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CORRUPTION RISKS AND RISKS IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, THEIR DESCRIPTION

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Abstract

Corruption undermines the atmosphere of trust in educational institutions. If students notice that their teachers or the administration of a higher education institution are involved in corruption, their confidence in education is undermined. This reduces the effectiveness of the educational process, as constructive communication and mutual respect between students and educators are lost. In the absence of trust between educators and students, the educational system remains only nominal.

Keywords: Corruption in higher education, unethical professors, misuse of authority, institutional transparency, risk factors, paid grades

Introduction

Students may perceive teachers not as authorities in the field of knowledge, but as people whose problems can be solved with the help of money or other illegal means. This reduces the level of respect for the educational process. If teachers are financially motivated by "forgiving" students ' mistakes or simplifying the learning process, this will lead to a decrease in the requirements for students and a deterioration in the quality of Education. As a result, students may not receive the necessary knowledge and skills, which will affect their professional qualities in the future. Corruption can exacerbate an imbalance in the education system. For example, higher education institutions may have few potential and qualified high educators or be followed by individuals who have used corruption. In this case, educated educators may be less defined or their wages may be undesirable, regardless of their skills. This leads to a decrease in capacity personnel in the educational system and an increase in personnel with poor quality. The education system involved in corruption can disrupt the personal and professional development

of students. For example, in many cases, the results of certificates, diplomas or courses in educational institutions are based not on the level of knowledge of students, but on their property or special interests. This limits the possibilities for the student to develop himself and increase professional abilities, and this can have long-term consequences, since it forms students ' understanding that problems can be solved through money, not through strength and knowledge. This can affect their behavior in their future professional life, which supports corruption throughout society. Students who become participants in such schemes can then use similar techniques in their careers to help spread corruption in other areas. Corruption can be the basis for other problems in higher education institutions such as theft, abuse of office, and the creation of informal influence groups. This contributes to the deterioration of the psychological environment in the team, which affects the learning process and creates additional tension. Economic losses Corruption also causes economic losses in educational institutions. This affects not only students, but also the general society. Corruption in higher education institutions can lead to funding for at least education and mean illegal spending of the state budget.[1] At the same time, corruption affects the future recruitment of students, as unfair choices and financial interests can bring. Bribes and informal payments become part of the economy, which is not taken into account in official statistics and does not benefit the budget. This reduces tax revenues, as illegally obtained money is not processed through official channels. In the end, this makes it difficult to develop the economy, as part of the funds goes out of the formal economy and does not support state and social needs.

Methods

In higher education institutions where corruption is prevalent, the cost of obtaining a diploma can increase significantly, as bribes and informal payments become a mandatory part of the educational process. This can lead to an increase in the cost of Education, which does not reflect the Real cost of educational services and does not increase the quality of Education. Thus, students and their families face an

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[1] Transparency International. "Corruption Perceptions Index 2023".

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unjustified economic burden, which can limit the availability of education for many. Corruption in higher education institutions has many economic consequences that negatively affect both the education system and the economy of the country as a whole. Deterioration in the quality of human capital, loss of investments, increased social inequality and an increased clandestine economy — all this together helps to slow down economic development, reduce competitiveness and strengthen corrupt practices in society. To combat these consequences, a comprehensive reform of education is required, increasing transparency and responsibility at all levels of the system. Several risks can be observed in the process of combating corruption: Organizational risks: with the introduction of organizational mechanisms and control prepared to combat corruption in higher education institutions, it can lead to failure. [2]Usually, the weakness of organizational structures or violation of laws and norms by certain officials can cause the development of corruption in an educational institution. Political risks: political interests in combating corruption can lead to negative public policies or absolute benefits by some people. In some cases, for political reasons, the fight against corruption may be ineffective or positive results may not be given. Impact on the quality of education: with excessive corruption in educational institutions, this can worsen the quality of work. This can lead to a low level of students ' knowledge, a violation of teaching standards. Organizational risks are one of the biggest challenges in combating corruption. Although anti-corruption policies and programs are implemented in organizations, there may be existing problems in their implementation: lack of cooperation between organizations: lack of effective cooperation between social, administrative and legislative bodies to combat corruption in higher education institutions can lead to concealment of events or weakening control. Weakness of Special Anti-Corruption systems: in the absence of a strong theoretical and practice system to combat corruption, inefficiency of internal control and monitoring can lead to an outbreak of corruption. Risks may arise in certain parts of institutions that ensure that they allow corruption. Political risks Political interests, resources, and political situations can be problematic in the anti-corruption process. Political risks reduce the effectiveness of anti-corruption:

