

## THE SOCIAL-PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS OF THE POVERTY

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### Abstract

In this article, the phenomenon of poverty is analyzed from a socio-philosophical point of view. It reveals the issues of classification of poverty, its difference from deep poverty, modern approaches to the criteria of poverty, the level of poverty in Uzbekistan. At the end of the article, attention is drawn to the role of the mahalla in poverty reduction in Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** poverty, deprivation, consumer basket, socio-economic phenomenon.

### Introduction

Poverty has been an unspoken topic in Uzbekistan for many years. On 24 January 2020, in a petition to the House of Commons, Sh.Mirziyoyev spoke openly about poverty, and for the first time in our history, the reduction of this problem was marked as one of the main tasks. "According to preliminary estimates, 12-15 percent or 4-5 million of our population are poor. This means that their income per day does not exceed 10-13 thousand rubles. Or a family can have both a car and a pet, but if a person is seriously ill, at least 70% of the family's income goes to treat him. So is it possible to call such a family to itself? As president, I am tormented every day by the question of what our people have such vital needs as nutrition, treatment, education, dressing their children," Shavkat Mirziyoev said[9].

Improving the standard of living of the population is the main criterion and main goal of the effectiveness of social policy in each developed country. Reducing poverty scales is considered to be one of the important organizers of achieving this goal.

### Literature Analysis

We can see that the problem of poverty is studied in modern scientific literature mainly from an economic point of view. From Uzbek researchers, Sh.I.Mustafakulov noted that the definition and reduction of poverty has risen to the level of Public Policy, M.X.Abulkosimov the fight against constipation is an important aspect of ensuring the safety of a person, D.A.Rakhmonov poverty is an urgent problem of macroeconomic stability, O.A.Qutliev approaches to assessing poverty in Uzbekistan, I. from Russian researchers.B.Sidorchuk on

the criteria for poverty, I.F.Zhukovskaya conducted research on the topics of theoretical and practical problems of the problem of poverty.

### **Research techniques**

The research process used the scientific methods of unity of historicism and logic, analysis and synthesis, deduction, abstraction and generalization.

### **Analyzes and results**

Poverty has a negative role in the development of a particular person, a particular family and society as a whole, affecting various spheres of social life. It leads to a decrease in the quality of life of people, an increase in socio-economic uncertainty and gender inequality, and is a barrier to social progress, which can also lead to social disasters. Poverty is not just a lack of food, clothing, but an irreplaceable housing, the opportunity for people to receive the necessary education, and the limited use of medical care. It's not just that there is not enough money to buy the products necessary to maintain life at the most minimal level.

Poverty, as well as the problem of humanizing social relations in every country of the world, is a moral aspect of relations between power and the people.

The fight against poverty is an important task of a number of international organizations: the UN, the World Bank, the ILO and others. A resolution passed in the UN General Assembly on 22 December 1992 began to celebrate "International Day for the struggle for the loss of poverty" on 17 December every year from 1993. The UN initiative of 1997, the first decade of the UN dedicated to the fight against poverty, is widely known. Most states have developed and are implementing "National Anti-Poverty plans" aimed at ending extreme forms of poverty and reducing its scope sufficiently for the purpose of more sustainable social and economic and political progress. Poverty as a social phenomenon is multifaceted. There are many definitions and classifications. It should not be forgotten that it is a derivative of a class society in which ownership and market relations have developed. Looking at the history of economic thought, we can see that this problem was remembered in works as early as the 8th-7th centuries BC. The poet Hesiod divides human history into five periods in his poem "works and days". The people of the Golden Age, created by Kronos, do not know absence and poverty and spend their time in parties and wise conversations. Primitive idyllic scenes can also be seen in other antique works. The concept of "poverty" as a political concept had its own definition as early as Ancient Rome. The establishment of control over the poor ("paupers") in the city was one of the important tasks facing the authorities. The emergence of such a social group is associated with the termination of the primitive community. First, the community would not allow its members to become impoverished and thus prevent them from being degraded. Second, the team's equalizing injection would protect man from the destructive self-awareness of the poor. In the city, however, the way of life of a wealthy class created unsatisfied needs. The inability to satisfy these needs, on the other hand, causes a feeling of self-denial.

