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A study on Causes and Improvements of the Police Corruption

Kim Taek

Jung Won University
lasecurity@naver.com

Abstract

It is true that the police have been faithful to the role of the regime's sewer and committed many disruptions and errors, and have been criticized and criticized by the public. It should now be the foundation of the democratic police and an organization supported by the people. The problem is that the quality, personality, and values of 130,000 police officers should be changed and should be in line with the spirit of the times. One of the theories of police corruption is the "rotten apple hypothesis." The theory is that there is a high possibility that the entire police force will be corrupted, as if the defective apple in the apple box is rotten and the whole apple is rotten, without filtering out potential corrupt police officers during the recruitment phase. In other words, the cause of corruption is based on personal flaws. This study intends to analyze the causes of police corruption and improvement measures. The purpose of this study is to ensure that police officers in charge of national security are usually armed with ethics and good conduct. The police should be trusted by the people and need a stronger prescription for police corruption. In this respect, this study aims to solve the corruption problem of police officials, analyze anti-corruption, and find out what are the desirable countermeasures. The main study methods of this study are as follows;

First, we first tried to collect data through research on corruption-related literature. The analysis was focused on the related papers of police corruption and government reports. Second, police corruption theory and anti-corruption alternatives were analyzed. It was reviewed focusing on the theory of corruption or translated data. Third, a literature survey was analyzed to examine the National Police Agency's perception of police corruption. Based on these research methods, we tried to derive the desirable control measures for the hypothesis of police corruption. This study is believed to have contributed to supporting the organizational corruption and culture of the apple box, including the personality of the individual's values, which is a rotten apple theory of police corruption.

Keywords: Police Corruption, Rotten Apple and Box, Sanction, Ethical Approach, Corrupted Behavior.

1. INTRODUCTION

The police shall fulfill their responsibilities to maintain the order of security of the state and to prevent and prevent the threat of crimes against local residents. If the police collapse, the country will collapse. In the past, who defended the crisis of Baekchuck Gandu in the event of an attack on Cheong Wa Dae by armed forces such as ex spy from North Korea Kim Shin-jo1? Who was the one who destroyed Mt. Jirisan? The history of the police has been a series of ups and downs. During the Joseon Dynasty, the police served as a police officer in Japanese colonial era through the grape office. In 1910, the Korean Imperial Police Authority was handed over to Japan when Japanese General Terrauchi and Prime Minister Park Je-soon during colony signed memorandum stating that Japan would entrust police power. After that, Japan implemented the military police system and

established high-ranking police officers to arrest and torture independence fighters and threaten innocent residents. When a child cried, he/she kicked the scary Japanese island to the point that it stopped if the Japanese patrol came to haunting the Korean people. After liberation, the U.S. Army, which occupied Korea, established the Ministry of Economy and Finance and appointed Cho Byung-ok as its head, and placed the National Police Agency under its command. He tried to build a new police system with remnants of the Japanese colonial rule in U.S and British style, but missed the opportunity to clean up by keeping the police officers who were in front of the Japanese colonial rule. We think this is why police culture has become authoritarian. The U.S. military government abolished the high school system, which is notorious for torture, and established an intelligence department. In addition, it shall be deemed that he has played his/her role by hiring female police officers to deal with women and thought crimes. In 1948, the Syngman Rhee government took over the command of the National Police Agency without clearing the remnants of the Japanese colonial torture police. Since then, he has appointed a second-level security director under the Ministry of Internal Affairs to have the police under him. With the 1973 Presidential Decree, the National Police Day was established on October 21. The establishment of the Security Headquarters in 1974 and the National Police Agency in 1991 gave police a new turning point. [1]

2. PRECEDENT STUDIES

2.1. Literature review.

Kim Young-jong (1996), who studied general bureaucratic corruption, and Jeon Soo-il (2000)'s theory of corruption in the department of corruption, is believed to have pioneered alternatives to the causes and types of corruption in public offices. First, Kim Young-jong (1996) compared the anti-corruption policies of Asian countries and argued that the government should use an integrated method of analyzing the cause of corruption to create an appropriate anti-corruption alternative for Korea. In addition, Jeon Su-il analyzed the cause of bureaucratic corruption using various anti-corruption approaches. [2]

