



IDLENESS: PROBLEM OR POSITION SURVIVAL: PROBLEMS AND FACTORS OF OVERCOMING THE DEPENDENT POSITION

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ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to the consideration of the concept of "dependency" in modern scientific literature and practice. The necessity of carrying out theoretical and empirical research for a deeper study of the phenomenon of social dependence is substantiated. The lack of knowledge of the issues of dependency in the Republic of Uzbekistan determines the scientific novelty of the problem. The article presents the results of an online survey of the population on the attitude towards dependency as a phenomenon and process carried out among the residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The category of people who, in the opinion of the respondents, are inclined to dependency has been identified. Proposals have been formulated for the implementation of measures of a socio-economic nature that will reduce this phenomenon.

Keywords: Dependency, social sphere, social protection, phenomenon, conditions, lifestyle, vulnerable groups, dependency ratio, dependents, begging, responsibility, social and material benefits.

I. INTRODUCTION

Dependency is sometimes a consequence of objective factors (childhood, disability, illness, etc.), but often it is imitated, being imaginary, when an individual adapts to such an existence.

Dependency of this kind cannot be considered a normal social phenomenon, since it as a whole represents such a way of life for an individual, when he deliberately, consciously seeks to provide acceptable living conditions in a given society at the expense of other people, which is a kind of deviation. In addition, dependency, even if it is not socially dangerous, can lead to other forms of deviation. A person who lives at the expense of others for the sake of maintaining his well-being may commit illegal acts.

The strategy of actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan, adopted under the leadership and on the direct initiative of the President of the country Sh.M. Mirziyoyev and consistently implemented, gave rise to a new stage of development in our country from national revival to national prosperity. Due to the growing need for modern

information and communication technologies, the demand for the development of spiritual and educational work, reforming and modernization of all spheres of public life, the main principle of forming a healthy, responsible and independent person who takes an active position in relation to his own life becomes a priority presently. But along with this, the facts of manifestation of the dependent position of vulnerable groups of the population, which in recent decades have become widespread in both Uzbek society and other societies, do not go unnoticed. In this regard, the main conditions for providing citizens with social support to the population, both from the state and self-government bodies and NGOs, are the observance of the principles of social justice, transparency in decision-making, targeting and prevention of dependency, as well as the effective and targeted use of allocated funds.

The phenomenon of dependence can be considered at least in two aspects: social, when dependence is a consequence of objective factors (childhood, disability, illness, etc.), such people are usually called social dependents. Psychological, when dependency appears as a formed position in life, which then develops into a stable personal quality [1].

II. REVIEW

The study of the phenomenon of dependency, as a rule, is carried out within the framework of the study of social problems (MA Basin [6], S.Yu.Barsukova [5], IG Dubov, Karpikova [18], [19], [20], K.A.Kasyanova [21], Kuznetsov I.S. [22], [23], V. Magun [24], Malysheva D.M. [25], [26], Zhmakin [38] and others.). A theoretical analysis of the literature presented by works on the psychological and pedagogical branches of knowledge indicates the absence of independent study of the psychology of the phenomenon of dependence, K.A. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya [1], [2], B.G. Ananiev [3], [4], P.M.Ershov [12], V.N.Myasishchev [28], [29], P.V.Simonov consider the mechanisms leading to deformation of activity and the formation of a passive life position).

Various external conditions for the formation of dependent moods from the point of view of insufficient upbringing, manifestation of selfish inclinations, overprotection on the part of parents or oversight are considered in the works of R.T. Bayardt, D. Bayardt, M. Einsourt, B.G. Ananiev, B.F. Lomov paid attention to the peculiarities of social life and lifestyle that restrain the development of personality, the influence of social norms that suppress human activity and maternal deprivation was studied by K.A. Abulkhanova-Slavskaya [1]).

An analysis of the literature showed that most authors pay attention to the problem of overcoming the dependent position of adolescents in institutional institutions, which are based on the works of D.B. Elkonin (1975), M.R. Bityanova (2002), T.T. Burlakova (1998), L.V. Gracheva (2006), Ginotta J. (2001), T.V. Kunigel (2006), G.L. Landrat (1994), W.G. Romeka (2007), E.G. Troshikhina (1997), K. Fopel (2006). The term

dependency has been considered by many authors, both foreign and CIS countries.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the problem of social dependency, which has recently been observed to some extent, remains a poorly researched topic, which is confirmed by both the relatively small number of publications and the predominance of journalistic materials among them [8].

