

The Role of Family and Social Environment in The Formation of Corrupt Behavior: A Criminological Analysis

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Abstract: This article examines the family and social factors influencing the formation of corrupt behavior from a criminological perspective. Particular attention is paid to family upbringing, value systems, the level of social control, peer group influence, and public attitudes toward corruption. The mechanisms of corrupt behavior formation are analyzed through the lenses of Differential Association Theory, Social Learning Theory, and Social Control Theory. Drawing on international experience and empirical research findings, the study proposes preventive measures aimed at reducing corruption and strengthening integrity-based social norms.

Keywords: Corruption, corrupt behavior, family environment, social environment, criminology, social control, differential association theory, social learning theory, prevention, integrity culture.

Introduction: Corruption is currently recognized as one of the most complex socio-legal phenomena posing a serious threat to the effectiveness of public administration, economic development, social justice, and public trust in state institutions worldwide [1]. Although the international community has developed a wide range of legal and institutional mechanisms to combat corruption over the past decades, various manifestations of this phenomenon continue to persist. This situation highlights the necessity of examining corruption not merely as a legal or economic issue but also as a multifaceted criminological phenomenon closely associated with the formation of individual behavior and social values.

Contemporary criminological approaches suggest that the emergence and development of corrupt behavior are influenced by numerous factors, including family upbringing, the process of socialization, the surrounding social environment, prevailing societal values, and informal social norms. An individual's propensity toward corruption is often shaped by moral attitudes, perceptions of integrity, and respect for the rule of law that are formed during childhood and adolescence. Therefore, effective anti-corruption

policy should not be limited to punitive measures applied after an offense has been committed; rather, it should focus on identifying and eliminating the social determinants that contribute to the formation of corrupt behavior.

The issue of behavioral formation has long been a central subject of criminological inquiry and has been examined through various theoretical frameworks. In particular, the Differential Association Theory developed by the American criminologist Edwin H. Sutherland argues that unlawful behavior, including corruption, is learned through social interaction and communication within one's environment. Individuals who are exposed to values and attitudes that justify or normalize corruption are more likely to perceive such conduct as acceptable and engage in similar practices themselves [2]. Subsequently, Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory further demonstrated that individuals acquire behavioral patterns through observation, imitation, and reinforcement mechanisms [3]. These theoretical perspectives provide an important methodological foundation for understanding the role of family and social environments in shaping corrupt behavior.

The family environment constitutes the primary institution of socialization and plays a decisive role in the development of individual values and behavioral patterns. It is within the family that fundamental principles such as honesty, justice, responsibility, and respect for the law are initially formed. Parents' attitudes toward corruption, their ethical conduct in everyday life, and the educational influence they exert on their children significantly affect the development of future behavioral models. In some cases, family perceptions that regard bribery as an effective means of solving problems may contribute to the formation of tolerant attitudes toward corruption among children and adolescents [4].

In addition to family influences, the broader social environment serves as a crucial determinant of corrupt behavior. Educational institutions, peer groups, workplaces, mass media, and digital communication platforms all contribute to the formation of social norms that shape individual attitudes toward corruption. When corruption is perceived as a common, inevitable, or socially acceptable practice, corrupt behavior is more likely to be reproduced and normalized within society. Conversely, a social environment that promotes integrity, transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct serves as an important preventive mechanism against corruption.

Although numerous studies have examined the economic, legal, and institutional determinants of corruption, the criminological mechanisms linking corrupt behavior to family and social environments remain insufficiently explored.

Existing research has primarily focused on the consequences of corruption and legal strategies for combating it, while comparatively little attention has been devoted to the interaction between family upbringing, peer influence, educational settings, and social values in shaping an individual's propensity toward corruption. The scientific novelty of the present study lies in its comprehensive analysis of the micro-, meso-, and macro-level determinants of corrupt behavior within a unified criminological framework, as well as in the development of preventive mechanisms aimed at strengthening societal resilience and social immunity against corruption.