The emergence of Christianity led to changes in the minds of people, but this doctrine was not a program of social reform. The issue of property Justice occupied a very small place on the edge in the minds of early Christians. In Christianity, indifference to earthly blessings was repeated many times, and witnesses of events and people of the later period understood it as a rejection of wealth. But this is a rather simple understanding. Reference to the gospel indicates that wealth is condemned only when having it becomes a vital goal and blocks spiritual peaks above it. Poverty was not seen as a necessary condition for a noble life. Views on wealth acquired in an honest or unclean way were formed later. For the public consciousness of the Muslim world, it is not the wealth itself that can also be the object of criticism, but the way in which it is made[7;7-b]. Yo.Islamov believes that Islam does not favor the notion that poverty is the blessing of Allah. "Our religion does not justify the views of the category that prioritize poverty by canonizing it. As mentioned earlier, the perception of absenteeism as a pride was initially welcomed by adherents of monism, Hinduism, the priesthood in Christianity, and such a faction, and this view later extended to some Muslim sectarians. In fact, neither the Quran nor the Hadiths find a single argument in favor of poverty"[4; p.160], he says. The farce of giving zakat from the income earned by the khalal Road in Islam is seen as a measure to prevent poverty.

The Protestant Reformation brought about a new attitude to poverty that was not previously known. In Orthodoxy, "the poor are closer to God" was replaced by "the poor are rejected by God"[5]. Representatives of the Reformation burned those who increased their property using inherited Capitals, knowledge, skills, abilities. Such views became popular in the West and entered Russia as well. Representatives of the Classical School of political economy (A.Smith, D.Riccardo, T.Maltus) view that poverty is a consequence of the transformation of a traditional society into an industrial society.

A.Smith believed that self-poverty, the lack of means of living, did not cause much pity. Complaints about poverty, on the other hand, generate our sympathy, but not too deep. But the games of fate cause, from the height of Prosperity, a deep sympathy arises for the one who is forced to fall to the bottom of poverty[11; 147 P.].

T.Maltus published his book "an experiment on the law of population growth...", which attempted to explain the conflicts of social progress by the laws of nature. He develops the law of progression, which states that "population growth occurs through geometric progression, while the vital means of subsistence grow in arithmetic progression". Such a difference is the cause of overpopulation, and where overpopulation and food shortages are observed, poverty becomes present. Therefore, poverty is not a consequence of the social structure of society, but a natural consequence of the existence of a person's seed - it increases very quickly. We have effective helpers, these are various epidemics, wars, hunger. They cause human destruction.

The theory of the value of means of livelihood D.Developed by Riccardo. To define means of livelihood T.Based two estimates of Malthus. These are the "law of decreasing land productivity" and the "law of population growth". According to the first law, D.Riccardo says that with the progress of society, the cost of means of livelihood should increase and,

therefore, wages should also increase. Based on the latter law, however, it was concluded that workers' wages could not be increased from the minimum level of means of livelihood. The essence of this conclusion is that an increase in wages causes an increase in fertility, which leads to a decrease in wages, increasing the number of people in demand for Labor. In turn, a decrease in wages leads to a decrease in the number of inhabitants and, consequently, to a decrease in the amount of labor demand in the market, and an increase in wages again. Under the influence of the vibration of Labor proposals, wages will have a tendency to be established in the form of a certain stable size-the physical minimum of means of subsistence. Riccardo believes that the consumption of the population is the basis of the development and renewal of production.