The term dependency is mainly used in the social sciences to denote a person who is, for objective reasons, in external care.

Based on the interpretation from the point of view of linguistics in various dictionaries, the term was studied by S.I. Ozhegov D.N. Ushakov, V.V. Lopatin, P.E. Lopatina et al. "Dependency is viewed from the point of view of the desire in everything to rely not on one's own strengths, but on the help of others, in general to live at someone else's expense, as dependent sentiments [30].

Dependency:

- a) The position of the dependent, dependent;
- b) state, being dependent on someone or the desire to live, constantly relying on someone else's help, and not on their own forces and means [30].

American researchers N. Fraser and L. Gordon concluded that an attempt to analyze the keyword for the American welfare society shows that at a time when dependence was an acceptable status for some individuals (including mothers with small children), for other individuals (for all adults) it became a rigidly stigmatized status" [13].

Russian scientists define "dependence" as a situation of forced dependence, ie. being on someone's dependency. In particular, P.D. Pavlenok and M.Ya. Rudneva consider dependency as a social parasitism as a whole is such a way of life (social behavior) of an individual when he deliberately (consciously) seeks to provide for himself acceptable conditions of existence in a given society at the expense of himself society [31].

According to other authors, the terms "dependence", "dependency" more accurately reflect the situation of forced (objective) dependence, since the concept of "social dependence" has a largely negative connotation [34], characterizing the system of the individual's life attitudes, orienting him towards consumerism. attitude towards life and shifting responsibility for life-sustaining decisions onto society.

III. DISCUSSION

The world community speaks of dependency on the basis of deprivation or deprivation, which means poverty and it is not easy to measure it. The impact of poverty on families, children and society as a whole and its consequences lead to such phenomena as: social isolation, low educational

level, unemployment, impact on mental and physical health and social interaction [10]. Deprivation can be defined as a consequence of a lack of income and other resources, which together can be seen as living in poverty.

The relative deprivation approach to poverty examines the rates of deprivation, which can then be linked to income levels and resources. In turn, opponents of social assistance argue that the beneficiaries will lose the incentive to preserve, accumulate assets, and will not invest in diversification and business development, as well as participate as a labor force. In other words, it is assumed that social assistance generates "laziness" and constant "dependence" or "dependence" on charity.

If poor people are provided with social assistance - especially financial - they will inevitably spend it on alcohol or spend it on other unproductive ways of survival, instead of constructive use of resources [35]. There is a poor segment of the population in any country. And in Uzbekistan, a certain part of the people lacks funds. People who receive support from the state, but do not provide it with reciprocal services, in fact, are dependents. Currently, the country has 12-15% or 4-5 million of the population [15]. The daily income of these citizens does not exceed 10-13 thousand sums, which is 1.5 dollars, of which 1.4 million are officially unemployed women and youth. Among women, the unemployment rate is 13%, among young people - 15%. These indicators are high in Fergana, Samarkand, Andijan, Kashkadarya and Tashkent regions.

Social dependence should be viewed as a complex category that characterizes the manifestation of various forms of socio-economic dependence on the state among certain groups of the population. Social parasitism, being the most pronounced strategy of behavior within the framework of social dependence, is often characterized by illegal practices or criminal methods of appropriating social and material goods belonging to the state or individual citizens [20].

The basis of dependence is always the situation of the individual's dependence. The nature of such dependence can be very diverse, but in essence, social dependence always means the existence of an individual, ensuring his needs at the expense of other members of society [23]. The challenge is not to encourage dependency, but to free up the productive potential of women and men so that they can participate in economic, social and political life as workers, employers, consumers and citizens.

There are two conceptual approaches to the definition of the essence of social dependence, reflecting the nature of the individual's dependence on society - objective and subjective. In the first of them (objective or social), dependency is recognized as a consequence of objective factors (disability, age, illness, etc.) that lead to a lack of means of subsistence and make individuals "unwillingly dependent". In this case, dependence on society is forced, and the state assumes the provision of the disabled with the means necessary for life support [26], especially since some of these individuals

with their labor and, accordingly, contributions from labor income earned the right to payments from funds social insurance [38]. When we talk about the subjective type of dependence, we mean the human nature of access to goods on a consumer basis.