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[2] Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on combating corruption"(03.01.2017, №ZRU-419).

political risks or conflicts of interest: when state politicians prioritize their interests in combating corruption in higher education, it can negatively affect the effectiveness of the system. For example, the struggle can be ineffective as a result of the observation of political interests in the implementation of clear and strict anti-corruption policies. Political hates in the execution of laws and events: in many cases, anti-corruption activities can change depending on political or party interests. This in turn blocks the effective implementation of anti-corruption measures. The exclusion of educational institutions from anti-corruption policies will lead to the fact that if the leadership of higher education institutions does not look positively at the fight against corruption or is involuntary to do so, this will make it difficult to eliminate corruption. In this case: the use of difficult situations by the heads of educational institutions: if the leaders look indifferent to the fight against corruption or worsen the system to ensure their own interests, this contributes to the progress of corruption. Slowing down the implementation of anti-corruption measures: the weakness of anti-corruption mechanisms in educational institutions or the lack of understanding transmission leads to the fact that any actions in this direction are ineffective. Legislative and legal risks: legislative and legal mechanisms in combating corruption can also be subject to hatars. Ambiguity of laws: if anti-corruption laws and regulations are not perfect and effective or do not meet the requirements of the times, it becomes more complicated to hold a corrupt person accountable and prevent him. Effective legal mechanisms against corruption do not work in this case. The difficulty of enforcing laws: although laws have been passed, the problems in ensuring their implementation are one of the biggest risks in the fight against corruption. UN attitude law and control systems allow corruption to continue. Social risks Social risks in combating corruption should also not be overlooked relatively low activities of students and the community: if the community and students are disappointed or ignored in the fight against corruption in higher education institutions, this situation can lead to the continuation of corruption in hidden forms. Failure to look at corruption properly: if there is very little interest and confidence in the fight against corruption in social activities or among students and teachers, this problem can last for a long time. World-famous experiments on the fight against corruption in higher education institutions. The

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fight against corruption in higher education institutions is a global problem, and various countries are making various efforts to solve it. Many countries have developed effective mechanisms aimed at increasing transparency, introducing anti-corruption standards, improving control over educational processes, and punishing corrupt practices. Malaysia: establishment of National Anti-Corruption Agency (mass In Malaysia, the issue of anti-corruption in universities has become relevant in the country, especially after cases of bribery among civil servants, including university professors, have increased. In response, the government created the National Anti-Corruption Agency (mas), which actively cooperates with universities to combat corruption. Malaysia has developed a number of anti-corruption standards, including mandatory courses on ethics and anti-corruption principles for all university students and faculty. Malaysia has also implemented a "bribery prevention" system for Scholars, which prohibits any kind of gift or bribe in exchange for positive reviews in scientific publications or educational institutions. South Korea: The University's Anti-Corruption Initiative South Korea is actively involved in the fight against corruption in education, and several universities have adopted anti-corruption strategies inspired by public sector reforms. Special attention is paid to the culture of morality and transparency. In South Korea, universities are required to conduct anti-corruption training for teachers and students to formulate proper ethical guidelines.[3] As part of the National Anti-Corruption Initiative, universities are required to publish reports on corruption on a regular basis and attract independent external commissions to assess educational processes. Harvard University (USA): code of ethics and anti-corruption measures Harvard academic university has developed a code that describes in detail all possible ways to obtain a degree. It contains requirements for the positions of teachers and teachers, and sanctions are imposed for violation of these requirements, including academic punishment for plagiarism, class manipulation and pornography. The university has a special committee that studies all cases of academic fraud. This committee helps identify and punish students or teachers who violate ethical standards. Harvard also runs educational programs to promote academic integrity and trust values.

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[3] Tursunov A. Yuldashev J. "Economic progress and corruption: theoretical approaches". Tashkent, 2019.