The Prime Minister's Office of Yeon Sung-jin (1999) "Police Corruption Research Report" presented causes and measures for police corruption in all areas of the police organization, which were suggested through empirical research by front-line police officers. Choi Sang-il's (2006) "Effectiveness Study on Police Corruption Control Strategies" emphasized the relative importance of corruption control strategies using the investigation methods of hierarchy procedures. [3] In other words, he stressed the need to use high-priority control strategies as a way to achieve maximum anti-corruption policy effects. Nam Hyung-soo (2009)'s "Research on Corruption Perception of Police Officials" analyzed the influence factors of police corruption, verified the effectiveness of the control factors of police corruption, and derived policy priorities. [4] Cho Chul-ok's "Police Ethics Study" (2012), which studied police officers' ethics, responsibilities, deviations, and corruption, argued that ethically undesirable behavior as a police officer was the main cause of the loss of trust in the police and suggested Eastern and Western theories. However, it is pointed out that these studies are not based on the status and awareness of police corruption, and that the corruption factors are different in terms of the context of the situation. [5]

2.2. Methodology.

The main research methods of this study are as follows.

First, we first tried to collect data through research on corruption-related literature. It analyzed not only police corruption, but also general administrative corruption, power corruption, papers related to political and business collusion, and government reports.

Second, foreign police corruption theory and anti-corruption alternatives were analyzed. Foreign theories were reviewed mainly in the U.S. police corruption theory and translated data.

Third, the National Police Agency's statistical survey was considered and the survey was analyzed to examine

the awareness of university students about police corruption. Based on these research methods, the personal aspects and organizational causes of police corruption were analyzed and the desirable control measures were to be derived.

3. POLICE CORRUPTION. CONTENT ANALYSIS

We would like to introduce a representative theory that looks at the reality of administrative defeat. The first is defined in terms of public office centred, with the private sector excluded. Bayley, McMullan, and Nye claim that this refers to deviating from legal and public code of duty for money, status, or expansion of influence or personal gain. In this regard, Bayley identified corruption as a generic term for misusing public power, particularly in relation to bribery. [6]

In other words, it can be seen as an act of a bureaucrat taking bribes personally by abusing his or her authority.

Second, it can be seen as a definition of market centred from the perspective of corrupt economics. Economists based on market theory believe that corruption occurs when corrupt officials view their status as a means of maximizing individual interests in the distribution of public interests while the bureaucracy serves as a broad coordinator for the economy. These include Robert Tillman, Nathaniel H. Leff, and Jacob Van Kleveren. Tillman says corruption is a free market model → in the compulsory price model, and Klavereen claims in "The Concept of Corruption" that corrupt officials view their position as a business and seek to maximize their income there. [7]

Third, it is the concept of public interest centred in a country or society. Carl Friedrich, Arnold A. Rogow, and H.D. Lasswell are representative scholars, and the concept of public interest is thought to be the most widely regarded measure of the nature of corruption, at least in violation of public order responsibility and making special interests ahead of common interests. The special interests mentioned here can be regarded as an act of coveting gains by putting the interests of bureaucrats before the public duties of the state.

Fourth, as a theory of institutional approach, they view corruption as a result of soft states caused by institutional vulnerability and lax social discipline, especially in developing and underdeveloped countries. This is claimed by Goulder, Huntington, Roy, and Myrdal. [8]

Fifth, as a power-related approach, corruption is seen by bureaucrats as a result of abuse of power and adverse effects, which Riggs, Werlin, and Scott claim.

Sixth, from a functionalist perspective, corruption is viewed as a role of net function and adverse function in terms of the outcome and effectiveness of behavior, and especially in developing countries, corruption is viewed as a byproduct of necessity. This is claimed by Leff, Nye, and Hoselitz.

Seventh, from a post-functionalist perspective, this is a universal phenomenon that occurs in developed or underdeveloped countries, with the characteristics of self-perpetuation. S.Werner is representative. [9]

Eighth, as a deviant act of social and cultural norms, the phenomenon of corruption is viewed as a by-product of the socio-cultural environment and historical tradition. According to this view, the phenomenon of corruption has been criticized by the surrounding society and is believed to have been corrupted. Wright and Simpkins claim this position. The theory of functionalism in the 1960s was very interested in the functional contribution of political and bureaucratic corruption to political and economic development in developing countries and regarded corruption as an inherent component of the growth-decay life cycle. [10]

The confusion of various distrust and chaos in Korea continues these days. In particular, the public is disappointed by corruption in power and public office.