A special feature in the study of the phenomenon of dependency is the identification from the point of view of the "Coefficient of dependence", which is a demographic indicator of the ratio of the number of dependents to the total population of working age in a country or region. The dependency ratio is a measure of the number of dependents between the ages of 0-14 and over 65 compared to the total population between the ages of 15 and 64. This demographic indicator gives an idea of the number of people of non-working age compared to the number of people of working age. It is also used to understand the relative economic burden of the labor force and has implications for taxation [9].

A high dependency ratio means that people of working age and the economy as a whole face a greater burden of supporting an aging population. The coefficient of youth dependence is defined as the number of children (0-14 years old) belonging to the population of working age (15-64 years old):

$$\text{Youth coefficient} = \frac{\text{population (0-14)}}{\text{population (15-64)}} \times 100$$

The addiction rate is also called the general or youth addiction rate. For example, the ratio of age dependence (% of the working-age population) in Uzbekistan, according to the World Bank, amounted to 49.49% in 2018, in 2019 the ratio of total burden (the number of people aged 0-14 and 65+ per 100 people in age 15-64) was 50.1% [14]. At the same time, the poverty rate at the national level is 14.1%. The age dependence ratio is the ratio of dependents - people under 15 years old and over 64 years old - to the working-age population - aged 15-64 years. Data are presented as a share of dependents per 100 people of working age.

These data show that not all those who work can be included in the category of dependents. The main problem lies in his life circumstances of a person, for example, unemployment, insufficient amount of social benefits (if there is a disability), low level of education, inaccessibility of services and other benefits and services [37].

One of the types of dependency is begging. Begging is understood as the systematic begging from outsiders (under various pretexts or without them) for money, food, clothing, and other material values. Such persons are often engaged in vagrancy. Alcoholics and drug addicts often beg, pretending to be sick or disabled, in order to raise money for the purchase of alcoholic beverages or drugs [31].

Begging means "actively asking for money, food and other material values at airports, train stations, recreation parks, markets and shopping malls, as well as adjacent territories, temporary storage of vehicles, streets, stadiums,

bus stops, on the carriageway, areas of location of objects of material cultural heritage, all types of public transport and other public places” [17].

The legal status of any citizen in a developed society, among other components, includes social rights. Their main content is a person's claim to a part of the social benefits produced by society in order to ensure a normal level of living and living.

In a number of cases, a citizen is not able to provide himself with them: due to age, disability, or if, by the nature of his activity, he does not belong to the sphere of production and distribution of social benefits.

President of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev signed a decree in 2019 to amend the Legislation, which introduces administrative and criminal liability for begging. The document was adopted by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis on November 30 and approved by the Senate on December 13 [17].

The Administrative Code introduces Article 188-3, which provides for the punishment for begging in the form of a fine from 1 to 3 times the minimum wage or administrative arrest up to 15 days.

Involvement in begging of persons of a minor or elderly age, with mental illness, with disabilities, as well as the involvement of persons with coercion to use alcoholic beverages or substances that are not narcotic or psychotropic, but affect intellectual and volitional activity, entails a fine from 5 to 0 minimum wage or administrative arrest up to 15 days.

Article 127-1 is introduced into the Criminal Code, according to which begging committed after an administrative penalty will be punished with community service up to 240 hours or correctional labor up to 2 years, or restriction of liberty for up to 1 year, or imprisonment for up to 1 year.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in 2018, more than 5,000 begging people were identified in Tashkent. They were sent to rehabilitation centers. Over 4000 of them are women, including 3000 - with young children, 100 - men with disabilities, 500 - elderly people.

People who have arrived from the Tashkent region (30-35%), Surkhondaryo and Kashkadaryo regions (20-35%), Bukhara and Samarkand regions (20-25%) and other regions are also engaged in begging in the capital. The share of residents of the capital is 15–20% [16].

Begging is an active petition for money and other material values from passers-by, which is the main source of income for the person asking. Often combined with vagrancy. According to Ushakov's explanatory dictionary, begging is an occupation of begging, or constant, boring harassment with requests for something.

There are criminal groups specializing in this area, which make them engage in begging for homeless people and minors.

Nowadays, Internet begging is becoming more widespread, including dating fraud, when individual Internet scammers or their groups send emails asking for charity, create fictitious charity Internet sites for the purpose of their own enrichment.

Labor allows you to create and increase the benefits that are used primarily by the person himself and the whole society. Labor creates a fertile ground for the development of mankind, because the accumulated experience in a particular field of activity, craft, skill, etc., over time leads to progress and allows you to improve human life. This has been the case throughout the entire life of mankind, and this is the only correct path of its development. However, we can often notice people who do not produce goods, do not provide any services, but live off the labor of other people. This category includes the elderly and the elderly, people with disabilities, children, etc.

