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The state of anti-corruption education of citizens on the Far East: sociological dimension

 $m{B}$ ased on the quantitative and qualitative expert sociological polls, the article analyzes the state of anti-corruption education implemented in recent years in Russia. Based on the results of these surveys, the authors conclude that in the sociological dimension, anticorruption education in Russia as a whole and in the Far-Eastern federal district in particular is implemented at an insufficiently high level. The key reasons for which such education requires further improvement are related both directly to the activities for its implementation, and to the social conditions, prerequisites, within the framework of which anti-corruption education activities are carried out. Among the first, the experts interviewed, first of all, note the truncation, fragmentation of anti-corruption education, carried out both through the media and in the other ways, as recorded by many indicators, as well as the incorrectness of the criteria for evaluating the effectiveness of such education. The second group of reasons is represented by five semantic blocks: criminal criminological, organizational and administrative, socio-economic, informational and educational and psychological. Along with this, sociological polls allowed the authors reflect the positive developments in anti-corruption education. Recent experts see mainly an increase in the number of informational materials on anti-corruption education, measures implemented within its framework, an expansion of the legal framework for combating corruption, as well as the qualitative and quantitative changes in the implementation of relevant education of public servants and educational organizations.

Keywords: anti-corruption education, the Far East, expert practitioners, expert scientists, opinion polls.

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