Monitoring and measuring the health of the administrative system and fighting corruption in the headquarters of the ministry of economic affairs and finance

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(Communicated by Asadollah Aghajani)

Abstract

The current research was conducted with the aim of monitoring and measuring the health of the administrative system and fighting corruption in the headquarters of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance. The statistical population of this research consists of two groups, the first group includes experts who are familiar with the theories of monitoring and measuring the health of the administrative system and fighting corruption, whose number is unknown and is scattered throughout the country, and their selection is selective and in This research has been used in the section of compiling and designing the model according to them, and the second group includes the employees of the headquarters of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (600 people), according to Cochran's formula, 234 of them were selected as a sample. The methodology of carrying out descriptive-survey research was used in the field of data collection from managers' competence and organization development questionnaires. The results indicate that there is a significant relationship between the health of the administrative system, internal organizational factors, external organizational factors, management factors, behavioral factors, individual factors, and the fight against corruption in the headquarters of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

Keywords: monitoring and measuring the health of the administrative system, corruption, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance
2020 MSC: 68V30, 90B50

1 Introduction

Administrative corruption, as one of the most general forms of corruption, is a phenomenon that crosses the borders of time and place, and it does not belong to a specific time or a specific society. Administrative corruption is one of the issues that organizations inevitably experience during their lifetime. This set of problems refers to problems that mainly have their roots inside and outside the organization and affect the effects of that organization [1]. These problems are considered as challenges that are always faced by managers, which are naturally very difficult to control due to the lack of control of organizations on the causes of their occurrence, and administrative corruption

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through improperly directing talents and potential and actual human resources towards activities. Incorrect actions to obtain easy incomes provide the basis for the stagnation of organizations in all dimensions, therefore, dealing with administrative corruption is a serious and undeniable necessity that can be prevented through proper and timely monitoring and assessment of the health of the administrative system in the country. Administrative corruption was reduced as much as possible and stopped their increase [7]. Today, many countries have realized that corruption and administrative violations are one of the most important threats to economic stability, development, and progress. The country needs programs to analyze the issues and while evaluating various solutions, choose the optimal strategy and implement it, and one of the most important of these programs is monitoring and measuring the health of the administrative system in the country. And the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, as one of the most sensitive and fundamental organizations in the country, is not exempt from this rule [6]. Also, one of the most important and biggest weaknesses of the current management system of the country, which targets the administrative and moral health of our organizations, is the weakness in monitoring and control. that the weakness in monitoring and the lack of proper and timely monitoring and assessment of the health of the administrative system causes the lack of timely enforcement of laws and regulations and the fight against administrative and moral corruption in organizations [4]. The existence of administrative corruption in a country can have many negative effects and consequences, including the destruction of economic and social structures, blocking or limiting the development path of the country, reducing the amount of providing public services to the society, hindering the growth of trade and investment, preventing the realization of democracy, mistrust. people to the government, waste of valuable economic resources, non-fulfillment of government goals, negative impact on GDP growth, decrease in foreign investment, increase in income inequality, poverty, and injustice [5]. Therefore, the Islamic Republic of Iran has made serious and extensive efforts to prevent the occurrence of administrative corruption, criminalize all types of administrative corruption and fight it decisively.

However, the results of the studies and research show the bitter reality that corruption exists in various forms in the country's administrative institutions and that the supervisory organizations, despite all the efforts made, are not able to deal with it. They have not been with it. Although the evaluation of the state of supervision in the country depends on the information and statistics of the performance of the supervisory organizations and the analysis of the quality of the effectiveness of their activities and measures at the country level, but in a general view, it seems that the set of measures under The title of supervision and inspection is carried out in the country, in terms of obstacles, limitations and problems, it has not had the necessary efficiency and efficiency and has not been able to play the role of health promotion in dealing with various phenomena of corruption, and all angles and fields cover the increase in violations and corruption in government institutions such as the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance in recent years is due to the lack of proper and timely monitoring and assessment of the health of the administrative system, as well as the necessary controls, which lead to a decrease in public trust, problems It has become numerous in the economic, social and cultural fields, which is considered an obstacle for the country's growth and development [8]. Administrative health is one of the topics that has been raised many times with the growth of societies and the expansion of administrative systems and service providers, and transparent information, respect for client rights and strengthening values, and employees' beliefs and organizational culture are among the things that are always It is mentioned on the opposite point of administrative corruption [9]. Iran's administrative system, despite its modern appearance, is not able to perform the functions of a modern institution in society, this inefficiency and unhealthy administrative system is a social problem, that is, managers, employees, and clients feel the pathological situation well. evidence such as non-fulfillment of organizational goals, low productivity, client dissatisfaction, insufficient financial-administrative health, low job satisfaction, slow work processes, administrative disorganization, etc. shows that the unhealthiness and corruption of the administrative system It can be seen in Iran that this is also more visible in the Organization of Economic and Financial Affairs due to its sensitive role in the country. The administrative system in the organization of economic and financial affairs in the country is of special importance and prestige due to its direct and face-to-face communication with all members and different layers of society and because a huge amount of economic services of the government through the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Assets reach the hands of the people, therefore, having a coherent, efficient, transparent and responsive system is always one of the concerns of the country's statesmen and policymakers, so they try to study it scientifically and formulate the necessary laws and regulations and carry out administrative reforms. Increase the capabilities of the administrative system of the Organization of Economic and Financial Affairs and reduce public dissatisfaction. Therefore, according to the contents expressed in this research, the researcher seeks to investigate the main question of this research, which is the model of monitoring and measuring the health of the administrative system and fighting corruption in the headquarters of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance.