From the point of view of the religion of Islam, the main duty of a Muslim is to look after and care for a vulnerable part of the population and this is a duty to society and God. As already mentioned above, Islam raises the role of man to a high level of governorship on Earth and calls for a man to ennoble it, take care of it, use its gifts and work for the good of oneself and people. Naturally, the activities of the dependents are completely contrary to this message, which is why they are sharply criticized by Islam. Living at the expense of the labor of other people, having no excuses at their own expense, being healthy, is condemned by Islam and is considered unacceptable. The history of the formation of Islam knows many cases from the life of the Messenger of Allah (peace be upon him) and his companions, who serve as a wonderful example in many life situations. One of these stories tells about the attitude of Islam towards begging and what needs to be done in order to get out of want. It should be noted that along with active criticism of the very fact of social dependency as a negative consequence of the policy of general welfare, the authors have recently been not so much criticizing as defending, trying to justify the dependents. Researchers note that the word "dependent" is not entirely correct in this situation, and in particular, the use of this particular word forms a negative attitude of society towards the class of people dependent on state support. These people are trapped in the political agendas and values that the state posits. The system as it is (in addition to helping financially) largely suppresses people, bully them. This does not always cause protest and struggle, that is, the desire to break out of the state of dependence, but on the contrary, it aggravates the dependence. People do not believe in themselves, do not see normal conditions and opportunities, and, therefore, do not act, since they consider it meaningless. Blunden asks: "Why do we even call people in a similar situation dependent? This further perpetuates the stigma and exacerbates the problem [36]. How can a class be accused of being dependent, how can it behave differently if for a long time it was oppressed by the state, and, consequently, by society?"

IV. RESULTS

The researchers suggest that it is impossible to solve the problem of social dependency, dependence on protection, limited to the provision of necessary benefits. It is necessary to foster values in society that would contribute to the desire of people for independence. It is necessary not so much to help financially as to create conditions so that people can earn themselves. People should feel that they are needed, that they can be useful - they can be comfortably built into the system and work effectively in it. Whether it is the opportunity to create a private business, work in government organizations and participation in government projects, volunteering, etc.

A person needs self-determination, which is possible only when he is built into the system and is a demanded and functioning part of it; this is what gives confidence in himself and raises self-esteem, which means it gives motivation to act effectively. After all, a person is interested not only in reward, but also in being useful, to feel their relevance. Social policy is based on the perverse assumption that self-esteem, life satisfaction, and happiness depend on income. In fact, in a person's self-esteem, the assessment of others plays a key role. Demand, which gives the realization that other people need you, is such a positive assessment of the individual by society [36].

In order to study attitudes towards dependency, an online study was carried out during the pandemic, initiated by the social upheavals and abrupt changes in the structure of employment taking place in society at that time. The choice of this type of collection of primary data was due to the action of quarantine measures.

Age composition of the respondents. 18-20 years old - 46.3%, 30-30 years old - 36.3%, 21-23 years old - 7.5%.

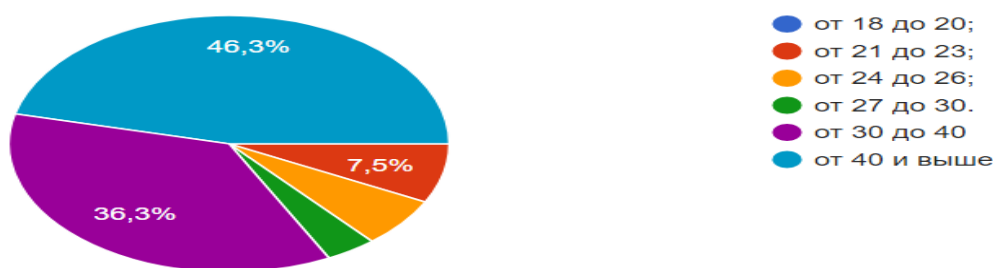


Fig. 1. Age composition of respondents, %

The composition of the respondents seems to be mostly girls - 65% and boys - 35%.