Social Darwinism became the basis of the ideology of liberalism in the middle of the 19th century. In this direction, poverty is a legal phenomenon and must grow along with social production. Social-Darwinism ideologue G.Spencer believes that poverty is a force that develops personality and plays a positive role, and it is a legitimate phenomenon of society. In "Social Statics", he believes that poverty and inequality arise and develop in conjunction with the growth of social production. This process cannot be stopped, so poverty cannot be lost either. Poverty also needs an approach with a different criterion, since it is not a social phenomenon, but the problem of one person, the fate of a separate person and an individual desire, arising from the inability of a specific person to win the struggle for survival. People are not perfect: someone was able to skillfully adapt to the difficulties of social life, while others could not cope with it. The father of English sociology supports the intervention of the state in the natural development of society. For him, helping the poor is limiting freedom of activity[12]. Such a fate of poverty has long been explained by the fact that it is not accepted by the state authorities, which make everyone free from all economic and Social Responsibility and partially mitigate the social consequences of the market for the Society of all people and for the poor composition of the population.

An in-depth study of the nature of social inequality and social stratification, K.The reason for the separation of Marx into different classes in society is the division of society into the owners of the means of production and those who can only sell their labor. Researching the causes of poverty, K.Marx argues that the accumulation of capital creates wealth at one pole and poverty at the other, creating a "reserve working Army", a "relative surplus" of workers, or a "growth of the capitalist population", which takes on various manifestations and allows capital to expand production at an Extreme Speed[8; 770,771-773-b.].

V.Pareto's concept of optimality revolutionized welfare theory and took the name of a new theory of welfare. He formulated the criteria for achieving maximum well-being, and the long-term stability in an economy under perfect competitive conditions creates a Pareto-balance where well-being becomes maximum. Even in the conditions of productive markets, problems arise that cannot be solved without state intervention.

Nobel Prize in economics laureate Amartya Sen, in her work "the political economy of hunger", showed that poverty does not depend on the amount of favors, but is determined by the possibilities that people can use these socially conditioned favors. In the economically

developed social reality of the West, poverty ("structural poverty") is a necessary element, and this problem has no simple solution[3; 86-92 P.].

It should be noted that the theoretical analysis of the works of the above names and other economists can be applied not to a transformative, but to a developed state model of a market economy, since it cannot adequately reveal the irreplaceable characteristics of socio-economic processes in such a system.

The concept of "poverty", embodied in modern theoretical concepts, is understood differently in different authors. There are three different approaches to the concept being analyzed in the scientific literature. Each of them illuminates different aspects of the problem. These are: "absolute poverty", "relative poverty", "social deprivation poverty".

The concept of "absolute poverty" is based on determining the minimum list of basic needs and the amount of resources necessary to meet them. This concept was the first to occur chronologically, and it is this theory that the empirical study of this phenomenon in Great Britain in the late 19th-early 20th centuries was based on. The concept of "relative poverty" is based on the proportionality between the indicators of well-being and the level of material security that prevails in a specific country. The founder of this concept was P. Townsend, he understands poverty as a situation where it is impossible to provide a way of life that is typical for most members of society due to a lack of economic resources. In his analysis, he is based on the sum of the deficits experienced, multidimensional deprivation, the non-useful, seen and provable state of an individual human, family or group on the scale of a society or nation. This concept is P. It was therefore introduced by Townsend that the indicators of social deprivation, including nutrition, clothing, living conditions, items of long-term use, the place and state of the living environment, material deprivation involving working conditions and character, as well as employment character, the specificity of leisure, education, etc., were taken into account.

Currently, within this definition of the concept of "poverty", two directions have arisen.

Within the framework of the first direction, the main emphasis is placed on the availability of means of livelihood to meet basic needs. When determining the limit of "relative poverty", the average of income used in personal use is used. For example, the U.S. threshold for "relative poverty" is 40% of the average, 50% in most European countries, and 60% in Scandinavia. Within the framework of the second line, which bears the name of the civil-legal theory of poverty, this concept arises from the broad understanding of deprivation. In this case, it is paid attention to the fact that the means that exist are taken into account base deprivations, the sum of deficits make it possible to participate in the life of society in the full sense or not.

The "relative poverty" scales are incompatible with the "absolute poverty" scales. "Absolute poverty" may be lost, but "relative poverty", as noteness is an integral attribute of stratified society, will always exist. "Relative poverty" is maintained when the standards of life of all social strata change qualitatively, and even, grows.

