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Causes of Corruption and How to prevent it by Efficient Court

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ABSTRACT

Corruption, a phenomenon that is more or less the whole world and now facing governments, nations and organizations has. This paper aims to examine the concept of corruption, its causes and effects and examines the impact of court decisions on the prevention of money writing. Stating the reasons for corruption, some of the reasons for the vagueness of the provisions of laws and procedures, the quality of the bureaucracy, the level of wages in the public sector and institutional controls can be seen And of this court as to the status of the complaints of governmental agencies in preventing corruption in public office, Administration of justice, rights of the people and job security in public institutions examined By a survey test questionnaire GHQ staff and patrons of the population of Iran University of Medical Sciences JAHROM city took place in 1392. The results showed that the methods of inspection and supervision of regulatory agencies, to increase public awareness and continuous training on the track government performance Confront and deal with serious cases of corruption, efficient and effective legislation, job security, increased accountability in public agencies, and civil society. And regulatory bodies, legal, and institutional reforms in anti-corruption and good management of the administrative system And the adverse effects of corruption on human and economic development communities have an impact on the prevention of corruption.

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INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a global problem and the biggest obstacle to reform in each country and biggest barrier to progress is. Corruption bed, the administrative system and public administration as a problem suffered by many developed and developing societies Are moving forward with communities to increasingly. (Hyvd, 1381: 0.50) and the result is a disturbing trend developing [1].

General public and the World Bank and Transparency International define corruption - almost universally accepted - i.e.: the abuse of government authority (public authorities), private interests, and the interests affected by personal interests or family relations [5].

Office of the Executive arm of the political system and is it right that performance can make or destroy a political system continued to be.

Thus, substantial administrative system and prevent corruption in any society can be a great help to the community for policymakers identified early, they need to think about solutions [4].

Islam, corruption, unlawful use of personal and group knows the status. Agents alone or with accomplices, the contaminants to corruption, corruption will spur and Cause abnormalities in the office are. Corruption in the social dimension, including: Bribery, violation or neglect of the people, the embedded unworthiness, cut work forces may be and politics: applying agents and executive powers, based on sectarian and factional interests, support of political wrongdoing, sinning Pro Staff And in economics: embezzlement, sale of natural resources, factories and corporate pays close to their reinter and sales data And with specific groups and those leaving it, abandon projects incompetent and competent contractors and Is incapable [2].

Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran to respect human rights is especially important. Also, to avoid violating the rights of the people, in their complaints and protests from governmental agencies, special measures are anticipated. Also, to avoid violating the rights of the people, in their complaints and protests from governmental agencies, special measures are anticipated.

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Among the measures adopted by Parliament in references such as the complaints of the people (Article 90), inspection of the country to monitor implementation of the law (Article 174) and Administrative Justice (Article 173) is, The court as a judicial body, in particular, play an important role in serving the people and defend their rights against potential abuses police units and government regulations is responsible.

The court is an entity that can be very effective in preventing corruption. Indeed, the Court of Administrative Justice: The Special Court on the Judiciary of the Islamic Republic of Iran as a function of bureaucracy is responsible for the complaints. Rights of people who deserve to be examined in the offices violation And the people's right to stop the rot. Court of the mighty achievements of the Islamic Revolution 170 and 173 of the constitution recognized and the necessary administrative rights to research further adds, However, the concepts and definitions of legal terms of office has not yet codified. Seems to be one of the most important ways to solve the problem of closed and open cases and lawsuits filed in the branch court has recognized The results can be designed to modify the track officials to consider their next move, according to the survey do. Honesty and integrity of the administration of justice and equal opportunity for people to trust the authorities in combating corruption, administrative justice.

In examining the various studies that have been done about corruption, Aware of the fact that the studies we find that the level of social, economic and political studies performed less than These factors and other factors at the micro level are studied. However, micro-level studies using questionnaires and other tools to collect information from individuals can be held accountable for the effective and efficient aid for middle-and macro-level studies, researchers provide. Studies generally associated with some variables such as education, income, wealth, status, or other factors etc. That corruption may affect And some legal policy in the fight against corruption needs to examine the consequences of the lack of transparency in administration, effective the weakness of using, such as not public sector employees, rights and benefits of corruption not organizations official treat.

According to studies conducted numerous articles as causes of corruption from the perspective of Islam, The control over the bureaucracy, its causes, incidence of corruption, administrative corruption investigation and court supervision and is provided However, research in this area has been done so far.

