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Designing a Comprehensive Model for Anti-Corruption Based on the Native Environment in Iran

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Extended Abstract

Abstract

Many countries and international organizations like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, while providing prescriptions, impose structural changes. But what is Iranian model for the fight against corruption? The answer to this question is not so clear. In this regard around 45 theses and Persian books and over 30 foreign articles were examined. In order to localize models, legislation related to the issue of corruption and Islamic views in the fight against corruption and bribery Along with the remarks of the Supreme Leader in this field were examined. Reviewing the native version of the Anti-Corruption, 365 index were detected, including 24 major content and content organizers was then 8 content, and finally summarized in three Comprehensive content.

Introduction

Since 1991 and after wards world bank, IMF (International Monetary Fund), ECO, European Union in the field of aid to countries for preparation and execution of fighting strategies for corruption fighting literature for corruption developed and explanation of negative effect of corruption and conformity of fighting strategy took priority of action in many countries. Although now a days many countries rapidly move towards compiling public fighting strategies for corruption, but few of countries are successful. Particularly in most countries international organizations like world bank and IMF imposed the prescription recommended a structure alteration proportioned to these changes of the countries. If asks this question so which design the I.R. Iran uses for fighting

against corruption and there is not clear answer that can give from universities or other executive. In this research has considered to the problems of bureaucratic corruption in Iran. At first the present literature Scrutinized about 45 thesis and Persian books inside of the country.

Case study

In this research a native model for anti-corruption in Iran will be offered. The population of inspection and supervision of research staff, protection and management of executive agencies and a number of university professors met to discuss the fight against corruption were selected. Sample size was estimated at 60 people.

Materials and Methods

In this regard around 45 theses and Persian books and over 30 foreign articles were examined. In order to localize models, legislation related to the issue of corruption and Islamic views in the fight against corruption and bribery Along with the remarks of the Supreme Leader in this field were examined. Content analysis was used to model the qualitative method And to analyse data is used from confirmatory factor analysis and structural equation quantitative method for assessing the validity index with their respective structures.. In the study of factors affecting the fight against corruption has been through a questionnaire. The questionnaire was closed and the 5-point Likert scale is used. The importance of the fight against corruption was to the right and to the left of the status quo will be evaluated criteria. Method of distributing and collecting questionnaires, using the Internet (e-mail) and sometimes "been visiting. The validity of formal validity was used and 15 experts questionnaire and its relationship inspected. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to evaluate the reliability that all coefficients of each structure was higher than 0.7.

Discussion and Results

Reviewing the native version of the Anti-Corruption, 365 index were detected, including 24 major content and content organizers was then 8 content, and finally summarized in three Comprehensive content. The main aspect of comprehensive models of prevention, monitoring and dealing effectively with violations of institutions and systems. Secondly, given that the author while using existing models are not built models; Therefore, using thematic analysis of qualitative methods were used to produce the model. To anti-corruption should be considered in all aspects.

Conclusion

The final model in three parts: prevention PREVENTION, PREPRATION organizing and monitoring and dealing with violations PROSECUTION (3P) were set.

Keywords: corruption, Native models, strategies, content analysis.