In the early 1990s, a number of life-level researchers (Swedish B. Halleröid, UK D. Whyte-Wilson and b.) advanced the issue of a combination of approaches. Since the concept of



deprivation is different in the theories of income and consumption, they must be complementary rather than denying each other. In such an approach, poor is understood as those who are experiencing deprivation or deprivation due to the lack of the necessary level of resources. Attaching two approaches to measuring poverty records a relatively lower level of prevalence than evaluating each case.

Such a combined approach subtracts from this status not only those families who do not perceive deprivation, shortages, even at a small level of income, but also those who are considered poor according to the deprivative theory.

Multivariate of estimating poverty prevalence scales is the sufficiency of economic-statistical instruments to measure poverty prevalence rates as a legitimate and positive consequence of the experience accumulated in the study of the problem. In general terms, the definition of poverty is based on the sum of specific needs and the availability of opportunities to satisfy them for a certain part of the population. The following criteria were used in scientific theory and social practice in the early 2000s to distinguish, characterize and study the poorer strata of the population:

- availability of housing;
- fullness of food and availability of a fresh water source;
- possibility of minimal education;
- ability to maintain health at the proper level[2].

The bottom view of poverty is poverty. The general acceptance is said to be poverty, based on the established norms, to be a condition that is inferior to poverty and allows it to remain within the framework of biologically possible norms. A family (individual, household) is considered to be poor if their food consumption fails to provide 80% of the minimum diet set by the World Health Organization, or 80% of the costs are spent on food.

One of the most basic criteria for poverty is the provision of "housing", which includes many characteristics:

- residential category. It can be a bed in a bedroom, a room in a communal apartment;
- residential status (social, professional, private). According to the classical approach used in Western countries, a poor person cannot buy housing;
- quality of accommodation. It cannot be said that living in an accident fund meets minimum standards. Hence, the availability of such housing is assessed as a "below poverty" level.
- the standard of accommodation for one person. In the Soviet Union, this norm was 12-14 square meters per person. According to Article 42 of the Housing Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the standard of accommodation per person in our country is 16 sq.meters and 9 sq.can not be less than a meter [13].

Full-fledged nutrition. Nutrition can be called full-fledged, when a combination of usefulness and self-delimitation, high taste quality and variety is formed. The utility is based on the proportionality of calories and vitamins that are beneficial for the consumption of this person. According to an unfounded view, the more useful a food product, the more expensive it will be. Because the production of a quality product requires more spending and effort than the production of a poor quality product. As a basis, relying on the idea that cheap

products are of poor quality, poor people will have a high probability of buying a poor quality product.

Self-delimitation is associated with utility. Many people who like to eat tasty food are forced to limit themselves due to lack of material resources. Other individuals with no material problems feel the need to limit themselves so as not to harm their health.

It should be noted that water not only satisfies the physiological need and satisfies thirst, but on the basis of clean water, the principle of “savory” is realized in absolutely all drinks and most ready-made dishes. Access to clean drinking water requires additional costs for most residents of the Earth. The inability to make additional expenses for Clean Water leads people to the category of poor. Consumption of boiled tap water also significantly reduces consumption standards, affecting the usefulness and taste qualities of food and drinks.

In the absence of Variety, the problem of full-fledged nutrition would be solved within the framework of natural farming. Diversity ensures a diversity of choices. Only medical indications can be the basis for limiting diversity. Material limitations indicate belonging to the lower level of consumption, that is, to the poorer layer.

The possibility of obtaining a minimum of Education. It is known that the success of the transition to a relatively high consumer group depends on the correct choice of educational-qualification strategies. It is they who can lead to the corresponding level of material security. The opportunity to receive free education is available in Uzbekistan, and it is, more often, for talented people. To enter a prestigious (quality education provider) higher education institution, it will be necessary to use the services of tutors (which provide paid services). Skill development is also associated with material costs in many cases (except when the employer covers expenses). Often, poor people are limited to obtaining secondary and secondary-special education. Higher education is possible, but there are many difficulties along the way.