According to the introduction, the main question that this study seeks to answer is Recognizing the impact of the court to prevent the occurrence of corruption in the bureaucracy and how to deal with it. The purpose of this research is to achieve a real understanding of the root causes of corruption in order to provide sufficient context to provide a good model of a society is to reduce corruption. So, in this regard, the following objectives will be pursued:

1. Determine the causes of corruption
 2. Determination of claims and infringement proceedings in the administrative apparatus
 3. Determine the functional status of people's rights and social justice in court
 4. Determine the fulfillment of administrative health monitoring government agencies to prevent corruption
- The light of these objectives, the following hypotheses are proposed:

Hypothesis:

- The first hypothesis: It seems that the failed methods of inspection and supervision of regulatory agencies in the incidence of corruption in the bureaucracy is effective.
- Second hypothesis: People seem to increase awareness and continuous training on the track government performance is effective in preventing corruption.
- The third hypothesis: it seems to cope and deal with serious cases of corruption in preventing corruption is effective.
- The fourth hypothesis: It seems to come and help labor laws and occupational safety is effective in preventing corruption.
- The fifth hypothesis: it appears to increase accountability in public agencies, civil society institutions and regulatory bodies to prevent corruption law is effective.
- The sixth hypothesis: It seems that institutional reforms in the management of corruption and healthy administrative system is effective in preventing corruption.
- Hypothesis VII: It seems that the adverse effects of corruption on economic development, human society has an impact on the prevention of corruption.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The health status of the administrative court are compared with known For more accurate comparisons of each group were divided according to educational level. Aimed to investigate the safety aspects of office management functions and cultural status This study was designed to clarify We selected any group of people rights, administrative justice and perspectives of various aspects of Islam in preventing corruption exists or not?

A questionnaire was used to collect data on , The general question of the questionnaire for age, education, work experience planned, Specific questions on the Health Assessment Questionnaire GHQ questionnaire was designed for office staff Each section consists of five parts:

1. Salaries and employee benefits
2. Management functions, cultural, political
3. Environmental factors
4. Monitor civic offices
5. Moral values and religious beliefs of employees

Each dimension consists of 7 questions, Accountable according to their position in recent days is now one of five alternative responses to each question uses.

Factors affecting corruption using management strategies, cultural, political - is civil It describes how management approaches that will reinforce and strengthen a culture of responsibility and the role of civil society organizations in monitoring the executive government and Requiring governmental agencies to provide information needed by the public and government agencies And training and the promotion of religious and moral values to prevent corruption were investigated. In this study to measure the intelligence of a five-item Likert spectrum was. The questionnaire method to quantify the quality of the item, the numeric value of 1 to 5 to select option completely disagree to strongly agree was used.

Population, sampling method and sample size:

The population of this study consisted of all employees and visitors to the University city authorities arranged in different age groups. The sample consisted of 360 subjects were enrolled in the study overall.

Selection of the sample was randomly Therefore, the staff and patrons of the first selected, and then each group to the other groups (education below the bachelor, bachelor or above bachelor) divided Both groups were randomly selected from. Using variables influencing factors and methods employed about corruption, including the economic situation of Employees, Monitor the actions of their staff, especially administrative responsibility, kinship ties, carrying severe penalties associated with corruption, enforcement of severe penalties against corruption in the public sector, the creation of the monitoring of devices multiple.

In this study, in order to adjust classification and analysis of the data included descriptive statistics (frequency, percentage, graphs, mean, median, etc.) and Kolmogorov - Smirnov (KS) and (t) groups independent office to investigate differences in health status between the two groups in relation to corruption by government employees and clients were used. To determine the reliability of the questionnaire, Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient ranges between zero and one Cronbachs Alpha, was used. For calculating Cronbach's alpha was performed using SPSS software Before calculating Cronbach's alpha of the questionnaire, for each hypothesis is computed for each hypothesis were conducted questionnaire. The results for the first hypothesis, 897/0, the second hypothesis, 913/0, the third hypothesis, 862/0, the fourth hypothesis, 856/0, Hypothesis V 835/0, Hypothesis VI 830/0, and for the seventh hypothesis, 908/0, respectively. But for the total scale Cronbach's alpha value of 941/0, respectively, which indicated very high reliability of the questionnaire.

Results:

Results showed that 300 respondents of 34/83% of the sample, 60 of whom were government employees equivalent to 66/16% of patients formed.