Corruption is referred to as corruption, and the term means 'corruption, collapse together'. It comes from the Latin word *corruptus*, which has a long history with prostitutes. Corruption does not disappear and fluctuates in the world we live in. Throughout history, the country has also been ruined by corruption. In the past, it disappeared into power corruption, including the established government of Russia, the Qing Dynasty of China, the Tiu regime in Vietnam, the Marcos regime in the Philippines, and the Consumable regime in Nicaragua. Korea also collapsed due to the incompetence and corruption of the kings of the Goryeo Dynasty, and it is believed that the Imjin War and Japanese invasion during the Joseon Dynasty were caused by corruption. The administrations of Rhee Syng-man, Park Chung-hee, Chun Doo-hwan and Roh Tae-woo also brought on public distrust through corruption. During the Yi dynasty, the king had the right to escape life and death. However,

when the Three Musketeers stood up, the monarch could not wield power. If corruption interfered with national sovereignty, the servant risked his life to enlighten corruption and incompetence with loyalty and advice and correct evil. Today, bureaucrats should exercise public ethics and serve the people indefinitely with an empty stomach. However, the corrupt practices of bureaucrats have degenerated into beggars, taking care of the rice cakes, taking care of themselves, and taking care of the governor. The country is shaken by individual spirituality and livestock conservatism. Moon Jae-in president alone on Fighting Corruption and integrity for good. or close to the load from officials with corruption, rampant corruption, corruption is no choice but to take the lead. The country and thereafter. Ferry Sewol of collapsed in the sea Given the lessons of the crisis, the entangled corruption of bureaucrats has sent a flower-like young man to the other world. Who do the people trust and blame for abandoning the lives and safety of the people who are responsible for the police and taking care of their own interests? The president of the Finnish Nokia company in Northern Europe was fined 180 million won for driving 75 kilometers from a 55-kilometer low-speed road. Nokia immediately apologized and paid the fine. Singapore still has a taehyung system. During the Clinton administration, Michael Faye, an American young man, was charged with committing a disturbance while traveling to Singapore and was sentenced to five plaques and fined. Even now, Singapore imposes punishment on corruption offenders and sex crimes.

On the 6th, Kim Han-jung, a member of the National Assembly's Public Administration and Security Committee, released the "2018 Civil Servant Crime Statistics" submitted by the National Police Agency, with 3,356 corruption cases. Among the 42 government ministries, the National Police Agency reported that the largest number of civil service crimes occurred last year. The National Police Agency had 1,640, or 48.9 percent of the total. The types of crimes committed by public officials belonging to the National Police Agency were 550 traffic crimes, 263 abuse of authority, 118 assault, 95 dereliction of duty, and 65 fraud cases. There were 58 crimes related to documents and seals, 49 injuries, 40 indecent assault, 30 threats, 19 heavy bribery, 18 rape, 17 sexual crimes, 11 gambling crimes, 9 violent acts, 7 embezzlement, 2 arrests, imprisonment and blackmail. There was also one murder rider and one rape. Rep. Kim Han-jung said, "It is the result of the police's low ethics and lax discipline in public offices," and urged, "We need thorough reflection and reform measures." The police believe that they should devote themselves to the security order of the nation and fulfill their responsibilities to prevent and prevent citizens from criminal threats. If the police collapse, the country will collapse. Until now, the Korean police have been busy being loyal to the regime. He should show the police image of serving the people, but he is believed to have been flattered and mischievous by sticking to his political power. [11]

In the statistics of the National Police Agency, police corruption in the status of disciplinary action over the past five years has been on the decline due to the National Police Agency's countermeasures. In 2014, 856 police officers were disciplined, 793 in 2015, 778 in 2016, 417 in 2017, 417 in 2018, 277 from August 2018 to the first half of 2018, and 269 from August 2019 to the first half of the year. The number of higher classes and disciplinary powers is decreasing as well. [12]

Table1, Disciplinary status of police officers for 5 years

division	total	comander	super intendent	inspector	lieutenant	sergent	corporal	constable
2014	856	10	18	58	424	243	74	29
2015	793	4	21	69	403	191	75	30
2016	778	14	31	76	369	184	59	45
2017	723	5	31	116	329	126	65	51
2018	417	6	14	43	181	76	53	44
Aug,18	277	4	13	28	119	61	29	23
Aug,19.	269	5	7	32	128	37	24	36

source : Police Agency, 2020

However, from 2014 to 2019, the rank of lieutenant accounts for the largest portion of the total. Second, the sloped class accounts for a large portion, with the combined proportion of the two officers and the sloped class

accounting for about 60% of the year.

