

## FORMING ANTI-CORRUPTION SKILLS IN YOUTH: A SOCIAL PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

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**Abstract.** *The article studies the issue of forming anti-corruption skills in young people based on a systematic and scientific approach. The study analyzes the development of civic consciousness of young people, the instillation of anti-corruption moral values, and the role of state and non-governmental organizations in this process. The results show that a systematic approach, modernization of educational programs, information and communication campaigns, and public initiatives are effective in forming a stable anti-corruption position among young people. The article also offers strategic recommendations for the formation of anti-corruption skills.*

**Keywords:** *youth, corruption, social protection, civic consciousness, moral values, public policy*

## ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ НАВЫКОВ БОРЬБЫ С КОРРУПЦИЕЙ У МОЛОДЕЖИ: СОЦИАЛЬНО-ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

**Аннотация.** *В статье рассматривается вопрос формирования антикоррупционных навыков у молодежи на основе системного и научного подхода. Анализируется развитие гражданского сознания молодежи, привитие антикоррупционных моральных ценностей, а также роль государственных и неправительственных организаций в этом процессе. Результаты показывают, что системный подход, модернизация образовательных программ, информационно-коммуникационные кампании и общественные инициативы эффективны в формировании устойчивой антикоррупционной позиции среди молодежи. В статье также предлагаются стратегические рекомендации по формированию антикоррупционных навыков.*

**Ключевые слова.** *молодежь, коррупция, социальная защита, гражданское сознание, моральные ценности, государственная политика*

In the context of globalization and economic competition, corruption is emerging as a serious threat to the socio-economic development of society. Corruption not only reduces the effectiveness of public administration, but also negatively affects youth employment, social justice, and civic activity.[1] In this context, educating the younger

generation with a stable anti-corruption view and forming their moral and civic values is of great importance as one of the strategic tasks of state policy. [2]

Youth is the most active and potential stratum of socio-economic life. Their anti-corruption culture and skills serve not only to increase personal responsibility, but also to ensure justice, transparency, and sustainable development in society. Therefore, educating young people against corruption and developing their skills is not only a matter of education and moral upbringing, but also a strategic direction of the state's long-term social policy.

The purpose of the article is to scientifically analyze the theoretical and practical aspects of the formation of anti-corruption skills among young people, to determine their role in state policy and effective strategies. To achieve this goal, the following research tasks were set:

To study the theoretical foundations of anti-corruption skills;

To analyze the existing mechanisms in the youth policy and social protection system;

To identify effective practical measures and develop strategic recommendations for involving young people in the fight against corruption.

This study provides an opportunity to systematically and scientifically illuminate the process of forming anti-corruption skills among young people, improve the effectiveness of state policy and develop strategic recommendations.

This study used a combination of general and special scientific methods to systematically and scientifically study the process of forming anti-corruption skills among young people. In the research process, the analysis and synthesis method was first used, and existing theoretical materials, scientific articles and practical studies on youth policy, social protection system and anti-corruption measures were studied and summarized. This method made it possible to identify the theoretical foundations of the study, develop a conceptual model, and formulate scientific conclusions.

Also, using the method of comparative legal analysis, youth policy and anti-corruption strategies in different countries were compared. This approach made it possible to compare the experience of Uzbekistan with international practice, identify strengths and weaknesses.

During the study, the method of generalizing statistical data was also used, analyzing indicators such as anti-corruption positions among young people, civic activism, and social protection coverage. This method made it possible to substantiate the research results numerically.

Through the analysis of regulatory and legal and scientific sources, the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Presidential decrees, UNDP and World Bank reports, and scientific articles formed the legal and practical basis of the study. This method played an important role in determining the legal basis of youth policy and anti-corruption strategies.

In addition, a systematic approach is one of the main methodological principles of the study, which made it possible to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the process of forming anti-corruption skills and identify the interrelationships between various components. This allowed assessing the integrated effectiveness of youth policy, the education system, and social protection programs.

The results of the analysis showed that the formation of anti-corruption skills among young people is being effectively implemented in several areas. Within the framework of the education system, ethical values and anti-corruption topics are included in the curricula of schools and higher education institutions, which serve to develop the spiritual education and civic consciousness of young people. At the same time, young people are regularly informed about the active position against corruption through information and communication campaigns, including through social networks, media and web platforms. In the direction of increasing civic activity, young people have the opportunity to strengthen their skills through public oversight, volunteering and various social initiatives. Cooperation between state and non-state organizations increases the effectiveness of this process by implementing strategic anti-corruption programs and organizing practical training. At the same time, the issue of developing ethical values is not ignored; values such as honesty, transparency and responsibility are being instilled in the daily activities of young people, helping to form their stable social position.[3]

The results of the study show that the development of anti-corruption skills among young people is being effectively implemented as an integral part of the state strategy. However, some problems have been identified in practice. In particular, disparities in the quality of social services and education between regions, lack of information, and low awareness of some programs among young people limit the effectiveness of this process.[4]

Several strategic measures are essential to address these challenges and systematically build anti-corruption skills among young people. Modernizing educational programs to deeply integrate ethical values and anti-corruption topics into the curriculum will allow young people to be regularly exposed to these topics. At the same time, expanding information dissemination through digital platforms, social networks and media will help raise awareness among young people.

Developing cooperation between government and non-governmental organizations will help to effectively implement strategic anti-corruption programs and organize practical training. Also, actively involving young people in public oversight, volunteering and social initiatives will increase their civic responsibility and strengthen the anti-corruption culture.[5]

In general, the strategies implemented in these areas make the formation of anti-corruption skills systematic, integrated and effective, and also serve to ensure the sustainability of youth policy and the social protection system.

The results of the study showed that the formation of anti-corruption skills in young people is an important strategic tool not only for the development of personal civic responsibility, but also for strengthening social justice in society and creating a sustainable anti-corruption culture. This process serves to strengthen the moral values of young people, increase their social activity and civic awareness. The study showed that a systematic approach, cooperation between state and non-state organizations, modernization of educational programs, and effective use of information and communication tools significantly increase the effectiveness of the process of forming anti-corruption skills.

Also, the process of providing youth with anti-corruption skills is multidimensional and complex, in which the education system, social activities, public control and dissemination of information using digital platforms are inextricably linked. The results of the study show that these methods together serve to form a stable civic position of young people, increase their ability to make moral decisions, and strengthen their intellectual and practical readiness to fight corruption.

Future scientific research will provide an opportunity to further improve anti-corruption skills, introduce new pedagogical and psychological methods, and educate young people as socially active and responsible individuals. In this way, the formation of a stable anti-corruption culture contributes to achieving the strategic goals of state policy, strengthening the principles of transparency and justice in society, and ensuring social stability.

In general, the study shows that educating young people against corruption and forming their skills is of strategic importance for the sustainable development of the state and society, strengthening civic activity and moral values. This once again confirms the need to develop comprehensive measures based on advanced principles of social policy.

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