Maintaining one's own health at the proper level implies, first of all, the possibility of receiving medical care without hindrance. Medical care was free in the Soviet Union. But the polyclinics and hospitals were overflowing for the common people, and the doctor had to wait hours for his reception. Nevertheless, there was a chance of treatment. Currently, adult polyclinics have merged with children's polyclinics to create family polyclinics. Both the adult and the young child are being treated by a “family doctor”. In more complex cases, the treatment is getting a paid look.

According to the above criteria, the poorer layer of society differs in its characteristics, first of all, the lower level of life and quality from other layers of the population according to the non-full-fledged structure of consumption.

Poverty as a socio-economic phenomenon according to international standards and indicators that characterize it can be divided into the following manifestations:

- 1) endemic-mass poverty arising in connection with existing economic conditions as a result of insufficient development scales of the economy to ensure the normal level of life of the population of the country. It is characterized by general indicators of GDP per capita production, final indicators of household consumption, infant mortality, short life

expectancy. In developed countries, this condition is observed during periods of economic downturn and is usually episodic in nature. In developing countries, the income of more than 50% of the population is observed when it is below the poverty line.

2) local - certain individual socio-demographic units of the population, some geographical districts, individual households and poverty of individuals;

3) chronic-when exactly these segments of the population, geographical districts, households and individuals are below the poverty line for more than a year;

4) episodic-poverty that exists in a small interval of time (e.g., as a consequence of the lack of timely issuance of monthly wages) [1; 147-154 b.].

In the world experience, there are several methods of assessing poverty:

- ✓ - statistical, in which 10-20% of the population is seen as poor due to per capita income;
- ✓ normative, according to the norm of nutrition or the minimum standards of consumption (minimum consumption basket);
- ✓ deprivation method, the method of incomplete consumption of vital products and goods or, on the contrary, the satisfaction of the first vital need (percentage of costs for nutrition, determination of the energetic value of food);
- ✓ stratified or stratified, in which the layers of the population with limited self-sufficiency opportunities (elderly, disabled, members of incomplete and multi-child families, children left without breadwinners, unemployed, immigrants, etc.k.) in the aprior case the poor are included in the layer;
- ✓ anthropological-by population groups (specific for their level of life, depending on the factors that make up the structure: land, housing, education, health, the role of household and the naturalization of income, among others);
- ✓ to determine whether the standard of living is sufficient or not, depending on the opinion of the heuristic, public or respondent himself;
- ✓ economic, determines the category of the poor through resource opportunities aimed at supporting the material supply of the low-income population of the state.

In the study of poverty, it is necessary to find an appropriate indicator of well-being. Secondly, it is necessary to determine the poverty line, that is, after this indicator, the corresponding household or individual is classified as poor. And, finally, such indicators should be selected, on the basis of which they are used in the preparation of reports on the entire population or population groups.

Often, income and consumption as an indicator of well-being, health as an economic element, the level of food supply and knowledge, the lack of social relations, security, low self-esteem and the need for help are seen as social elements.

The poverty line assessment varies from the physiological minimum to the historically formed standard of living of the majority population of this society. To maximally consider the versatility of the concept of poverty, a combination approach to absolute, relative, and subjective limits of poverty and its definition is proposed[10; 260-271-P.].

The absolute limit of poverty is determined by the state based on its economic capabilities. The poverty line or line indicator is visualized as representing the natural sum (consumer



basket) or its value of the favors needed to meet initial needs. The official, basic poverty line in Uzbekistan is expressed on the basis of the subsistence minimum budget. In Uzbekistan, the minimum amount of consumption costs was set at 498 thousand rubles per person for 1 month. This amount will be the basis for determining the minimum amount of pensions and benefits.

The procedure for determining the minimum consumption costs is established in the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 544 of August 27, 2021 "on the practical implementation of the procedure for calculating the value of minimum consumption costs". The subsistence minimum is the minimum sum of the benefits and services necessary to ensure the maintenance of a person's life activity and health. In terms of value, this indicator is expressed through the subsistence minimum budget. The subsistence minimum budget is the value magnitude of the subsistence minimum and also the sum of various payments and contributions.