The types of police corruption include bribery, neglect of duty, impairment of dignity, and violation of discipline, which are various as well as the types of bribery. According to the type of police corruption in Table 2, violations of discipline account for the largest proportion, but the number of money and valuables is also on the decline of 52 cases in 2015, 42 cases in 2016, and 36 cases in 2017. [13]

Table2, Reason for disciplinary action

division	total	brivery and money	neglect of duty neglect of duty neglect of duty	Dignity damage	breaking the rules
14	856	48	193	235	380
15	793	52	153	252	336
16	778	42	112	280	344
17	723	36	101	270	316
18	417	20	39	175	183
Aug,18	277	15	31	102	129
Sept.,'19	269	13	54	116	86

source : Police Agency, 2020

Disposition based on disciplinary reasons includes dismissal, dismissal, demotion, suspension, and hard punishment, and reduction of salary and reprimand. According to Table 3, the heavy punishment of dismissal, dismissal, demotion, and suspension account for a large portion of the disciplinary action against the salary reduction. In 2014, the proportion of hard punishment is high, but as the number of years goes up, the proportion of hard punishment decreases, and the proportion of heavy punishment and hard punishment will be no different than before. [14]

Table 3, Disciplinary action

division	total	dismissal	removing	demotion	suspension	salary reduction	reprimand
14	856	61	96	18	141	201	339
15	793	62	76	31	136	173	315
16	778	58	71	58	143	186	262
17	723	40	64	37	163	197	222
18	417	23	37	27	116	81	133
Aug,18	277	15	24	16	69	60	93
Aug.,19	269	12	27	11	55	54	110

source : Police Agency, 2020

In more detail, what was provided in the latest data from the National Police Agency, there is a fairly strict disciplinary punishment for the types of corrupt acts in 2018 and 2019. Regardless of the amount of money,

severe punishment will be imposed if received on charges of increasing or collecting, and such disciplinary punishment will gradually lead to a decline in corruption[15]

4. CAUSES ANALYSIS

The cause of police corruption can be found in various fields, but the main school wants to focus on police organization culture and police personal ethics.

(1) Rotten apple boxes

In terms of organizational structure and social and cultural aspects, it is believed that the historical nature of society, the specificity of value norms, and the behavior of citizens or political and cultural characteristics are harmonized to create corruption. We believe that the cause of corruption cannot be defined only by the behavior of bureaucrats. Consequently, the corrupt behavior of bureaucrats cannot help but consider aspects of socio-environmental variables. Police organizations traditionally emphasize so-called organizational ethics rather than personal responsibility. Organizational ethics requires public officials to accept loyalty and agency policies in exchange for sharing common interests among members within the organization. This ethics requires police officers to show loyalty regardless of their personal ethics or motives, the most formal form of which is the form of obedience. As a result, police officers regard loyalty to the organization as the highest level of morality, and the organization does not allow it because constructive objections or objections are in violation. In the end, police corruption sees individual deviation from the organization of this country, and new police officers are drawn to the corruption practices, loyalty, and influence of senior police officers and fall into the path of corruption. Even today, police officers working at police stations, district units, or police stations collect money in the name of patrol, spend it on organizational activities, and police corruption remains due to the name of so called as a bribe "rice cake" or "chonji" during traditional holidays and holidays. [16]

(2) Rotten Apple: Personal Ethical Aspects

A police officer shall perform police affairs within the boundaries of the Act and shall be responsible for the possibility of errors appearing in the performance process of police affairs[17] When the police obey the laws and regulations prescribed in the Police Act, they must comply with ethical decisions. If the police pay bribes or convenience to citizens in the process of law enforcement, they will be criticized as a personal deviation, so fair performance of their duties is essential. In the end, I think the integrity, will, ethics, morality, and qualifications of police officers are important.

Heather Niederhofer, who claimed police corruption was the result of new police officers learning from the corrupt culture of existing members, claimed that the structure was the cause of corruption, and Robuck and Barker also attributed the structural aspect to it. On the other hand, former Chicago Police Commissioner Wilson argued that the whole society had a theory that small favors would develop into greater corruption.