University of Toronto (Canada): "the Salvation program" The University of Toronto offers mandatory academic integrity courses for students that explain the basic principles of academic integrity and the commitment of students and faculty. The university has an anonymous complaints system through which students and faculty can report bribery, classroom manipulation, and other violations. University of Sydney (Australia): Anti-Corruption Policy and independent audit The University of Sydney is one of Australia's leading educational institutions and is actively implementing various anti-corruption activities. The university has developed policies that regulate employee and student behavior, prevent corruption, and promote justice in the academic environment. The university actively engages external auditors to assess its processes and take into account possible cases of corruption and manipulation. This allows you to create a mechanism for constant monitoring and transparency.

Results

Corruption in higher education institutions is often the result of not only weak legal mechanisms, but also cultural and moral attitudes. Therefore, one of the main ways to combat corruption is to change public consciousness. The most important role in this process is played by educational programs that help students and teachers form the right moral guidelines. The inclusion of the disciplines of human rights, anti-corruption policies, ethics, and responsibility in education in curricula helps prospective professionals understand the importance of honesty and transparency in their professional activities. An important role in the formation of an anti-corruption culture is played by the example of teachers. Teachers must be mentors and moral authorities for students, demonstrating honest and effective performance without resorting to corrupt schemes. The presence of strict sanctions for participation in corrupt practices is an important aspect of the fight against corruption in universities. However, it is important that the sanctions are fair and that the investigative proceedings are transparent and independent. There are a number of methods that can be used in higher education institutions to combat corruption. Transparency and openness of information: ensuring openness to the activities of higher education institutions helps to effectively combat corruption. To do this, it is important to

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provide students and professors with correct and accurate information. In combating corruption, it is important to strengthen the internal control systems of educational organizations in themselves. It is necessary to ensure that anti-corruption activities and policies are implemented in institutions. Legislation and the mechanism of punishment: in the fight against corruption, it is important to implement the laws and launch a timely penal system. Strict penalties must be imposed to influence individuals involved in corruption. Appropriate penalties should be applied if corruption is found: from administrative punishment and dismissal to criminal prosecution. Students involved in corruption schemes must also be prosecuted, including being expelled from an educational institution. It is important that punishment not only applies to special cases, but also includes the top leadership of higher education institutions, if it promotes corrupt practices. This creates an environment of zero tolerance for corruption.

Discussion

Transparency and openness of information Transparency (openness) is an important mechanism in combating corruption. In order for the confidence of students, teachers and state bodies in the activities of higher education institutions to increase, information must be open and clear. [4]For this: • Compliance with laws and public awareness: it is necessary to comprehensively inform the public about the financial actions of educational institutions, Personnel Selection and other basic processes. For example, in the process of allocating any competition or state grants, specific information should be given to students and the public. • Online platforms: creating an internet view of all financial and organizational processes in higher education institutions can help prevent corruption. The openness of information reduces "black public" expressions that can lead to corruption. An important step is the creation of student councils or organizations that can control the processes taking place within the educational institution, actively fight corruption and protect the interests of students. Engaging community organizations such as Transparency International or local NGOs to monitor educational processes and investigate university corruption

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[4] Akhmedov B. "Corruption and its impact on society". Tashkent, 2021.

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violations helps the system increase its level of responsibility and trust. Corruption in higher education institutions poses a serious threat to the education system and the future of society in general. To effectively combat it, an integrated approach is necessary, including the introduction of transparent procedures, digitization of educational processes, the creation of an effective control system, increased responsibility for corrupt actions and the formation of an anti-corruption culture among students and teachers. Only by combining the efforts of government agencies, educational institutions, students and public organizations, it is possible to achieve great success in the fight against corruption in higher education institutions and create conditions for honest, fair and quality education. Personnel Selection and recruitment process In the fight against corruption, the selection of personnel and the recruitment process are specially envisaged. To prevent corruption in institutions: * Fair and transparent choices: human resources selection and recruitment processes in higher education institutions must be carried out on an open and objective basis. In such processes, acceptance should not be allowed on the basis of financial interests or communication. It is also possible to prevent the origin of corruption through the comprehensive scrutiny and public announcement of the choices. Transparency and accountability: ensuring transparency in each movement of higher education institutions (grants, scholarship distribution, exam results). • Checking the qualification of the participants and the legitimacy of the candidates: in the admission processes, the qualifications and responsibility of each candidate for legitimacy must be checked. If manipulations take place in these processes, the basis for the emergence of corruption.

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