The purpose of this study is to conduct a criminological analysis of the family and social factors influencing the formation of corrupt behavior, identify the interrelationships among these factors, and develop effective preventive measures aimed at reducing corruption risks. Drawing upon contemporary criminological theories, international academic research, and practical anti-corruption experiences,

the study seeks to provide both theoretical and practical insights into the social origins of corruption and the mechanisms necessary for its prevention.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Corruption is recognized as one of the most complex research subjects within contemporary criminology, sociology, law, and political science. In academic literature, corruption is viewed not only as a violation of legal norms but also as a product of social relations, value systems, and behavioral standards prevailing within society. Therefore, identifying the influence of family and social environments alongside individual factors is of considerable scientific importance in understanding the nature and origins of corrupt behavior.

Recent studies indicate that the process of socialization plays a decisive role in the formation of corrupt behavior [10]. Through socialization, individuals internalize patterns of conduct that are either accepted or rejected by society. When corrupt practices are perceived as normal or socially acceptable during this process, individuals tend to develop lower levels of psychological and moral resistance to corruption. Consequently, corrupt actions may gradually become perceived as legitimate means of achieving personal objectives.

One of the most influential theoretical frameworks explaining the formation of corrupt behavior is the Differential Association Theory developed by Edwin H. Sutherland. According to Sutherland, criminal behavior is not innate but learned through interaction with the social environment. Individuals acquire unlawful behavioral patterns through communication and association with groups that endorse such conduct. Continuous interaction with persons who engage in corruption or perceive it as a normal aspect of everyday life facilitates the internalization of corrupt values and norms [1;11]. This theory provides a significant theoretical foundation for understanding the mechanisms through which corruption is reproduced across generations as a social phenomenon.

Another important explanation of corrupt behavior is provided by Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory. Bandura argued that human behavior is acquired through observation, imitation, and reinforcement. From this perspective, when corrupt actions are rewarded with material or social benefits and remain unpunished, the likelihood of their repetition increases substantially. Young individuals, in particular, tend to adopt behavioral patterns demonstrated by parents, relatives, community leaders, and public officials whom they perceive as role models. Consequently, corruption may become normalized through social learning

processes.

The significance of the family environment in shaping corrupt behavior has also been confirmed by numerous empirical studies [8]. Researchers emphasize that moral values, perceptions of honesty, and concepts of justice developed during childhood significantly influence attitudes toward corruption later in life. Parents' legal awareness, respect for the rule of law, and everyday ethical conduct constitute crucial factors shaping children's perceptions of acceptable and unacceptable behavior. Family environments that demonstrate tolerance toward illicit gain and unethical conduct significantly increase the risk of developing corruption-prone attitudes.

Criminological literature further highlights the family's social control function. According to Travis Hirschi's Social Control Theory, the stronger an individual's social bonds with society, the lower the likelihood of engaging in deviant or unlawful behavior. Weak family ties, insufficient parental supervision, and inconsistencies in the educational process may increase susceptibility to corrupt conduct. This theoretical perspective provides a scientific basis for understanding the preventive potential of the family institution in combating corruption [6].

Structural approaches have also made significant contributions to explaining corruption. In particular, Robert K. Merton's Anomie Theory suggests that a discrepancy between socially prescribed goals and legitimate means of achieving them may encourage individuals to resort to unlawful methods [7].

Under conditions where legal opportunities for achieving economic success and social advancement are limited, corruption may emerge as an alternative means of attaining desired objectives. This phenomenon is especially evident in societies characterized by high levels of socioeconomic inequality.

Contemporary research also emphasizes the role of the broader social environment in the formation of corrupt behavior. Educational institutions, workplaces, neighborhood communities, peer groups, and mass communication channels serve as important social institutions that shape attitudes toward corruption. When corrupt practices are openly or implicitly tolerated within these institutions, they contribute to the social legitimization of corruption. Conversely, environments that prioritize transparency, accountability, integrity, and ethical conduct function as effective mechanisms for corruption prevention.

In recent years, growing scholarly attention has been devoted to the cultural determinants of corruption [9]. Researchers argue that in certain societies, strong

kinship networks, favoritism, and informal relationships may contribute to the social acceptance of corrupt practices. Under such circumstances, corruption is often perceived not as a criminal act but as an ordinary component of everyday social interactions. As a result, the effectiveness of legal anti-corruption mechanisms decreases, while the reproduction of corrupt behavior continues.

Studies conducted by international organizations further demonstrate that relying solely on punitive measures is insufficient for effectively combating corruption. Experts from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) [13], the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) [14], and Transparency International emphasize the importance of promoting a culture of integrity, fostering intolerance toward corruption among young people, and strengthening the preventive capacities of social institutions.

