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Fundamentals of Forming a Sense of Intolerance to Corruption Among Students and Schoolchildren

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Abstract: In the following article the fundamentals of forming an anti-corruption reconciliation sense between students and schoolchildren are reconsidered. The social circumstances of the occurrence of corruption is analyzed from the viewpoint of reforms in Uzbekistan.

Keywords: Anticorruption, sense of intolerance, integrity, critical thinking, compromise, legal culture.

Introduction

Corruption is one of the most destructive social problems in modern society. It undermines trust in governmental institutions, hinders economic development, and distorts the moral compass of citizens. It is especially important to cultivate in the younger generation a sense of uncompromising opposition to corruption. This quality is expressed through a consistent rejection of any manifestations of corrupt activity, a readiness to resist illegal actions, and the maintenance of personal integrity even in difficult situations. Corruption is widely recognized today as a major factor that hinders the development of society. This social ill is prevalent not only in public administration but also in the field of education. In particular, the formation of an attitude of intolerance toward corruption among pupils and students is of great importance. Therefore, the education system is regarded as one of the key instruments in the fight against corruption. The concept of anti-corruption intolerance reflects an individual's commitment to justice, legality, and moral values, as well as a firm stance against bribery and unlawful incentives.

Methods. Developing Anti-Corruption Intolerance Among Pupils and Students. Description: Providing theoretical knowledge about the negative consequences of corruption, the legal foundations of combating corruption, and moral and ethical values. Purpose: To foster an understanding of anti-corruption principles and cultivate a sense of intolerance toward corruption in the minds of young people. Application: Implemented through lectures, interactive seminars, and question-and-answer sessions aimed at reinforcing knowledge.

2. Methods of discussion and dispute. Description: Engaging pupils and students in analyzing cases of corruption and discussing diverse viewpoints. Purpose: To develop critical thinking skills and shape a well-defined personal stance. Application: Implemented through debates in small groups or across the class, as well as "yes/no" and "advantages/disadvantages" analyses.

3. Role-playing and Simulation Methods. Engaging students and learners in gaining experience by acting out real-life corruption situations. To develop ethical decision-making skills and strengthen a sense of integrity and compromise. 3) Application: Exercises based on scenarios such as bribery during exams and unfair practices in recruitment processes [1].

4. Short-term Projects and Social Initiatives. Creating projects and carrying out advocacy activities on anti-corruption topics. Objective: To develop practical skills and increase social responsibility. Application: Posters, video presentations, and information dissemination campaigns.

5. Case Study Method (Situation Analysis). Analyzing real or theoretical corruption cases and attempting to find solutions. To develop analytical thinking and turn compromise and integrity into practical skills. Studying local or international examples and discussing solutions in groups.

6. Monitoring and Reflection Methods. Description: Involving pupils and students in evaluating their own behavior and monitoring their level of integrity and compromise. Objective: To develop self-control and honesty. Application: Personal journals, self-assessment checklists, and group discussions. When these methods are applied in a comprehensive and integrated manner, the concept of anti-corruption integrity and compromise is effectively formed among pupils and students. Ideally, theoretical knowledge should be combined with practical exercises, social activities, and reflection [2].

Manifestations of Corruption in the Education System. Corruption in the education system can take several forms, such as demanding bribes during examinations, providing illegal assistance in the processes of certification and obtaining diplomas, unfair assessment during the learning process, and others. These practices undermine not only personal discipline but also the overall socio-cultural environment of society. The process of fostering anti-corruption integrity and compromise primarily involves conveying to learners the negative consequences of such misconduct [3].

Psychological Foundations of Integrity and Compromise. Integrity and compromise refer to an individual's ability to resist wrongful actions based on a commitment to justice, honesty, and moral values. Psychological studies show that the stronger the sense of fairness and honesty among young people, the lower their susceptibility to corruption. Therefore, when working with pupils and students, psychological trainings, role-playing, and discussions of problematic situations are effective tools for fostering these qualities.

Methods for Fostering Integrity and Anti-Corruption Awareness in the Education System. The development of anti-corruption integrity can be implemented through several approaches:

1. Enhancing moral and social knowledge: Conducting lectures and seminars for students on the concepts of justice, honesty, and legality.

2. Training through practical situations: Promoting honesty in exams, assessments, and other educational processes.

3. Creating a role-model environment: Demonstrating honest and fair behavior among teachers and students.

4. Information campaigns: Conducting advocacy through posters, videos, and other materials that highlight the negative consequences of corruption.

5. Role of Legislation and Institutions.

Results. Challenges in Fostering Anti-Corruption Integrity among Pupils and Students. Anti-corruption integrity reflects an individual's attitude based on justice, honesty, and legality. At the same time, fostering this concept among pupils and students today is a complex and multifaceted process. Insufficient development of anti-corruption integrity within the education system negatively affects not only the moral qualities of individuals but also the socio-cultural

environment of society. Therefore, studying this process and identifying existing challenges is of significant importance.