Well, 195 respondents of 17/54% of the sample were female and 165 were equivalent to 83/45% male, n = 112 respondents, equivalent to 1/31% single and 248 of 9/68% were married, 26 respondents were equivalent to 2/7% under 25 years, and 197 cases of 7/54% of people between 26-35 years, equivalent to 113 4/31% between 36-45 years and 24 equals 7/6% between 36-45 years and 44 of respondents equivalent to 2/12% of the study population are graduates, 82 were equivalent to 8/22% associate degree, 158 equivalent to 9/43% undergraduate, 65% of 1/18% graduate and 11 equal to 1/3% degree had a doctorate.

Calculating skewness and elongation. Before any tests that are done with the assumption of data normality normality test should be done. The skewness and elongation data is tested. Skewness is a measure of symmetry or asymmetry of the distribution function.

In general, the skewness and elongation in the interval (2, 2 -) If the data are not normally distributed. Using spss software skewness of the observed variables were calculated and the results showed that all of the assumptions in the interval (2, 2 -), respectively. The terms of the curvature and strain parameters were normal and symmetrical distribution. The results are shown in Fig 1.

Were raised with regard to the questions directly, so the choice of means to effect hypothesis is strongly agree and agree. Single-sample t-test for the hypothesis of integration compare with the average three questions were used.

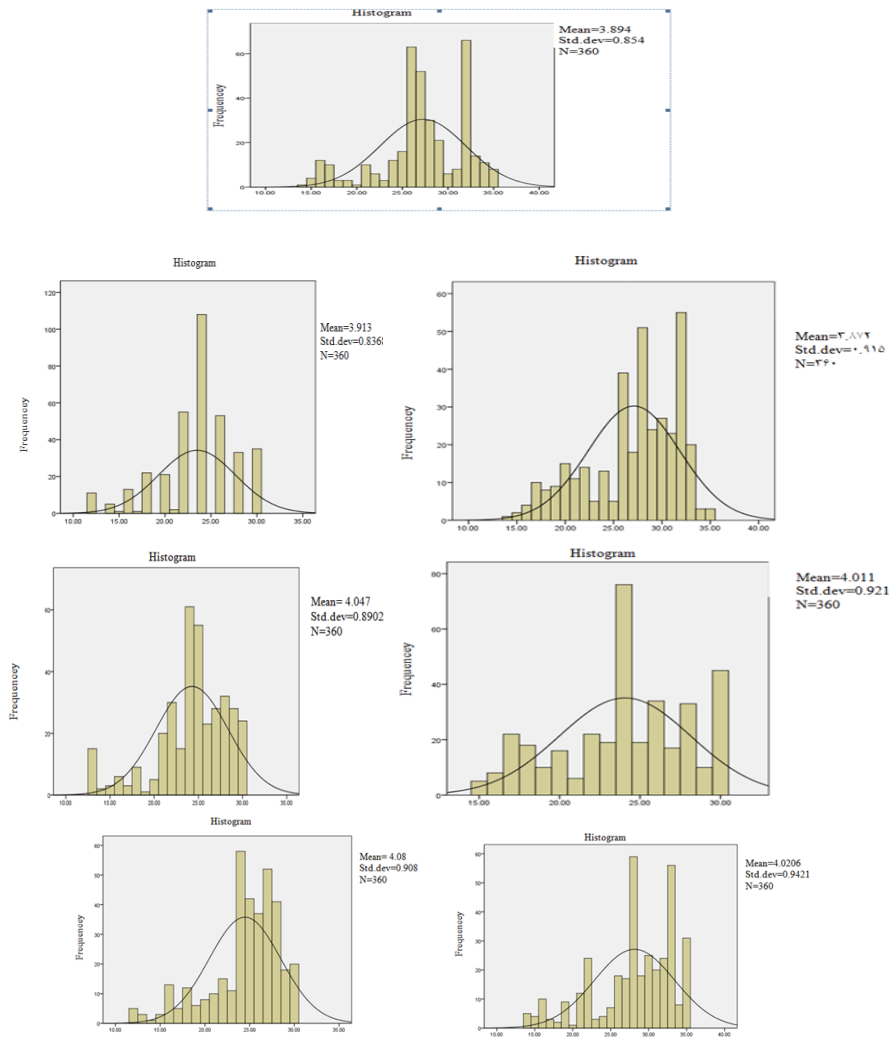


Fig. 1: Histograms and normal curve assumptions 1 to 7.