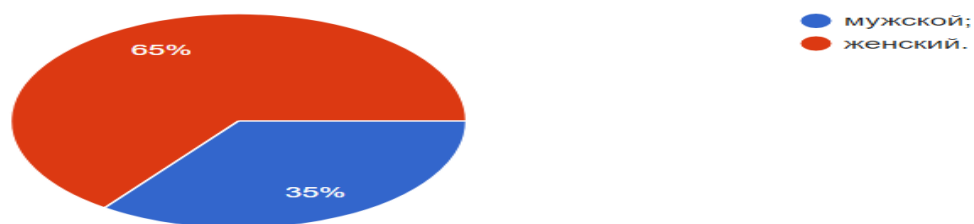


Fig. 2. Sex composition of respondents, %

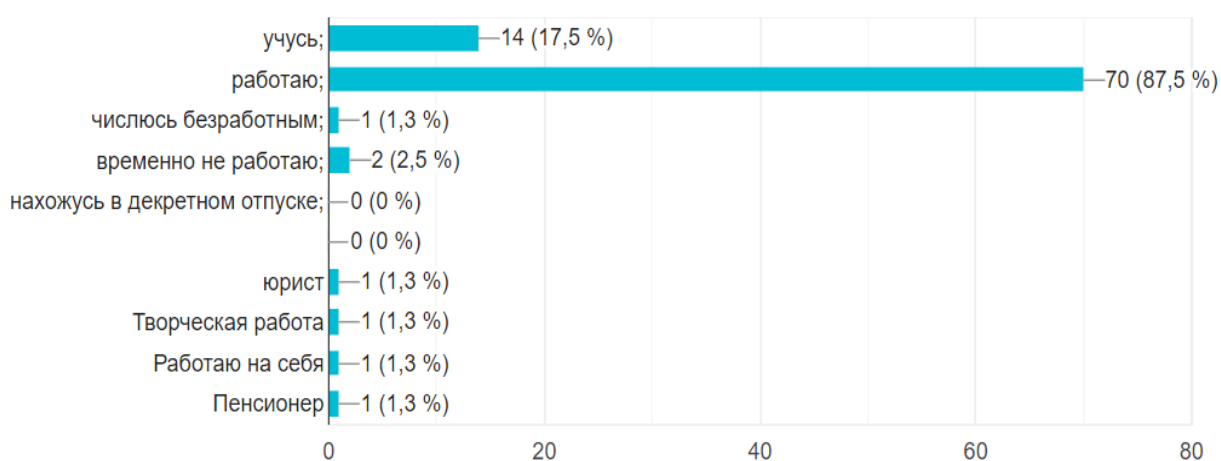
The bulk of the respondents were young people with higher education.

Fig. 3. The level of education, %



The youth who took part in the survey are mainly working youth - 87.5% of the respondents. 17.5% of the survey participants are students.

Fig. 4. Occupation of the interviewed respondents (in% of respondents)