2 Methods

The research selection method depends on the nature of the subject and research objectives. Therefore, according to the topic of the present research under the title of monitoring and measuring the health of the administrative system and fighting corruption in the headquarters of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, the type of research method is descriptive and correlational. In terms of purpose, this research is applied and developmental, which collected data in the field research method. The statistical community of this research consists of two groups, the first group includes experts familiar with the theories of the health of the administrative system and fighting corruption, their number is unknown and they are scattered throughout the country, and their selection is selective, and in this research, their opinion has been used in the model design section. The second group includes all employees of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance (600 people) According to Cochran's formula, 234 of them were selected as a sample.

$$n = \frac{Nz^2pq}{Nd^2 + z^2pq}.$$

The sampling method used in this research is random-stratified according to the size of the population. After determining the sample size on each floor, a simple random method was used to select the sampling unit.

The opinions of 15 human resources experts and specialists in this area were collected and since the ratio of the number of experts who selected the options of "completely relevant" and "relevant but needs revision" on all indicators collected to the total number of experts (CVI) was greater than 0.79, all indicators were valid and acceptable in terms of content validity.

The content validity was evaluated, including both content validity index (CVI).

$$CVI = \frac{\text{umber of experts who answered the questions of options 3 and 4}}{\text{Total number of specialists}}.$$

The content validity ration (CVR) after confirming the face validity of the draft questionnaire. The formula of content validity ratio is.

$$CVR = (N_e - N/2)/(N/2).$$

In which the N_e is the number of panelists indicating "essential" and N is the total number of panelists. Reliability measurement is by calculating Cronbach's alpha coefficient which was calculated using SPSS software and was calculated according to:

$$r_\alpha = \frac{k}{k-1}\left(1 - \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{k} S_t^2}{S_t^2}\right)$$

in which K: Number of questions, S^2K: The variance of all subjects answers to the km question, S_t: The variance of the sum of the scores of each respondent.

The administrative system health questionnaire obtained from the qualitative stage includes 45 questions and the corruption questionnaire also has 24 questions, the scoring method of which was adjusted from completely inappropriate to completely appropriate, and their validity was also confirmed, and the reliability of the administrative system health questionnaire was 0.89 and the corruption questionnaire was 0.98. Was obtained. To analyze the data, statistical methods and tests at two descriptive and inferential levels, such as Pearson's correlation coefficient test, univariate t-test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, and exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis, and SPSS and LISREL software were used.

3 Results

According to the contents of table 1 which is shown for all the relationships, there is a significant relationship between all the factors of the model, because the T value for these relationships is more than 1.96, which shows the appropriateness of the structural model.