"Police officers are bribed for greed and other reasons. The police officer's derailment leads to extortion and serious crime from minor errors. On the other hand, according to the rotten apology hypothesis, it is emphasized that police officers who lack ethics or values are the problem, and police officers who lack basic character should be screened out for interviews in the recruitment process. It is believed that people who do not have personality, qualities, or ethics should be excluded because the apple of the apple box is originally flawed and soon rots. This is not a cause of the police's organizational culture, but rather an individual's ethics or greed." [18] After all, it is important to emphasize individual police ethical knowledge, national view, and public service and to comply with police responsibilities and obligations. Originally, they argue that corruption is not a deviation of all public officials, but an individual's violation and a derailment of corruption. In the past, when livelihood corruption was rampant, the government focused on the entire organizational structure of civil servants rather than the problems of individual police officers, but recently, it is pointed out that the problem is the lack of individual ethics, greed, and misallocation. [19]

5. IMPROVEMENT OF PLAN AND EFFORTS

On the occasion of Korean Police Day, the police emphasized a "country of people, a just country" and said

they would be reborn as a "people-centered" police activity. However, the nation's police are suffering as much pain and error from the public as from its history. First of all, the police are being prevented from carrying out legitimate official duties. Human rights abuses against police officers, such as using violence against police officers, spitting, throwing out housekeepers, and cursing on the streets and police stations, are hard to express in words. It is said that the police who respect human rights the most in the world are the Korean police, so foreigners are also refusing to comply with the police officers' exercise of public power. The price of disobedience to official duties is also terrible. In January, a drunken young man slapped a police officer and gave him a vital point in Daejeon, and the court fined him 2 million won. In the U.S., assaulting a police officer carries a prison sentence. In California, for example, police officers were sentenced to seven years in prison for being bright and shoving. Japan also sentenced a man in his 40s to seven months in prison for wielding a stick at a police officer. Where did this come from? Perhaps the police organization's self-help culture, which seeks to dilute criticism of the police's past centralized and bureaucratic police culture, also plays a part. The bigger problem, however, is that the political power has come from neglecting the police and wielding personnel rights at will. Rather than being loyal to the regime, he should show a police figure who serves the people, but I think he flattered his political power. It is time to innovate such deep-rooted evils. It is required to grant police investigation rights, promote the National Police Agency's police department (ministerial level), strong disciplinary action against unqualified police officers, strengthen the education of police officers, and actively use police generals for offenders. The police will now have to fulfill their duty as a righteous democratic police officer. Police scholars Cohen and Feldberg argued that democratic police had the following desired orientation, first, that the police needed a fair approach to law enforcement because it was created by the needs of society as a whole. It is said that they should not provide favor to biased police services or friends or colleagues. Second, in order to secure public trust, the police want strict law enforcement, exercise public power for the public interest, comply with legal procedures without corruption and exercise the minimum necessary public power. Third, we should work and cooperate to protect the safety of people's lives and property. Externally, the prosecution and the National Assembly should cooperate. The prosecution should cooperate with each other to prosecute and the National Assembly should cooperate to open and close the law. Fourth, the police should perform police duties for the entire nation, not for a part of society. Individual prejudice, preference for preconceptions, emotional intervention, indifference, and cynical attitudes should all be prohibited. On the occasion of Police Day, the police should also reform further to become police officers for the people and police agencies for the people. The government, the National Assembly, the media, and civic groups also need to collaborate to pay attention and support. We look forward to playing the role of police as a watchman for the nation's safety and the socially disadvantaged.

5.1. Legal and institutional measures.

Korean prosecutors and police have been working to protect social justice and human rights for power corruption. Without the prosecution and police, the social security and order system would have collapsed. However, police agencies have made a lot of contributions, but they have also emerged as excessive poisonous mushrooms. Since the enactment of the Criminal Procedure Act in 1954, what has the 66-year-old prosecution system left? Some prosecutors did not indict power corruption due to the monopoly of the prosecution's investigation command and prosecution rights, and some overlooked prosecution corruption or police corruption. After the civilization of the prosecution, prosecutors enjoyed and enjoyed unlimited power that no one could control. Just as absolute power is bound to corrupt absolutely, the prosecution's exercise was arbitrary and correlated with political, media and conglomerates. Investigation agencies make justice and fairness their lives. If justice collapses, the judicial system will be shaken and the people will not be protected by the law. Who can trust the law if the last justice watchman ignores the pain of the people? The launch of the Office of Public Higher Official Corruption Investigation is a golden opportunity to control power institutions and cut out corruption, and it is believed to have a function to establish justice.