The literature review indicates that the formation of corrupt behavior is determined not only by individual interests or economic incentives but also by the interaction of family upbringing, socialization processes, group influences, cultural values, and social control mechanisms [5]. Therefore, effective corruption prevention requires a deeper understanding of its social roots. In particular, a comprehensive criminological examination of the influence of family and social environments remains an important and relevant area of scientific inquiry.

METHODS

This study aims to identify the role of family and social environments in the formation of corrupt behavior by employing an interdisciplinary approach that integrates theoretical perspectives from criminology, sociology, psychology, and legal studies. The methodological framework of the research is based on contemporary criminological concepts that interpret corruption as a multifactorial social phenomenon shaped by a complex interaction of individual, social, and institutional determinants.

To explain the mechanisms underlying the formation of corrupt behavior, the study draws upon several influential criminological theories, including Differential Association Theory, Social Learning Theory, Social Control Theory, and Anomie Theory. These theoretical approaches provide a scientific basis for understanding corruption not merely as the result of individual choice but as a behavioral pattern acquired and reinforced through socialization processes and interactions within specific social environments.

The empirical and theoretical foundation of the study consists of the following sources:

International and domestic scholarly literature addressing corruption and corrupt behavior;

Scientific articles indexed in the Scopus and Web of Science databases [15];

Reports and analytical documents published by international organizations engaged in anti-corruption activities;

International anti-corruption standards, conventions, and recommendations;

Fundamental studies in criminology, sociology, and psychology;

International experiences and best practices in the implementation of anti-corruption policies.

Particular attention was devoted to examining scholarly perspectives regarding the educational potential of the family institution, the social control functions of the broader social environment, and the influence of social values and norms on individual attitudes toward corruption.

Research Methods

Systematic Analysis

The factors influencing the formation of corrupt behavior were examined as components of an integrated social system. This method made it possible to identify the interrelationships among family environment, educational institutions, peer groups, workplaces, and the broader social context in shaping corruption-related attitudes and behavior.

Content Analysis

A comprehensive content analysis was conducted on academic literature, international reports, and normative legal documents related to corruption. This method facilitated the identification and classification of the principal determinants of corrupt behavior and their interpretation within contemporary scientific discourse.

Comparative Legal Analysis

Comparative legal analysis was employed to examine anti-corruption policies, youth education strategies, and integrity-building mechanisms implemented in different countries. This approach enabled the identification and generalization of effective international practices aimed at preventing corruption and promoting ethical behavior.

Criminological Analysis

The causes, conditions, and determinants of corrupt behavior were examined from a criminological perspective. Special attention was given to assessing the impact of family and social environments on individuals' susceptibility to corruption and their

attitudes toward unethical conduct.

Logical-Legal Analysis

The social nature of corruption, the mechanisms underlying the formation of corrupt behavior, and the preventive potential of various social institutions were theoretically analyzed and systematized. This method contributed to the development of scientifically grounded conclusions and recommendations.

Scientific Novelty of the Research

The scientific novelty of the study is manifested in several aspects.

First, the research demonstrates through a comprehensive criminological approach that the formation of corrupt behavior is closely connected not only to economic interests and legal deficiencies but also to family upbringing and socialization processes.

Second, the study analyzes the interrelationship among family environment, peer groups, educational institutions, and societal attitudes toward corruption as a unified system of determinants influencing individual behavior.

Third, scientifically grounded recommendations are developed to strengthen anti-corruption prevention through the promotion of a culture of integrity, enhancement of the educational capacity of families, and development of social control institutions.

Fourth, the study proposes an integrated criminological model explaining the influence of family and social environments on the formation of corrupt behavior, thereby expanding the theoretical understanding of corruption prevention mechanisms.

Research Aim and Objectives

The primary aim of this study is to conduct a criminological analysis of the role of family and social environments in the formation of corrupt behavior and to develop effective preventive mechanisms aimed at reducing corruption risks.