According to Table 1, the strength of the relationship between the variables of the health of the administrative system and the fight against corruption has been calculated as 0.76, which shows that the correlation is strong and favorable and of a direct type. The t-statistic of the test is also 7.49, which is greater than the critical value of t at the 5% error level, i.e. 1.96, and it shows that the observed correlation is significant. Therefore, it can be said that there is a significant relationship between the health of the administrative system and the fight against corruption at

Table 1: Validation results of the final model of the relationship between the dimensions and components of the health of the administrative system and the fight against corruption

Investigating relationships within the structural model of research	T-Value	Standard coefficients
Health of the administrative system → fight against corruption	7.49	0.86
Internal organization → fight against corruption	3.43	0.33
External organization → fight against corruption	6.49	0.65
Management factors → fight against corruption	5.28	0.56
Behavioral factors → fight against corruption	8.71	0.89
Individual factors → fight against corruption	4.69	0.44

the headquarters of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance. Also, the strength of the relationship between the variables of internal organizational factors and the fight against corruption has been calculated as 0.33, which shows that the correlation is strong and favorable and of a direct type, and the strength of the relationship between the variables of extra-organizational factors and the fight against corruption has been calculated as 0.65 which shows that the correlation is strong and favorable and of a direct type. The t-statistic of the test is also 6.49, which is greater than the critical value of t at the 5% error level, i.e. 1.96, and it shows that the observed correlation is significant. Table No. 1 also shows that the strength of the relationship between the variables of management factors and the fight against corruption has been calculated as 0.56, which shows that the correlation is strong and favorable and of a direct type, and the strength of the relationship between the variables of behavioral factors and the fight against corruption is 89 0.0 has been calculated, which shows that the correlation is strong and favorable and of a direct type, and the strength of the relationship between the variables of individual factors and the fight against corruption has been calculated as 0.44, which shows that the correlation is strong and favorable and of a direct type. The t-statistic of the test is also 4.69, which is greater than the critical value of t at the 5% error level, i.e. 1.96, and it shows that the observed correlation is significant.

The output of Lisrel software shows the appropriateness of the proposed research model (Table 2). To check the fit of the overall model, the GOF criterion is used, and three values of 0.01, 0.25, and 0.36 are introduced as a weak, medium, and strong values for GOF. This criterion is calculated through the following formula:

$$GOF = \sqrt{\overline{communalities} \times \overline{R^2}}$$

Table 2: Fit indices of the main research model

Indicator	Acceptable limit	Reported value
Root Mean Square Error of Estimate (RMSEA)	equal to or less than 1	0.037
Normalized Chi-Square (CMIN/DF)	equal to or less than 3	2.028
Goodness of Fit Index (GFI)	equal to or greater than 0.9	0.93
Modified Goodness-of-Fit Index (AGFI)	equal to or greater than 0.9	0.92
Comparative Fit Index (CFI)	equal to or greater than 0.9	0.94
Normalized Fit Index (NFI)	equal to or greater than 0.9	0.93
Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI)	equal to or greater than 0.9	0.91
Incremental Fit Index (IFI)	equal to or greater than 0.9	0.95

4 Discussion

Based on the obtained results, the correlation and the strength of the relationship between these two variables are favorable and these results are in line with the findings of Alsolami (2022), which showed that specialized and general education, development of promotion rules, creation of monitoring and evaluation, judicial treatment of violations, managerial and individual principles, creation of structure, reduction of exclusivity, participatory decision-making and program-oriented, which were categorized into five main categories [1]. If procedural justice is not established in the organization, a feeling of injustice is formed in people, and according to Hirschi's social control theory, the two factors of commitment and belief in the individual towards the organization are shaken. And finally, if relational justice is not established, it will create social deviations such as lack of work and lack of commitment in the individual. Solutions such as improving the indicators of good governance in the administrative system, paying attention to collaborative criminal policy, etc. are suggested to prevent administrative corruption [2].

The findings of Naher et al. [6] showed that the pathology of the administrative system and the identification of solutions to combat administrative corruption to achieve administrative health are among the important and necessary issues for the Islamic system [6]. Different societies, according to the type of system they accept, formulate and implement methods for their administrative health. Paying attention to the tendencies of selected people, necessary training of laws and regulations and monitoring the good implementation of laws, etc. are among these methods [3]. Fadus et al. [4] showed that the health of the administrative system and its improvement is influenced by factors in two internal and external dimensions and five structural, cultural, behavioral, judicial, and socio-political components; that each component has factors that have relationships of influence and influence between each other [4]. The findings of Khan et al. [5] showed that there is a significant relationship between administrative health and organizational growth and the reduction of administrative corruption [5]. The findings of Quinlan et al. [8] showed that there is a significant negative relationship between organizational health and crimes and administrative corruption [8]. The findings of Zhang et al. [9] showed that the factors for fighting corruption in government institutions were classified into four groups, according to the results, strategic factors ranked first, central factors ranked second, interfering factors ranked third, and causal factors ranked fourth [9].

Acknowledgment

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