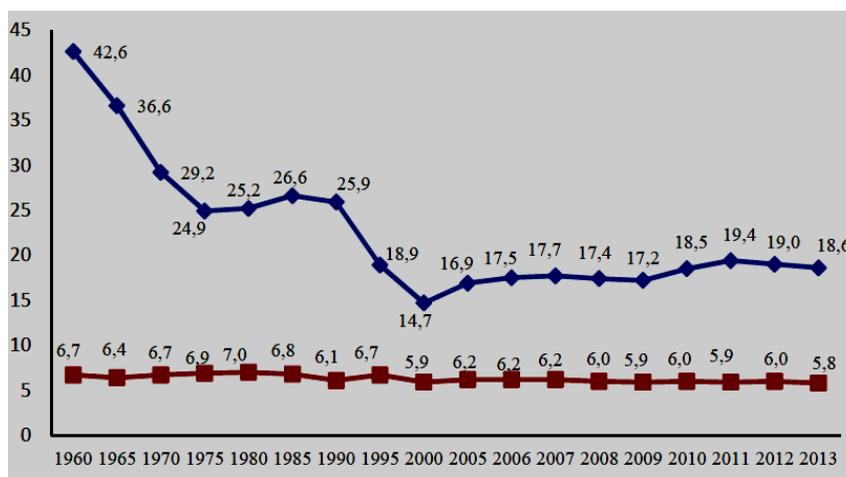
tancy raised in men 2,5 but in women in 2,3. of country population.

Regarding village population there was the same growth: for men - percent 3,1 but for women percent 2,2 if we speak about whole demographic situation or indicators in Azerbaijan, so, the tendention is more positive.

The dynamics of mortality and fertility confirms this information (see. Figure 3.2).

Commission of UNO (United Nations Organization) held a research for human development in 2014, so, as the result of this research published data of Azerbaijan. only percent of 12 Babies under the 5 ages feed with breast milk for 2008-2015. It is not a good result relating medical providing of infants less than one year. The woman health is also problematic area.

In 2014 , 34% of children did not vaccinated against scrofula vaccine and 19% of the tetanus and diphtheria. Problem remains and the sphere of women's health. If you look at the data reporting in the years of 2005-2014, the country's fertility rate of women is equal to one woman - the two births in Azerbaijan.



Picture 3.2. Dynamics of fertility and mortality in the country in the years of 1960-2013

In recent years there has been progress effective of solutions to social problems, advanced international standards have a positive impact on the adjustment, in accordance with their social protection systems in Azerbaijan. In particular, it has been introduced the new pension system, received its consolidation with the subsequent development of the system of social benefits and the welfare

state. Social policy has been successful, as the poverty rate declined - in 2000 it was 49% and in 2015 - already 7% as pensions and wages were raised repeatedly. The growth of the economic potential of the country has become a favorable condition for the development of the health sector, public health problems began to be solved sequentially.

Ten times over the past few years has increased the size of the budget allocated for health care, now they have exceeded 700 million manat³. More than 400 health facilities have been renovated and built over the past ten years, with the majority of these establishments are scattered regions of the country, they all have modern technical equipment. It was conducted important activities related to the improvement of the quality of medical services and the health of the population. Constantly in the focus of the fight against infectious diseases as it relates to the priorities of the state policy and it has achieved some success. In recent years we can also saw positive changes in education sector as it enters into the activities of social and economic policy, with which the modernization of our country. It should be noted that the amount of funds allocated from the budget for education has grown considerably - in 2011 it amounted to 1.5 billion manat, and increased more than fivefold since 2003. During this period, the country has been conducted measures to modernize the infrastructure of education, resulting in improved learning environment for more than a million students. Education reform is to update its content, so education in Azerbaijan gradually integrated into the European education. With this on the "State Program on education of Azerbaijan youth abroad in 2007-2015" to study abroad in

1204 was sent to the person with the financial support of the State Oil Fund. Through various programs, private initiatives and sponsorships currently 10,700 young people in Azerbaijan are educated in the best universities of the world.

It was also achieved success in the field of education informatization. In 2004, there was one computer per pupil in 1063, but now each of the 20 participants can use one computer. More than 10,000 teachers provided with computers under the program "People's Computer". 1200 schools were connected to the internet, 75 thousand people from the pedagogical, administrative, and technical staff were trained on the relevant courses on mastering IT skills. to the Electronic learning materials for different subjects has been prepared and given to educational institutions, 20 schools already participate in the project titled "E-school."

Improvements in the socio-economic sphere will improve estimates of the Azerbaijani economy in reports by international agencies. In particular, the position of the country has improved due to the report of Doing Business, which was prepared by the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation, and even taken a leading position among the UIS states in the region and in the "Report on the global competition," the World Economic Forum.