In order to investigate the claims against the null hypothesis of normality of the variables are defined as follows:

H_0 : data is not normally distributed.

H_1 : data are normally distributed.

The test statistic is:

$$\{H_0 = F(x) \neq F_0(x)\}$$

$$\{H_1 = F(x) = F_0(x)\}$$

Where D_n is equal to:

$$D_n = \max |F^n(x) - F(x)|$$

Table 1: Kolmogorov-Smirnov test hypotheses.

data		Hypothesis 1	Hypothesis 2	Hypothesis 3	Hypothesis 4	Hypothesis 5	Hypothesis 6	Hypothesis 7
Normal parameters	mean	3/894	3/913	3/872	4/047	4/011	4/08	4/0206
	Standard deviation	0/854	0/8368	0/915	0/8902	0/921	0/908	0/9421
Crisis	Absolute value	0/319	0/298	0/286	0/283	0/144	0/312	0/285
	Positive	0/241	0/220	0/210	0/199	0/078	0/202	0/182
	Negative	-0/319	-0/298	-0/286	-0/283	-0/144	-0/312	-0/285
Kolmogorov - Smirnov		0/459	0/585	0/398	0/459	0/453	0/623	0/430
sig		0/203	0/229	0/07	0/081	0/071	0/206	0/288

Table 2: Statistical tests.

SD error	Standard deviation	mean	number	
0/0450	0/854	3/894	360	Hypothesis 1
0/0441	0/8368	3/913	360	Hypothesis 2
0/0482	0/915	3/872	360	Hypothesis 3
0/0469	0/8902	4/047	360	Hypothesis 4
0/0485	0/921	4/011	360	Hypothesis 5
0/0478	0/908	4/08	360	Hypothesis 6
0/04965	0/9421	4/0206	360	Hypothesis 7

Table 3: Sample Test.

Average hypothetical						Hypothesis
%95confidence interval for the largest mean difference		The difference between the mean	sig	df	T	
Minimum	Maximum					
3/805	3/982	/0894	0/203	359	19/866	Hypothesis 1
3/826	4/002	0/913	0/229	359	20/702	Hypothesis 2
3/771	3/965	0/872	0/07	359	18/091	Hypothesis 3
3/956	4/138	1/047	0/081	359	22/324	Hypothesis 4
3/916	4/105	1/011	0/071	359	20/845	Hypothesis 5
3/986	4/175	1/08	0/206	359	22/594	Hypothesis 6
3.922	4.117	1/0206	0/288	359	20/555	Hypothesis 7

*Hypothesis testing using t-student:**First hypothesis :*

H1: seems to increase accountability in public agencies, civil society institutions and statutory regulatory bodies to prevent corruption impact .

Calculate the test statistic for hypothesis 1:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{3/894 - 3}{0/854} = \frac{0/894}{0/0450} = 19/866$$

X = sample mean

Assumption that the mean is equal to 3. = μ_0

SD = S

n = Number of samples

According to SPSS, the mean scores of the participants answered questions about the assumption for the average 894/3 and SD 854/0 is. Calculated according to the Student t test, t-test value is equal 203/0sig =. The first assumption is confirmed by research.

The second hypothesis:

H0= Seem to increase awareness and educate people about the ongoing follow-governmental organizations in order to prevent corruption affects the performance of.

Calculate the test statistic:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{3/913 - 3}{0/8368} = \frac{0/913}{0/0441} = 20/702$$

According to SPSS, the mean scores of the participants answered questions about the assumption for the average 913/3 and SD 8368/0 is. Calculated according to the Student t test, t-test value is equal 229/0sig =. The research hypothesis is confirmed. So it seems steady increase awareness and educate the public about the government tracking function is effective to prevent corruption.

Third hypothesis :

H1: It seems counter and seriously deal with corruption cases is effective in preventing corruption .

Calculate the test statistic

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{3/872 - 3}{0/915} = \frac{0/872}{0/0482} = 18/091$$

According to SPSS, the mean scores of the participants answered questions about the assumption for the average 872/3 and SD 915/0 is. Calculated according to the Student t test, t-test value is equal 07/0sig =. The research hypothesis is confirmed. So it seems to cope and deal with serious cases of corruption in preventing corruption is effective.

The fourth hypothesis :

H1: People seem to increase awareness and continuous training on the track government performance is effective in preventing corruption.