5-2. Strengthen punishment and inspection

The current system to control police corruption is mainly conducted by the Board of Audit and Inspection,

Cheong Wa Dae, the Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs, and the National Police Agency, but it is rare to see efficient execution or strict inspection. Although the system of personal punishment should be established, the inspection department in Korea lacks awareness of corruption eradication and has many side effects of audit due to the audit of each other. The so-called audit and inspection corruption, a form of collusion between the Board of Audit and Inspection and the audited institutions, is said to be in place. In order to correct this, new external controls must be established. In order not to relieve a person who is disciplined for corruption or the establishment of a system of citizen auditors from civic groups, a corruption prevention committee within the National Police Agency shall be organized and strictly dealt with. Sir, as well as the evaluation of the police organization. Efforts shall be made to prevent corruption by diagnosing and systemizing leadership and integrity of executives through the evaluation of integrity of executives and executives.[20]

5-3. Strengthening the function of ethical approach

What should be done to establish public ethics? First, inspection, punishment, and disciplinary action shall be strictly imposed. It is important for the heads of state agencies to take disciplinary action even if they receive only 1,000 won. Singapore's former Prime Minister Li Kwan-yu has created and implemented strong laws and systems to combat corruption. The Corrupt Practices Investigation Bureau (CPIB) is established to impose arrest and detention without a warrant if corruption occurs anytime, anywhere. It is still a country where hitting body so called "Taehyung" lives. Second, personnel reform is needed. The personnel system, which guarantees retirement age, cannot eradicate corruption. A contract system or term public official shall be appointed as a public official, so that he shall be dismissed if he is suspected of corruption or has no performance in his duties. Third, mental education or education and training of public officials is important. An educational system shall be established and implemented to enhance moral values and strengthen integrity education, not formal and ceremonial education. Finally, the law should be revised to sternly punish ordinary people and businessmen who give bribes. Corruption does not decrease with a system where only those who give it to them are caught. The law and system should be changed so that even those who bribed them will humiliate themselves. [21]

5-4. Strengthening the function of Prosecution

If the police are given the right to conduct primary investigations, they should strengthen the responsibility and autonomy of the police investigation. In the case of rejection of the right to request a warrant, lack of investigation, or human rights violations, prosecutors need to direct the investigation, but the police should be in charge of life violators. The prosecutor will finally have to carefully examine whether there is a possibility of human rights infringement on the investigation rights of judicial police officers and whether they have followed the lawful principle of investigation. If there is a fault, the police officer in question should be asked for disciplinary action and the investigation should be excluded.

First, in order to check the local police power promoted by the current government, the prosecution should investigate the collusion with local authorities and corruption of local police officers. Prosecutors should investigate corruption in local governments as well as local police. The prosecution should revise the law to require the heads of local governments to exclude police officers from their duties and demand disciplinary action in order to show transparent and responsible behavior in performing police duties. The important fact is that the prosecution should exercise its authority with responsibility as an independent corruption investigation agency. Therefore, the relevant law should be revised to exclude unfair interference in personnel rights and allow the prosecution to judge and deal with it on its own. In order for the prosecution to exercise its right to investigate the prosecution in a neutral manner, it is also necessary to establish a judicial council implemented by most European countries, including France. The Judicial Council, a constitutional organization, is said to be blocking the president's influence by conducting independent inspectors. [22]

6. CONCLUSION

This study analyzed the causes of police corruption and ways to improve it. It is true that the police have been faithful to the role of the regime's sewer and committed many disruptions and errors, and have been criticized and criticized by the public. It should now be the foundation of the democratic police and an organization supported by the people. The problem is that the quality, personality, and values of 130,000 police officers should be changed and should be in line with the spirit of the times. One of the theories of police corruption is the "rotten apple hypothesis." The theory is that there is a high possibility that the entire police force will be corrupted, as if the defective apple in the apple box is rotten and the whole apple is rotten, without filtering out potential corrupt police officers during the recruitment phase. In other words, the cause of corruption is based on personal flaws. In the future, the police should value human rights, determine the adequacy of state public power, and produce experts who are familiar with police services. As a democratic police officer, he should truly be a police officer for the people and an errand boy for the people. I look forward to the future of the Korean police.

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