Azerbaijan ranked the best among UIS (Union of Independent States) countries, average incomes are now better than they are now in the classification of the World Bank's total national income per capita than the other UIS states. At the same time, in accordance with the report of the Development Program of the United Nations (UN) Human Development in 2010, Azerbaijan emerged from the group of "medium human development" and took a place in the group of countries with "high human development".

In the years of independence it was became some issues such as the formation of a system of transparent public relations, democratic society in public policy in the country. As a basis for social progress was elected political pluralism, which took its place in public policy. At the present stage of the country has a democratic political and legal conditions for the free functioning of political parties. Currently it was registered 55 political parties in Azerbaijan, 11 of them are the members of the parliament. Political parties participate in all the political processes of the country, their representatives take position in the state bodies of the country. In order to strengthen the material and technical base of the party there were additional opportunities that will help in the future to increase the value of the role of parties in the development of the political system of the state and civil society.

Significant changes in the structure of society are the result of the formation of the democratic foundations of a new system of social relations, thereby created the right conditions for citizens to exercise their functions in the socio-political processes. Currently, civil society, the state is at the stage of large-scale development. Over 2,700 NGOs in the fields of education, human rights, health, economic, cultural, social and gender spheres in Azerbaijan, and the number of NGO's is constantly increasing. During the last ten years important measures have been implemented to improve the legislative framework that provides for the establishment of NGOs, as well as the exercise of their functions, which created a legal environment in which NGOs can reach the financial sources. Currently, it is created a pluralistic, free press in the country, which meets certain standards.

All of these measures have been implemented through the consistent implementation of targeted and well thought-out public policy. Government programs adopted at the level of leadership, strategic and conceptual documents, as well as a mechanism for their implementation and realization is an essential part of public policy. Currently it was implemented approximately 60 government programs, concepts and strategies that are essential for the development of all spheres of national life.

With all the confidence we can say that the transition period has been already completed in Azerbaijan. Approved the new socio-economic system that is based on political pluralism and free markets, and also has its own laws. The formation of the corresponding infrastructure, which is necessary for the efficient functioning of the economy has been completed. A reliable system of social protection of people have been already built, and it is currently being improved.

Order of the President Ilham Aliyev was given the task to prepare a draft Development Concept "Azerbaijan - 2020: Looking to the Future." Our country begins a new stage in its development, so, it need a guideline which should be is a must for a concept. Statement of higher goals and tasks arising from them, thanks to the possible achievement of the country.

Through a variety of public programs at the state level, there is a struggle with social diseases (thalassemia, diabetes, cancer, hemophilia, AIDS, tuberculosis, etc.), made prevention of these diseases and to improve health of the population, the fight against drug addiction, education and outreach the fight against smoking and alcoholism.

Work on the prevention of infectious diseases has been strengthened through the training of special measures. In this case, the development program of sanitary-epidemiological service is used in the 2015-2020 years. In addition, the strategy was adopted to combat no communicable

diseases (obesity, smoking, physical inactivity, alcohol abuse, and so forth.), covering 2015-2020 years. It is held practical measures by which you can create opportunities and conditions for a healthy lifestyle and to raise public interest in their own health and lifestyle educational work within its framework,

Soon It will be adopted State Program on improvement of maternal and child health, and strengthen measures to implement preventive examinations among adolescents and children, as well as their clinical examination covering the years of 2015-2020. It will be taken appropriate actions in the area of prevention and control measures against infectious diseases in children. In The near future, you must create a National Action Plan for the prevention and treatment of early childhood disability (2014-2020 years), so that health facilities for children will have profiles to improve the services they provide. To essential medicines were economically and physically accessible to the public, as well as meet the level of quality, safety and efficacy, Azerbaijan needs to create a unified system of registration of medicines. In addition, measures should be taken to prevent the appearance on the market of low quality drugs and medications that do not have a license.

Currently, the major focus of the Azerbaijani government covered the issue of staffing improvements in health care, since the activity of state bodies aimed at establishing mechanisms for continuous improvement of their knowledge of the medical staff, including those held internships in abroad. Work is also underway on the creation of conditions for the life of doctors and other health workers have been trained to work in rural areas.

In this issue mainly determined mechanisms of material support of workers, and evaluate their work on the final result. Recently electronic registers with which to carry out monitoring of the health of the population, to create a unified health information system and electronic health card were established in Azerbaijan. All of these activities undoubtedly improve the process of human development in the country and increase the performance index of human development, which is usually calculated in accordance with the program of the UNO for Human Development.

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