Calculate the test statistic:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{4/047 - 3}{\frac{/8902}{\sqrt{360}}} = \frac{1/047}{0/0469} = 22/324$$

According to SPSS, the mean scores of the participants answered questions about the assumption for the average 047/4 and standard deviations of 8902/0 is. Calculated according to the Student t test, t-test value is equal 081/0sig =. The research hypothesis is confirmed. So it seems steady increase awareness and educate the public about the government tracking function is effective to prevent corruption.

The fifth hypothesis :

H1: seems to increase accountability in public agencies, civil society institutions and statutory regulatory bodies to prevent corruption impact .

Calculate the test statistic:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{4/011 - 3}{\frac{/921}{\sqrt{360}}} = \frac{1/011}{0/0485} = 20/845$$

According to SPSS, the mean scores of the participants answered questions about the assumption for the average 011/4 and standard deviations of 921/0 or more. Calculated according to the Student t test, t-test value is equal 071/0sig =. The premise of the research is approved and appears to increase accountability in public agencies, civil society and legal regulatory bodies to prevent corruption impact.

The sixth hypothesis :

H1: It seems that institutional reforms in the management of corruption and healthy administrative system is effective in preventing corruption .

Calculate the test statistic:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{4/08 - 3}{\frac{/908}{\sqrt{360}}} = \frac{1/08}{0/0478} = 22/594$$

According to SPSS, the mean scores of the participants answered questions about the assumption for an average of 08/4 and standard deviations of 908/0 or more. Calculated according to the Student t test, t-test value is equal 206/0sig =. So it seems the institutional reforms in the administrative system of management control corruption and corruption prevention is effective.

The seventh hypothesis :

H1: It seems that the adverse effects of corruption on human and economic development of communities is effective in preventing corruption .

Calculate the test statistic:

$$t = \frac{\bar{x} - \mu}{\frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{4/0206 - 3}{\frac{/9421}{\sqrt{360}}} = \frac{1/0206}{0/04965} = 20/555$$

According to SPSS, the mean scores of the participants answered questions about the assumption for the average 0206/4 and 9421 SD / is 0. Calculated according to the Student t test, t-test value is equal 288/0sig =. The premise of the research is approved and appears to the adverse effects of corruption on human and economic development of communities is effective in preventing corruption.

Figure 2: The critical region

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The present study investigated the causes of corruption in the court efficient ' was done to prevent it. In this study, the devastating consequences of corruption and conflict with the public interest, including waste reduction, economic growth, increasing attention is the importance of corruption in various departments.

In recent years, several conferences have been held to avoid corruption in their annual performance reports provided They are presented in the Annual Performance Report, During the year, important steps in this regard is provided on the basis of its determination to reduce corruption, Also involved in the selection and recruitment of staff examines the different ways people are qualified to enter these organizations and agencies And the pictures of people who do not have sufficient expertise in this area, to prevent these organizations and agencies in order to provide better service to the public and the public are satisfied. However, what is certain is that corruption has its own complexities General Inspector's Office and court work in this area can be helpful.

According to information obtained from the questionnaire answers to common questions, relating to personal characteristics of the subjects, indicating that the majority of expert respondents are familiar with the

causes of corruption, The Supreme Audit Court of auditors, medical universities across the country every year to visit and carry out the necessary investigations. Thus, according to these findings, relying on the answers to the questions of the questionnaire, the scientific basis for the prevention of corruption and the providers.

As in the analysis to examine the question of salary and employee benefits, performance management, cultural, political, environmental monitoring, civil society institutions, strengthen moral values and religious beliefs of the staff show, Almost 95% of respondents believed that the health status of the administrative court, are introduced.

Descriptive analysis of data obtained from the questionnaires show that specialized In most cases the participants to answer the questionnaire options, agree, strongly agree they have chosen. So, it seems their economic status, cultural, individual and organizational characteristics, and the quality and quantity of rules and regulations as the most important factors that have an impact on corruption. The results of this study indicate that multiple factors, including Increase in public sector salaries. Effective laws and regulations, publications, awareness of rules, transparency, accountability, communication between staff and clients, clients' knowledge about the laws and regulations and privatization in controlling and preventing corruption effective administrative. The results have implications for policy makers and practitioners and executives of scientific and practical organization.