To achieve this objective, the following research tasks were formulated:

To analyze the theoretical foundations of the formation of corrupt behavior;

To determine the role of the family environment in shaping susceptibility to corruption;

To examine the relationship between social environment and corrupt behavior;

To analyze relevant international experiences and best practices in corruption prevention;

To develop scientifically substantiated recommendations and proposals for strengthening anti-corruption prevention mechanisms.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In recent years, corruption has remained one of the most pressing challenges facing countries worldwide. The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) published annually by Transparency International serves as an important instrument for assessing the level of transparency and corruption in public administration systems [16]. According to recent CPI rankings, countries such as Denmark, Finland, and Singapore consistently occupy leading positions among the least corrupt states. Their success can be attributed not only to effective legal and institutional frameworks but also to the existence of a social environment founded upon integrity, accountability, public trust, and respect for the rule of law.

The findings of this study indicate that in countries with relatively low levels of corruption, family upbringing and educational systems play a crucial role in cultivating anti-corruption values. Educational programs designed to instill honesty, civic responsibility, ethical behavior, and respect for legal norms from an early age significantly contribute to preventing the development of corrupt behavior patterns. International organizations, including the United Nations and its specialized agencies, have repeatedly emphasized that the long-term effectiveness of anti-corruption strategies depends primarily on preventive rather than exclusively punitive approaches. Within this framework, family institutions, educational environments, and public oversight mechanisms function as key factors in the formation of social immunity against corruption.

The analysis further demonstrates that corrupt behavior is largely influenced by behavioral patterns observed within the family, peer-group interactions, and dominant social norms prevailing in society. When corrupt practices become normalized and socially tolerated, individuals are more likely to perceive such conduct as acceptable. Conversely, societies characterized by a culture of intolerance toward corruption experience significantly lower levels of corrupt behavior. This observation is consistent with contemporary criminological theories emphasizing the role of socialization in shaping individual conduct.

From a criminological perspective, attitudes toward corruption are often formed before adulthood. The family serves as the primary institution of socialization where individuals acquire moral values, legal consciousness, civic responsibility, and perceptions regarding honesty and justice. Children tend to observe not only the verbal instructions of their parents but also their practical behavior. When parents consistently demonstrate respect for legal requirements and ethical

standards, children are more likely to develop negative attitudes toward corruption. However, when bribery, favoritism, or informal influence are presented as ordinary means of solving problems, children may internalize such practices as socially acceptable forms of behavior.

In this regard, corrupt behavior is frequently associated with an individual's earliest social experiences. The presence of attitudes suggesting that "any means are acceptable for achieving goals" contributes to the development of tolerance toward corruption and increases the likelihood of future involvement in illicit practices. Contemporary criminological research confirms that moral norms established within the family constitute one of the fundamental elements of anti-corruption immunity. Therefore, strengthening the educational and ethical capacity of families should be regarded as a strategic priority within national anti-corruption policies.

The social learning mechanism also provides an important explanation for the formation of corrupt behavior. According to this approach, individuals acquire behavioral patterns through observation, imitation, and reinforcement. If corruption is perceived as an effective means of achieving success and corrupt actions remain unpunished, the reproduction of corrupt behavior becomes more likely.

Under such conditions, corruption is no longer viewed as unlawful conduct but rather as a practical solution to social and administrative problems. Criminologically, this phenomenon can be described as the social reproduction of corruption, whereby corrupt values and practices are transmitted from one generation to another and gradually become embedded within social structures.

Particularly in sectors such as public administration, education, healthcare, and public services, the normalization of corrupt practices negatively affects legal consciousness and public attitudes. Instead of developing intolerance toward corruption, individuals often adapt to it as a routine feature of everyday life. Peer groups also play a significant role during adolescence and early adulthood, influencing personal values and behavioral orientations. Empirical studies indicate that individuals who belong to groups supportive of unlawful conduct demonstrate a higher propensity toward corruption. In such environments, corrupt practices tend to be accepted as social norms, while critical attitudes toward unethical behavior weaken considerably.

Conversely, social environments based on honesty, fairness, accountability, and legality perform an important social control function that limits corruption.

Consequently, youth policy initiatives, educational institutions, and civil society organizations represent essential actors in corruption prevention efforts. Educational institutions, in particular, serve as the most influential socialization agents after the family. Schools, colleges, and universities not only provide knowledge but also shape civic identity and ethical values. Where academic integrity principles are inadequately enforced, tolerance toward corruption among young people may increase. Practices such as plagiarism, academic fraud, favoritism, and the unlawful acquisition of grades create behavioral patterns that may later manifest themselves as corruption in professional life [22]. For this reason, many developed countries have increasingly adopted the concept of Integrity Education, which aims to cultivate a culture of zero tolerance toward corruption among younger generations [21].