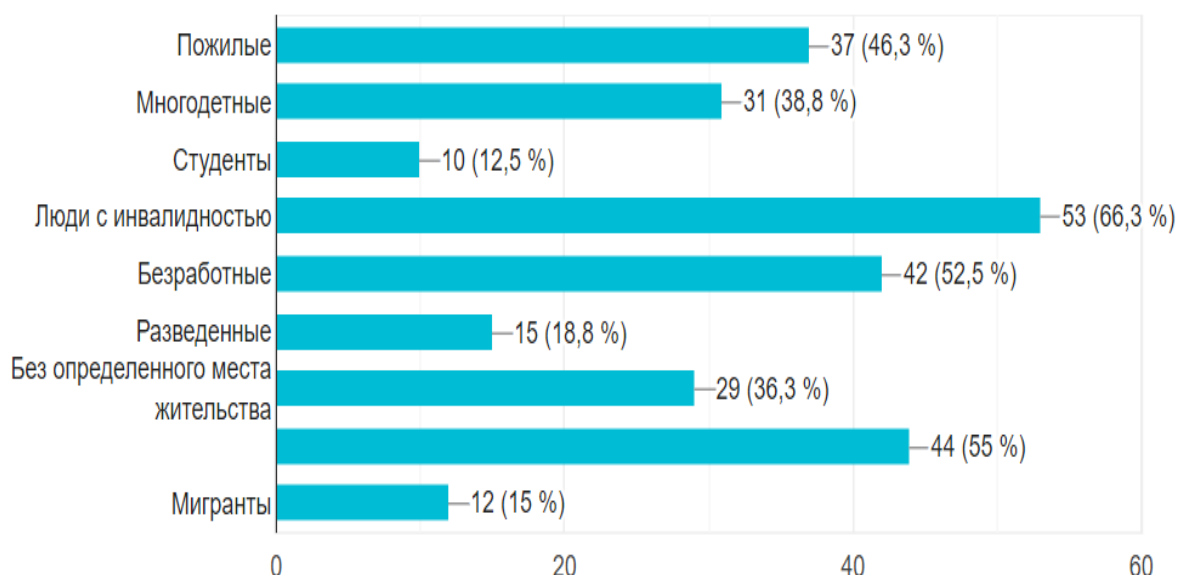


The survey has shown that the attitudes of young people towards groups of people who are more inclined to social dependence are mainly presented as

people with disabilities (66.3%), people without a fixed place of residence - 55%, people without a fixed permanent place of work - 52.5%, elderly people 46.3%.

Fig 5. Opinion of respondents inclined to social dependency

(in% of respondents)

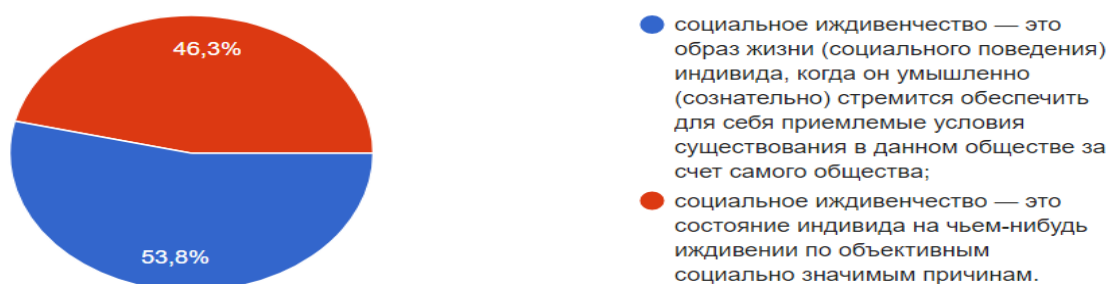


Dependents are persons who are in full financial support (dependents) of other persons, society, receiving assistance from them as a permanent and main source of income. Which of the following statements are you more inclined towards? Please select 1 statement (1 answer option).

To a lesser extent, social dependence, according to the respondents, is inherent in students (12.5%), migrants (15%), people in

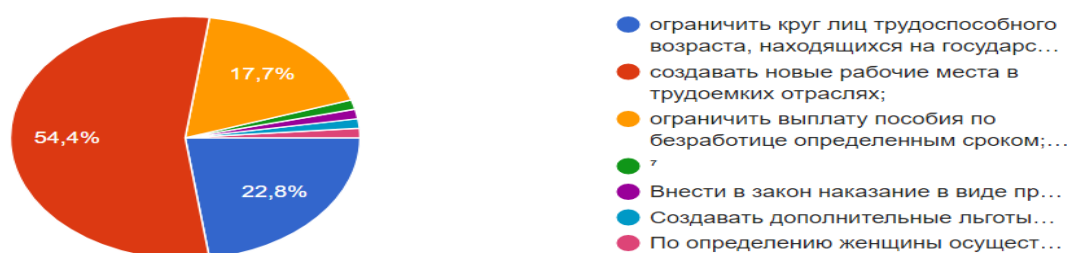
The study showed that social dependency in the understanding of young people is a forced state of the individual, which is due to the state and difficult circumstances in which a person finds himself in crisis situations and thereby determines the borderline state of a person and the need to receive one or another help. A significant part of the respondents (46.2%) believe that social dependency is a way of life or behavior of people, the decisive motive of which is a conscious desire to ensure acceptable living conditions in society at the expense of society itself and civil initiatives of members of society.

Figure: 6. Opinion of survey participants about the concept of "Social dependency"
(in% of respondents)



Among the measures that need to be taken to neutralize the negative consequences of the aspirations and desires of existence at the expense of society, the respondents see in the systemic transformations that affect the creation of new jobs in labor-intensive industries - 54.45, limiting the number of people of working age who are on state support, then There is a proposal to improve the system of social assistance by achieving targeting and acceptability of assistance to certain groups of the population. In addition, 17.7% of respondents believe that it is necessary to limit the timing of the payment of unemployment benefits and develop measures to ensure the possibility of finding suitable work and employment.