1. Moral and Ethical Challenges. One of the main challenges in fostering anti-corruption integrity among pupils and students is the underdevelopment of moral and ethical values. Many young people interpret concepts of justice and honesty incorrectly under the influence of their environment, family, and social factors. As a result: Young people may perceive bribery and unfair incentives as normal practices. Trainings promoting honesty and justice are not conducted sufficiently.

2. Challenges within the Education System. Structural and organizational issues in the education system also hinder the development of anti-corruption integrity: Instances of unfairness exist in examinations and assessment processes. Legal and ethical codes related to corruption are not sufficiently enforced. Teachers and administrative staff do not take strict measures against bribery.

3. Psychological and Social Challenges. The psychological behavior of young people and their social environment also influence the development of integrity: There is peer pressure from friends, classmates, or fellow students to engage in improper behavior. Among youth, the attitude of "everyone does it, so my being honest won't change anything" is widespread. A psychological imbalance exists between the tendency toward corruption and the capacity for firm resistance.

4. Lack of Information. Insufficient information about the negative consequences of corruption among pupils and students poses a significant challenge to fostering integrity. Specifically: There is a scarcity of scientific and practical materials on the impact of corruption on society and individuals. Young people often receive information only through friends or social networks, which can lead to misconceptions. Information campaigns are not promoted adequately.

5. Gaps in Legislation and Oversight. Gaps in legislation and oversight also play an important role in hindering the development of anti-corruption integrity: Accountability for corruption cases is not sufficiently strict. Monitoring systems in educational institutions are underdeveloped. Young people do not have full knowledge of their rights and responsibilities.

Discussion. State institutions and legislation play a crucial role in fostering anti-corruption integrity. It is necessary to detect instances of corruption in educational institutions and to enforce accountability measures and ethical codes. At the same time, young people should have legal knowledge and be aware of their rights and responsibilities.

Psychological Foundations of the Sense of Integrity and Non-Compromise. The development of non-compromise toward corruption begins with fostering moral and ethical values in an individual. Psychological studies show that people with a strong sense of justice and responsibility are significantly less likely to engage in corrupt behavior. Key components include: Awareness of the negative consequences of corruption for society and the individual. Development of critical thinking, including the ability to analyze situations and make decisions based on principles of honesty. Emotional resilience, enabling resistance to pressure from peers or authority figures.

Role of Education and Upbringing. The education system plays a key role in developing non-compromise toward corruption among students. The main directions include: Information and awareness activities: Lectures, seminars, and training sessions on the consequences of corruption. Development of practical skills: Role-playing and case-study methods simulating real situations of corrupt pressure. Role models among adults: Teachers, mentors, and administrators demonstrating honesty and law-abiding behavior. It is important that the educational process goes beyond theory and cultivates in students the habit of acting honestly in everyday life.

3. Social and Cultural Aspects. The sense of non-compromise toward corruption is closely linked to the social environment. If society is tolerant of corruption, young people adopt opposing values. Therefore, fostering this sense requires a comprehensive approach: Creating a culture of zero tolerance for corruption within educational institutions; Conducting information campaigns that highlight the negative consequences of corruption; Supporting student initiatives aimed at promoting honesty and transparency in the educational process; Creating a culture of zero tolerance for corruption in educational institutions; Conducting information campaigns that demonstrate the negative consequences of corruption. Supporting student initiatives aimed at promoting honesty and transparency in the learning process.

Practical Measures and Tools. The development of non-compromise toward corruption is achieved through concrete measures: Implementation of ethical codes and conduct rules. Organization of monitoring and transparent control over assessments and resource allocation. Feedback for students: Discussing real cases of corruption and jointly finding ways to prevent them. These measures not only raise awareness but also create a sustainable environment where corruption becomes unacceptable.

Conclusion. Fostering anti-corruption integrity among pupils and students is a crucial factor for the sustainable development of society. Effective approaches are implemented through education, upbringing, psychological training, and legislation. By cultivating values of justice, honesty, and lawfulness in the younger generation, it is possible to strengthen a culture of anti-corruption within society.

Developing the concept of anti-corruption integrity among pupils and students is associated with multifaceted challenges. These include moral and ethical upbringing, unfairness within the education system, psychological and social pressures, lack of information, and gaps in legislation. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach, where education, upbringing, information dissemination, and legal frameworks work in harmony. Only then can integrity based on justice, honesty, and lawfulness be effectively instilled in young people. The sense of non-compromise toward corruption is not an innate trait but the result of purposeful work at the psychological, educational, and social levels. Only through a combination of moral upbringing, educational practices, and the creation of a social environment with zero tolerance for corruption can young people develop a stable commitment to honesty and responsibility. Developing this sense among pupils and students is an important step toward building a fair and sustainable society.

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