The results of the tests show that the first hypothesis, Failure to deal decisively with the perpetrators and non-discriminatory regulatory bodies, financial and administrative corruption, the lack of specific references and impartial investigation into the complaints of the people of the state units, Lack of legal bribery and abuse of official position by the regulatory bodies of bureaucracy, lack of supervision over the affairs and the correct implementation of laws, not violate the rights and establish the amount of damages to the client supplies, And no system to monitor the performance of senior executives of agencies failing inspection And regulatory agencies to monitor the incidence of corruption in the bureaucracy is.

The results of the test the second hypothesis suggests Raise awareness and educate people about the ongoing consolidation of a culture of ethics in organizations and agencies to expose illegal activities to authorities, Promote a culture of loyalty and work ethics, promotion and institutionalization of organizational culture (the customs and morals) plays an important role in the administration of health status and resources to reduce corruption. It seems to increase public awareness and continuous training on the track in order to prevent corruption affects the performance of government.

The results of testing the third hypothesis suggests Reduce the level of morality and conscience and agencies working in the community, lack of sensitivity towards the promotion of ethical standards, standards of practice and rulings of Islam, bribery, Guilty of embezzlement and support staff, lack of attention to the Islamic view on meritocracy rather than nepotism, Strengthen the moral and spiritual beliefs and emphasis on human dignity, Religious justification of the largest investment managers in authorities to deal with cases of corruption and serious approach is the prevention of corruption.

The fourth hypothesis test results show inappropriate working conditions (lack of job security),

Relationships with clients, employees learn about, taste interpret laws and administrative regulations, inconsistencies and ambiguities in laws and administrative regulations, the lack of legal punishment for perpetrators of corruption, ignoring laws and regulations relating to their occupation of the employees of the state corruption is a significant increase. It seems to be an efficient and effective legislation and job security to prevent corruption and the influence of the above hypothesis is confirmed.

shows the results of hypothesis5 testing, a system for timely notification to the public, practices and procedures to monitor managers, the response time to the client's managers and employees, public accountability, the employees, the public and regulatory bodies to provide a good atmosphere to reduce corruption.

The sixth hypothesis test results show that the incidence of corruption and abuse of authority superior administrative area of work, lack of transparency in the administration and management instability And weaknesses in managers efficiently employ the principle of competence and expertise and capabilities involves managers reduce employee work motivation and resources to increase corruption. So it seems that according to the results of testing this hypothesis, institutional reforms in the administrative system of management control corruption and corruption is effective in preventing and this hypothesis is confirmed.

shows the results of hypothesis7 testing, implementation and bonus commensurate with the level of inflation, the amount paid staff, resources, distribution of resources private-sector participation with regard to the economic situation of the corruption of and reduces the staff to avoid the appearance of corruption. According to the results seem to be any adverse effects of corruption on human and economic development of communities is effective in preventing corruption and the hypothesis is confirmed.

Recommendations based on findings:

1. According to the results of the first test the hypothesis that it originated in the fourth and fifth hypotheses, but these hypotheses are tested independently, Can be offered:

2. GAO states that each year, the task of preparing a budget is prepared for clearer as reports of his legal capacity to use and demanded a transparent financial reports and Financial functions.
3. Managers of public organizations in order to increase responsiveness to citizens or their elected representatives, senior management or director of upstream regulatory institutions that have political legitimacy, expert and professional staff, judicial authorities to provide adequate space to reduce corruption.
4. In order to clarify Services employees, laws and regulations related to the employee's job as a clerk to prepare a charter provider.
5. With regard to the duties, authority and jurisdiction of court in the constitution to prevent crime prevention claims of governmental units, organizations and institutions, both public companies and revolutionary institutions and organizations and affiliates they also violates any court officials were corrupt bureaucracy is necessary expert familiar with the constitution to oversee fair and anonymously sent to the relevant departments and government agencies to review and monitor the performance have.
6. System administrators and collision monitoring function, leading to robust and non-discriminatory regulatory bodies to establish that the system can monitor the regulatory bodies of inspectors failed to stop for inspection.
7. Legislation dealing with corruption and abuse of official position by public regulatory bodies occur in the devices.
8. Establishment of rights abuses and to provide compensation for damage to the people and government employees and provide good working conditions and compensation according to the duties of court for the rights of the people and the staff is in
9. Monitoring of external agencies in some medical universities and government organizations, including Identification Causes of Corruption and prevent corruption in the legal, financial and administrative details of the program are the main organizations.
10. Informing the public and promoting the accountability of executive agencies to be increased by the mass media.
11. Denial of authority to managers too can be seen in some systems .The manager is also responsible for the implementation of the system and is responsible for the supervision and inspection duties And this lack of transparency and lack of accountability in the organization is correct.
12. Independent and permanent institutions to fight corruption and improve mobility and coordination of creating and sustaining monitoring devices to eliminate corruption.
13. Corruption, waste and bureaucracy by eliminating administrative regulations reduced.