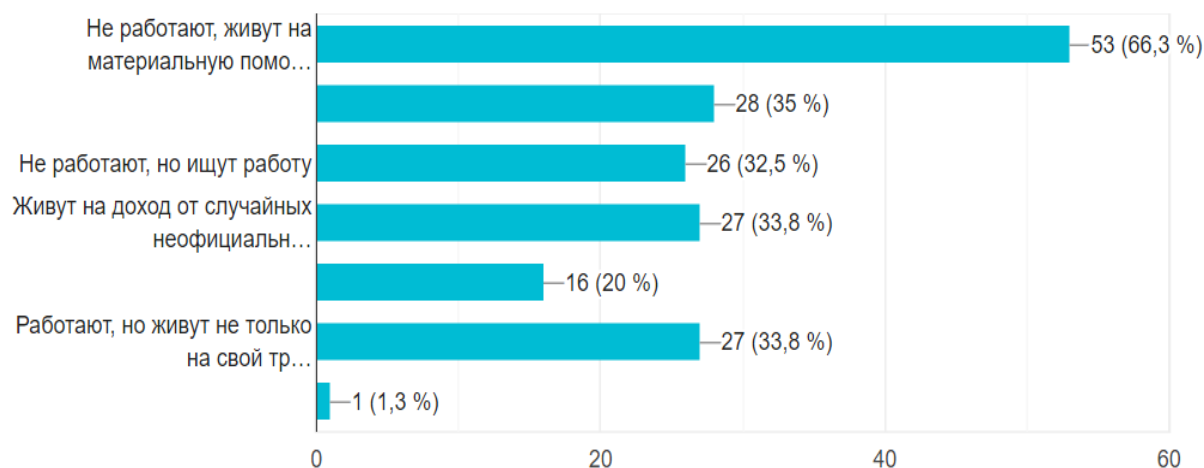
Figure: 7. Distribution of answers to the question "What do you see as a solution to the problem of social dependency among the population that receives social benefits and does not work for one reason or another?" (in% of respondents)



One of the objectives of the study was to identify what behavioral moods of the dependent are characteristic of others. So, this is mainly manifested in the absence of a permanent place of work and the implementation of life through the receipt of material assistance (66.2%). 32.5% of respondents believe that even if there are people in their environment who can be classified as unemployed, but who are in active search. At the same time,

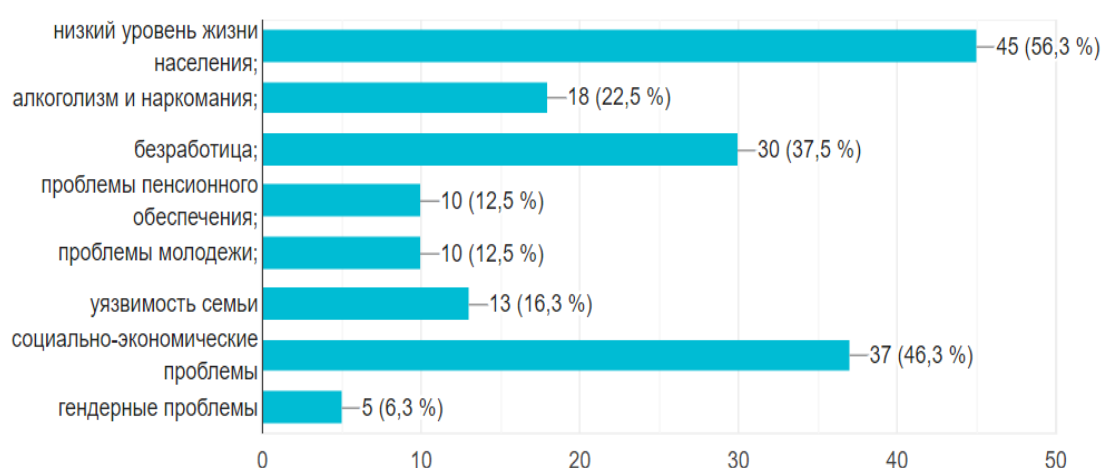
among the closest circle of respondents, there are people who live on casual and unofficial income - 33.8%.

Figure: 8. Manifestations of dependent moods and behavior among the inner circle (in% of respondents)



The most significant problem that contributes to the emergence of dependency, according to the respondents, is the low material standard of living of the population (56.3%), socio-economic problems (46.3%), unemployment - 37.5%, alcohol and drug abuse - 22.5%, family vulnerability (16.3%), problems of pension provision (12.5% 0, and youth problems (12.5%).

