



FORMATION OF ANTI-CORRUPTION IMMUNITY IN YOUTH EDUCATION: METHODOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS

Usanova Zulfiya Bozorovna

Lecturer, Department of “Social and Humanitarian Sciences”
Termez State University of Engineering and Agro-Technologies

Abstract

This thesis analyzes the methodological foundations of forming anti-corruption immunity in youth education, its socio-pedagogical aspects, and its importance in modern society. The study examines the negative consequences of corruption in the context of globalization, its impact on the effectiveness of public administration, as well as the legal and institutional reforms being implemented in Uzbekistan. It also scientifically explores issues related to developing a sustainable anti-corruption immunity among the younger generation through moral worldview formation, the education system, family institution, and public initiatives. The results of the study highlight the importance of a comprehensive approach in youth education.

Keywords: Corruption, anti-corruption immunity, youth education, methodological foundations, integrity, civic consciousness, legal culture, education system, social institutions, New Uzbekistan, Transparency International, socio-pedagogical approach.

Introduction

Corruption in the context of globalization is considered one of the most pressing problems that negatively affects not only individual states but also political and economic stability on a global scale. It reduces the efficiency of public administration, weakens public trust in state institutions, and leads to the violation of social equality in society. Therefore, the fight against corruption is regarded as a strategic priority for every country. The Republic of Uzbekistan is also implementing systematic reforms in this direction.

In particular, the adoption of the Law “On Combating Corruption” in 2017 strengthened the legal framework against corruption in the country. This document established important principles aimed at ensuring openness and transparency in the activities of state bodies, preventing conflicts of interest, and strengthening public



control. Based on this legislation, the Anti-Corruption Agency was established in 2020 by presidential initiative, becoming the main institution coordinating anti-corruption policy in the country.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The head of state has consistently described corruption as “the greatest obstacle to development” and has emphasized the need to strengthen principles of integrity in public service, education, youth policy, and entrepreneurship. In the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022–2026, the fight against corruption and its prevention is defined as one of the main priority directions. Within this framework, corruption risk assessment systems and compliance control mechanisms have been introduced in state institutions.

In addition, since a large proportion of Uzbekistan’s population consists of young people (approximately 60%), their role in society is especially important. The legal awareness, moral views, and social activity of youth are key factors shaping society’s attitude toward corruption. Therefore, young people are considered a decisive socio-demographic group in forming immunity against corruption. Programs such as the “Youth Notebook” help expand youth opportunities in education and the labor market, keeping them away from illegal practices.

Overall, the fight against corruption is effectively implemented not only through legal measures but also through the active participation of the public, especially the younger generation. In the context of New Uzbekistan, the most important foundation for building a corruption-free society is the upbringing of youth in the spirit of honesty, responsibility, and civic duty.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

In the process of forming a stable anti-corruption immunity, the role of the younger generation is of special importance. Youth are considered the main social group that will actively participate in public life and state governance in the future. Therefore, their moral views, worldview, and values become key factors determining attitudes toward corruption. The development of honesty, justice, responsibility, and civic consciousness contributes to forming a firm and uncompromising stance against corruption in society.



In this process, the education system plays a crucial role as the main educational mechanism. Through moral education, social sciences, and ethics courses in schools and higher education institutions, young people acquire not only theoretical knowledge but also practical skills in applying principles of integrity in real-life situations. This creates a foundation for making conscious, responsible, and well-grounded decisions in the future.

The process of anti-corruption education in the learning environment is carried out through the development of independent thinking and critical analysis. Interactive teaching methods, case studies, and discussions of problem-based tasks strengthen students' ability to make ethical decisions. Studying the causes and consequences of corruption within subjects such as "Ethics" and "Civic Responsibility" increases their legal and moral literacy. As a result, young people develop a deep understanding of the negative impact of corruption on society and form an active civic position against it.

In addition, the family institution plays a primary role in youth upbringing. From early childhood, instilling values such as honesty, justice, and responsibility directly influences a person's future life decisions. The personal example of parents and their everyday moral behavior helps form a stable value system in the child's mind.

Furthermore, strengthening transparency and openness at the societal level and expanding social projects and leadership programs for youth increases their civic engagement. Cooperation between family, educational institutions, and public organizations serves as a decisive factor in building a strong social immunity against corruption.

According to the Corruption Perceptions Index published by Transparency International, Uzbekistan scored 31 points and ranked 124th in 2025. This indicates that corruption-related issues remain relevant in the country and that it is necessary to further strengthen systematic preventive measures. At the same time, positive initiatives aimed at developing anti-corruption immunity among young people are being consistently implemented.

In particular, within the framework of the national program "Honest Youth," seminars, trainings, and various interactive events contribute to strengthening moral values among youth and increasing their civic responsibility. Such initiatives serve as an important educational tool aimed at reinforcing principles of honesty and justice in the minds of the younger generation.



CONCLUSION

In general, corruption remains a complex social problem that hinders societal development. The most effective and sustainable way to eliminate it is to educate the younger generation in the spirit of honesty, justice, and responsibility. In a society where morally mature and civically conscious youth are formed, a strong social immunity against corruption emerges, creating a solid foundation for transparent and just development.

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