Most of all, respecting and protecting the independence of the judiciary and ensure its independence and security of judges in dealing with the perpetrators of corruption, in practice, not a slogan.

But from the perspective of the second hypothesis actually enhance the awareness and continuous training of employees and the public track the performance of government agencies in order to prevent corruption are recommended:

1. Promote a culture of loyalty, work ethic and social discipline among employees
2. Endeavor to identify as confidant for public inspection bodies (officials, managers, and employees and clients) In order to reflect the views of administrative corruption and efforts to address the legitimate demands and actions necessary to comply with reasonable requests and legal compliance regulations.
3. Indirect interaction with providers, clients are reducing corruption.
4. Endeavor in numerous public meetings (officers, directors and employees) to strengthen a culture of ethics and expose the illegal actions of officials.
5. Make the public aware of the rules and regulations and civil rights of the media.
6. Employees and citizens are encouraged to submit information and disclosures
7. Proper motivation and reward and punishment system in the office.
8. Full attention and dedication to continuous and healthy working environment and atmosphere of the office and prevent seizures and to prevent inefficient fear of intimidation and the trust of working in the into each other.
9. Organizational culture is one of the most effective organizational phenomena in preventing corruption and the lack of examples of it. These cultures can create individual, group and institutional strengthening along with the beliefs and values play a significant role in internal control and prevention of corruption is the behavior of the employees. Identification of personnel, consolidation of social systems, building internal commitment, employee motivation entrenched practices and providing appropriate patterns of behavior that should be considered. Here the emphasis is on the organization's culture has the potential to prevent many of the processes are coupled with corruption.

According to the results of testing the third hypothesis stems from the assumption that the sixth hypothesis is:

1. Preference of competent and qualified to do anything to create an efficient system.
2. According to Islam, Democracy and passing on family uproot and experienced individuals committed to critical tasks (meritocracy),

3. Improve the structures and methods, modification, managers and agents.
4. Comprehensive monitoring and follow-up of.
5. Information and information from the relevant authorities
6. to engage people outside of any relationship between justice and favoritism Gray
7. Conducting awareness classes on religious grounds, strengthen ethical and spiritual beliefs and emphasis on human dignity and the principles of Islam to the provisions of the act of having management offices.
8. Awareness training classes on religious grounds, strengthen ethical and spiritual beliefs and emphasis on human dignity and the principles of Islam to the provisions of the act of having management offices
9. Work Motivation and warnings to officials and administrators of the significant risk that threatens society, Financial abuse is not only the position Rather Sharia to justify this abuse is to find some kind of peace that underlie the greater sins and offenses committed more.
10. The choice of management, the selection process should be established to ensure The best one will be selected to conduct the affairs of the Muslim community
11. Recruitment and deployment process should be based on tests conducted away from favoritism, self-nomination is his job. IN dealing with offenders, particularly those with access to public funds or material gain are associated with officials, There should be no significant relationship with the officials of the Islamic system should use common and uncommon (rent-seeking) to provide it.

But from the perspective of the seventh hypothesis Indeed, the economic situation and living conditions of the employees of the state's economic development and humanitarian communities to examine, Are recommended:

1. More attention to the staff and community livelihood
2. According to the capabilities and technical skills and job
3. proportional to the amount of employee salaries with inflation
4. Salary levels in the public sector It is not enough to meet the needs of vulnerable people and professionals In addition to the meager salary they can obtain the funds in a government agency that guarantees the survival of these people.
5. Lowering the difference between needs and income levels
6. compensation of employees by defining their functions and powers
7. Accurate and complete identification of government revenues and help correct economic decisions and its equitable distribution among employees
8. Employee benefits and improve their quality of life, particularly reasonably level to the level of salary and benefits commensurate with experience.
9. Ability to establish and document the informed judgment about the level of performance of each employee And pay, overtime, conservative, productivity, rewards To each employee based on their actual performance Finally, it can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of all employees and is providing more and better services to the people and society.

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