The findings further reveal that the criminological profile of individuals engaged in corrupt behavior is characterized by a tendency to prioritize personal interests over public interests. Such individuals often value material gain, social status, or other private benefits above legal and ethical standards. Consequently, corruption is perceived not as unlawful conduct but as a convenient instrument for achieving desired objectives. Research demonstrates that distortions in the system of values play a central role in the development of corrupt behavior. The weakening of honesty, justice, and social responsibility facilitates the emergence of psychological mechanisms that justify corruption. Individuals frequently rationalize their behavior through arguments such as “everyone does it,” “there is no alternative,” or “no serious harm is caused.”

Legal consciousness and legal culture also significantly influence corruption-related behavior. Although insufficient legal awareness may increase corruption risks, evidence suggests that even individuals possessing extensive legal knowledge may engage in corrupt activities when personal interests outweigh ethical considerations. This finding confirms that corruption cannot be explained solely by deficiencies in legal knowledge but must also be understood within broader moral and cultural contexts.

Another important dimension of the study concerns the victimological consequences of corruption. Victimology, as a branch of criminology, examines individuals, social groups, and communities harmed by criminal activities. Due to its latent nature, corruption often makes the identification of victims difficult. Nevertheless, corruption produces both direct and indirect victims, extending far beyond immediate participants in corrupt transactions [23].

Citizens relying on public services represent one of the most vulnerable groups affected by corruption. Corrupt practices restrict equal access to public services, undermine legal rights, and exacerbate social inequality. As a result, public trust in governmental institutions declines.

Young people constitute another particularly vulnerable group. Corruption within educational systems limits opportunities for merit-based competition and weakens confidence in principles of fairness and justice. Violations of academic integrity create conditions that facilitate the future reproduction of corrupt behavior. Likewise, economically disadvantaged populations frequently suffer disproportionately because they lack the financial resources necessary to meet corrupt demands, thereby facing barriers to essential public services and opportunities.

The victimological impact of corruption extends beyond economic losses. Corruption contributes to legal nihilism, distrust toward public institutions, social apathy, and declining civic participation. Consequently, corruption undermines the moral and ethical foundations of society and obstructs sustainable social development. From a criminological standpoint, effective victimological prevention requires improving legal awareness, increasing transparency in public administration, strengthening public oversight mechanisms, and fostering a culture of intolerance toward corruption. Educational campaigns targeting young people are particularly important for developing long-term social immunity against corruption.

International experience provides additional evidence supporting these conclusions. Singapore is widely recognized as one of the world's most successful anti-corruption models. Its achievements result not only from strict legal enforcement but also from systematic efforts to cultivate integrity and civic responsibility among younger generations [19]. Similarly, Finland's low corruption levels are closely associated with high levels of social trust, strong family values, and comprehensive integrity education [18]. Denmark's success reflects the combined effects of transparency, accountability, and a highly developed legal culture supported by family and educational institutions [17]. South Korea has also achieved notable progress by emphasizing ethical education, public sector integrity standards, and digital platforms that facilitate citizen participation in reporting corruption [20].

Comparative analysis reveals several common characteristics shared by these successful countries: the promotion of honesty and responsibility within families; the integration of integrity education into

formal educational systems; transparent and accountable governance structures; strong support for civil society and public oversight institutions; and the cultivation of a social environment characterized by zero tolerance toward corruption. These experiences demonstrate that preventive approaches focused on strengthening family values and improving social environments generate more sustainable and long-term results than punitive measures alone.

Furthermore, the rapid development of digital technologies has increased the influence of mass media and social networks on public perceptions of corruption [26]. Investigative journalism, open-data initiatives, and digital transparency tools contribute to exposing corrupt activities and strengthening public intolerance toward corruption. However, media content that glorifies illicit wealth or portrays corrupt success as desirable may normalize unethical behavior. Therefore, the quality of the information environment should also be considered an important determinant of corruption-related attitudes and behavior.

