

МЕХАНИЗМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ В ФОРМИРОВАНИИ ЧУВСТВА УСТОЙЧИВОСТИ У МОЛОДЁЖИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ

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Аннотация: В статье рассматривается состав Общества содействия общественному контролю в Узбекистане как важного фактора укрепления духовной и нравственной устойчивости молодёжи, обеспечения развития, безопасности и духовного суверенитета государства.

Ключевые слова: общественные организации, общество и молодёжь, нравственная и этическая устойчивость молодёжи, сознание молодёжи.

MECHANISMS OF SOCIAL CONTROL IN FORMING A SENSE OF RESILIENCE AMONG YOUTH IN UZBEKISTAN

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Annotation: This article examines the composition of the Society for the Promotion of Public Control in Uzbekistan, as an important factor in strengthening the spiritual and moral resilience of young people, ensuring the development, security, and spiritual sovereignty of the state.

Key words: Public organizations, society and youth, the moral and ethical resilience of young people, and youth consciousness.

The formation of resilience to social, political, and ideological threats among today's youth in Uzbekistan is closely connected with the democratic reforms consistently implemented in recent years. These reforms, aimed at building a New Uzbekistan, play a crucial role in shaping youth consciousness, civic responsibility,

and moral stability. In modern conditions of globalization and rapid information flow, young people face various ideological risks that require effective social and institutional mechanisms for protection.

In this context, public oversight has emerged as one of the most important instruments for strengthening democracy, ensuring transparency, and fostering youth resilience. Through active participation of citizens and civil society institutions, public oversight contributes to the development of legal awareness, political culture, and social responsibility among young people.

Democratic development in Uzbekistan is based on the principles of rule of law, accountability, transparency, and public participation. These principles require state bodies and officials at all levels to strictly comply with the law and respect citizens' rights. Raising political and legal awareness among the population, especially youth, has therefore become a priority direction of state policy.

The consistent implementation of democratic reforms enhances youth confidence in state institutions and encourages their active involvement in social and political life. As young people gain opportunities to participate in decision-making processes, they develop a stronger sense of responsibility for the future of the country. This process directly influences the formation of resilience to ideological threats, social instability, and external pressures.

At the same time, expanding the rights and activities of nongovernmental organizations and public associations has strengthened civil society. These institutions serve as a bridge between the state and citizens, ensuring that public interests are reflected in governance and that youth voices are heard.

Public oversight represents a form of genuine popular control over state power. Its effectiveness lies in identifying social problems, eliminating shortcomings in governance, and ensuring that state institutions operate in the interests of society. In Uzbekistan, public oversight has deep historical roots, traditionally manifested through institutions such as Councils of Elders, which promoted social harmony, moral values, and collective responsibility.

Modern reforms have institutionalized public oversight through legal frameworks, most notably the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Public Oversight” adopted in 2018. This law established mechanisms that enable civil society institutions to monitor government activities, ensure transparency, and incorporate public opinion into decision-making processes.

Through these mechanisms, public oversight strengthens trust between the state and society, reduces alienation, and encourages youth participation in governance. Young people who engage in public oversight activities develop critical thinking skills, legal awareness, and a sense of civic duty, which are essential components of resilience.

Civil society institutions, including nongovernmental organizations, community structures, and political parties, play a vital role in building a democratic society. While political parties aim to represent the interests of specific social groups, their activities contribute to political pluralism and healthy competition within the framework of the rule of law.

In Uzbekistan, strengthening the role of civil society institutions has become a key direction of democratic reform. These institutions contribute to educating youth, promoting moral and ethical values, and protecting young people from destructive ideological influences. Cooperation between state bodies and civil society organizations enhances the effectiveness of reforms and supports the gradual transition from a strong state to a strong civil society.

The rapid development of information technologies, social networks, and global communication platforms has significantly influenced youth consciousness. Alongside positive opportunities, these processes also create risks related to ideological manipulation, misinformation, and moral degradation. Young people are particularly vulnerable to such threats due to their active engagement in digital environments.

In this context, strengthening ideological immunity and critical thinking among youth has become strategically important. Public oversight mechanisms contribute to this process by promoting openness, transparency, and civic engagement. By involving

youth in social and political activities, these mechanisms help them develop the ability to critically evaluate information and resist harmful influences.

The experience of democratic reforms in Uzbekistan demonstrates that public oversight serves as an effective tool for enhancing social stability and youth resilience. As public participation increases, citizens develop a stronger sense of ownership over social processes and greater trust in state institutions. This, in turn, reduces dependency attitudes and fosters active citizenship.

However, certain challenges remain, including administrative habits, uneven implementation of laws, and limited effectiveness of media oversight. Addressing these issues requires continued reforms, support for youth organizations, and the expansion of public oversight practices. Ensuring continuity and consistency in democratic development remains essential.

In conclusion, building a strong civil society in Uzbekistan requires sustained democratic reforms, effective public oversight, and active youth participation. Youth resilience represents a key factor in ensuring national development, social stability, and spiritual security. Public oversight mechanisms play a crucial role in shaping moral, legal, and civic consciousness among young people, enabling them to withstand modern ideological threats.

We conclude that a high level of youth resilience directly supports sustainable development and democratic progress. Strengthening public oversight and civil society institutions therefore remains a strategic priority for the future of Uzbekistan.

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