The basis for calculating the subsistence minimum budget is the basic conceptual and methodological approaches to determining the minimum consumption budget. The costs that go to the use of the products and services necessary to meet the basic socio-cultural and physiological needs of a person constitute a minimum consumption budget. Such a budget is calculated not for an abstract person, but for concrete demographic groups of the population (a family of 4 people; an able-bodied man; an able-bodied woman; a young family with two children; a young family with one child; family of pensioners; student; children of trli age). As a minimum consumption Budget, a family budget of an average of four people per capita is obtained. As the basis of its natural-material structure, the consumer basket system is used.

A consumer basket is a scientifically based proportional sum of goods and services that satisfy the specific functional needs of a person in a certain interval of time, taking into account the concrete conditions that exist in the country. In the formation of a consumer basket, it is from the framework of the needs that ensure the normal life activity of a person, the satisfaction of which is recognized as socially necessary. What are the products in the consumer basket differ from each other in different states, based on people's perceptions of how economic opportunities the state has, the indicators and levels of life of society.

In the US, the accounting of consumer budgets has been carried out since 100. Within the experts, the regulatory budget of the Geller committee is very popular. Its purpose is to measure the value of the standard of living of a traditional American typical family of 4 people(working husband, non-working wife, 12 young boys and 8 young girls). The budget is built on the basis of the median method, in which the goods purchased in half of the studied families and used in fasting are included in the budget.

In the United Kingdom, the consumer basket includes food goods, social nutrition, alcohol, tobacco products, household appliances (furniture, electrical equipment, housing utilities, telephone use), leisure organization (audiovisual apparatus, recreation), trips, car expenses, expenses that go to the use of public transport.

In recent years, a minimum consumption budget of 50% of the median income of the population in EU states has been used as a poverty rate. The account of the minimum consumer budget of European countries entering the former socialist camp is determined by the limited financial capabilities of these countries. In Bulgaria, for example, a base minimum income guaranteed by the state is placed on the basis of social protection of the poor. It has several times a minimum consumption budget and is smaller than the subsistence minimum. The subsistence minimum in Croatia is set at percentages to the minimum wage. For a single person, 65% of it consists of 110% for a household of two people, etc. In Hungary, the food basket moddama-item is replenished, and the next significant expenses (services, apartment expenses) are determined by such a total amount that they do not need to exceed the expenses incurred for food.

The laws of the former Soviet countries Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus on minimum consumption budgets have been adopted. Belarus, Russia and Moldova use a normative method that determines the magnitude of the subsistence minimum, based on assessing the value of the sum of consumer favors and services.

### **Conclusions and Recommendations**

Thus, the value of a consumer basket is a limit indicator or poverty line, while the poor are those who have less income than the value of a minimum consumer basket.

In Uzbekistan, a number of works are being carried out in the direction of poverty reduction. On January 25, 2023, the head of state reported that poverty has shrunk from 17% to 14% in one year. On May 15, 2023, Sh. Mirziyoyev mentioned through the "Register of social protection" that 2,300,000 needy families, women, single seniors and our compatriots with disabilities are covered by material assistance [6]. But it was emphasized that such material assistance cannot be eliminated by itself, that people need to carve out an entrepreneurial spirit, that professions should be taught and jobs should be increased.

At the same time, if the presidents of the neighborhood citizens' assemblies and activists working with young people helped to attach teenage boys and girls growing up in such families as apprentices to the skilled artisans, chevaks, masters who live in this neighborhood, that is, those young people who have mastered their profession as apprentices, it would be a great help to reduce the Because the material assistance provided by the state and the neighborhoods also causes qualities such as loquacity and innocence in young people. It is unlikely that such people will leave the helpless state if the environment in the family, the consciousness of people, their attitude to life does not change. For this reason, I would propose to introduce the state of psychologist in the neighborhood Citizens' Assembly. With young people in such a family, it is necessary to carry out activities in the direction of forming the attitude towards the goals and life in them.

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