Fig. 9. The most significant problems that form social dependency. (respondents could choose up to 2 answer options).



The most vulnerable group in terms of employment, according to respondents, is young people aged 18-30. Further, in the ranked series, persons of middle age (30-40 years old) and older persons (40-55 years old) appear to be vulnerable. Pensioners are less vulnerable in this regard

(7.5%). The most vulnerable group at risk of unemployment is the youth. This is the opinion of 47.5% of the surveyed respondents. To a lesser extent, unemployed persons aged 30-40 years old, however, this group is also characterized as able-bodied and economically active part of the population.

Figure: 10. What category of citizens, in your opinion, is more vulnerable to unemployment today? Please select 1 answer option.



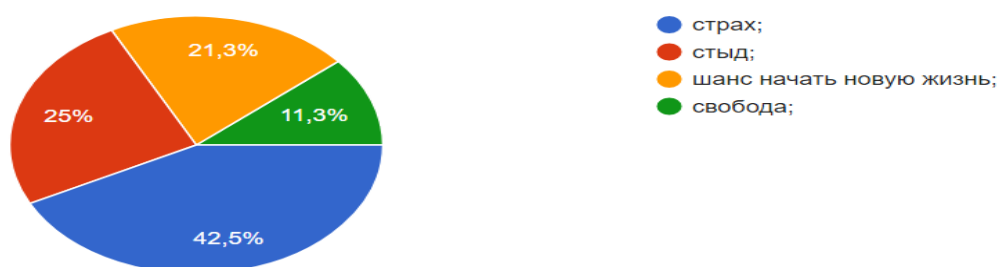
One of the objectives of the study was to identify the main difficulties young people face in finding and finding a job. So, the main difficulty is the requirements of employers for work experience (41.3%), the lack of qualification skills among young people after graduation from the university (23.7%), the lack of business communication skills (21.3%).

Fig. 11. Manifestations of the main difficulties of youth in finding a job



The phenomenon of unemployment for the respondents is associated with such feelings as fear (42.5%), shame (25%). For another part of the respondents, unemployment is a turning point and an opportunity to start a new life and get rid of previous negative phenomena.

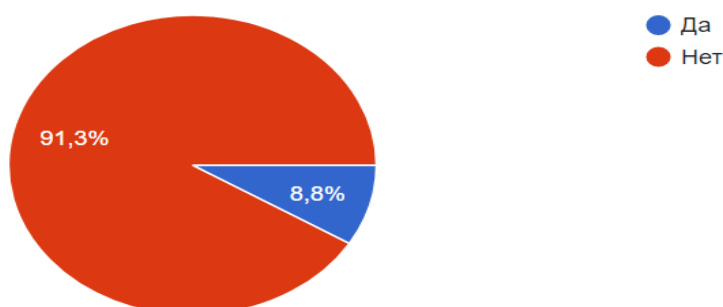
Fig. 12. Which of the following words do you associate with the word “unemployment”?



The overwhelming majority of the respondents do not consider themselves to be dependents,

which is confirmed by their current employment.

Fig. 13. Do you consider yourself a social dependent?



Conclusion

Dependency is one of those socio-psychological phenomena that accompanies humanity throughout its history. Despite the various concepts created, models for overcoming dependency in society by various philosophers, dependency accompanies us to this day. Despite the fact that, as mentioned above, dependency accompanies us throughout the history of mankind and is a condemned phenomenon, nevertheless, in the social sciences it remains poorly understood. Evidence of what has been said can be the fact that until now we do not have a clear delimitation of the boundaries between the concepts of “dependence” and “charity”. Proceeding from this, beneficiaries of charity can be called dependents, while patrons, people who want to do charity work, help people in difficult life situations - promoters of dependency. In turn, the lack of a clear definition of dependency gives rise to many controversies, as well as groundless accusations in society. The studies carried out show that in Uzbekistan society is negatively disposed towards the phenomenon of dependency, but is ready to encourage charity in every possible way. In turn, the minimization of dependent moods is possible when society

understands that every person, despite his age, gender, disability, is the main resource for development. Based on this, in Uzbekistan today there is a need to: create a social infrastructure of labor, create a barrier-free environment, develop inclusive education, create efficiently functioning centers for the development of human resources, as well as develop a national strategy for the development of human capital.

We believe that the above measures will not only help to minimize dependency in society, but will also lead to sustainable development of Uzbekistan.

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