The results of the study indicate that the formation of corrupt behavior is influenced by the interaction of determinants operating at three interconnected levels. At the micro level, family upbringing, parental legal culture, moral values, and individual interests shape personal attitudes toward corruption.

At the meso level, peer groups, educational institutions, workplaces, local communities, and public oversight mechanisms influence behavioral norms and social expectations. At the macro level, national corruption levels, the quality of governance, legal culture, mass media, social norms, and cultural values collectively determine the broader environment within which corruption either flourishes or is constrained.

Overall, the findings demonstrate that corruption cannot be explained solely by economic incentives or weaknesses in legal control mechanisms [25]. The formation of corrupt behavior is fundamentally influenced by family upbringing, social environment, educational experiences, and prevailing societal values. Consequently, effective anti-corruption strategies should complement legal sanctions with preventive measures aimed at strengthening family-based moral education, promoting integrity culture, and developing sustainable social immunity against corruption. Such a multidimensional approach provides a more comprehensive and durable foundation for reducing corruption and fostering ethical governance in contemporary societies.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study was devoted to the criminological analysis of the role of family and social environment in the

formation of corrupt behavior. The findings demonstrate that corruption should not be regarded solely as a legal or economic problem; rather, it represents a complex multidimensional social phenomenon shaped by the processes of socialization, moral values, and environmental influences.

The analysis revealed that an individual's attitude toward corruption is largely determined by moral values, legal culture, sense of responsibility, and principles of integrity acquired within the family during childhood. The predominance of respect for the law, justice, and honesty within the family contributes to the development of anti-corruption immunity, whereas the acceptance or justification of illicit personal gain creates favorable conditions for the emergence and development of corrupt behavior.

The study also confirmed that educational institutions, peer groups, workplaces, mass media, and digital communication platforms play a significant role in shaping attitudes toward corruption. The perception of corruption as a normal or unavoidable phenomenon in society facilitates its social reproduction, while the predominance of integrity, transparency, and accountability contributes to the formation of effective mechanisms of social control against corruption.

Furthermore, the mechanisms underlying the formation of corrupt behavior were examined through the perspectives of Differential Association Theory, Social Learning Theory, Social Control Theory, and Anomie Theory. The findings indicate that combating corruption effectively requires not only repressive legal measures but also the strengthening of family education, legal awareness, moral values, and social prevention mechanisms.

Practical Recommendations

Based on the results of the study, the following scientific and practical recommendations are proposed:

- to develop and implement educational programs aimed at promoting honesty, justice, and respect for the law within families;
- to incorporate elements of “integrity education” into preschool education curricula from an early age [29];
- to introduce specialized courses on anti-corruption culture and integrity in general secondary and higher educational institutions;
- to expand social projects and awareness campaigns aimed at fostering intolerance toward corruption among young people;
- to implement and improve modern mechanisms for monitoring compliance with the principles of academic integrity [27];

- to prepare methodological guidelines and educational materials for parents on anti-corruption upbringing;
- to organize regular preventive initiatives such as “Integrity Week” and “Youth and Integrity” through cooperation between public authorities and educational institutions;
- to increase the volume of anti-corruption social advertising and educational content disseminated through mass media and digital platforms;
- to establish a system for continuous sociological monitoring of young people’s attitudes, values, and legal culture regarding corruption;
- to strengthen the role of civil society institutions and public oversight mechanisms in combating corruption;
- to enhance the teaching of ethical standards and integrity principles within the training and retraining systems for public servants [28];
- to expand criminological research aimed at identifying corruption risk factors at the family and social levels;
- to develop digital educational platforms focused on anti-corruption awareness and encourage active youth participation in their use;
- to implement comprehensive programs for improving legal culture and civic responsibility among young people through cooperation between local communities, families, and educational institutions;
- to develop and gradually implement a national model for strengthening anti-corruption immunity in society [30].

In conclusion, the formation of corrupt behavior is a complex criminological process influenced by family and social environments. The long-term effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts depends not only on the inevitability of legal liability but also on the promotion of integrity within families, the development of an integrity culture in educational institutions, and the establishment of an atmosphere of zero tolerance toward corruption in society. Therefore, strengthening preventive approaches and effectively utilizing the educational potential of family and social institutions should be regarded as one of the key strategic priorities of anti-corruption policy.

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