



The Role of Good Governance in the Efficient Functioning of the Government Fighting Economic Corruption in the Islamic Republic of Iran

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Abstract

Corruption and administrative violations are the product of inefficient administrative system, negative bureaucracy, ineffective management system and lack of meritocracy. Different solutions have been proposed to deal with corruption. One of these solutions, which is the subject of this research, is good governance. In recent years, good governance has become an important issue in public and public sector management, and this issue is due to the important role that this type of governance plays in determining community health. The present article, which has been written using the descriptive-analytical method, in response to the question of how to prevent and reduce corruption and increase administrative health in the Islamic Republic of Iran, claims that the application of good governance principles as an efficient model by promoting and improving components such accountability, transparency, rule of law, participation, accountability, etc. can lead to the health of the administrative system and enrich the ties between the government and the nation.

Keywords: Corruption; Administrative Violations; Government; Good Governance

Introduction

In recent years, the issue of corruption and administrative violations has received more attention. Today, administrative corruption has become a pervasive and global phenomenon not only in Iran but also in most countries of the world. Increasingly, the volume and scope of all types of corruption, especially corruption and administrative violations, is increasing, and the Islamic Republic of Iran as a country is not an exception to this rule. Administrative corruption is like a termite that weakens and destroys the political, economic, cultural and social foundations of society. The fight against administrative corruption is the concern of all intellectual and instrumental elites and people. Although there are some people who benefit from the existence of corruption.

Therefore, the fight against corruption and administrative violations is mentioned both in international conventions and in the laws of countries. Different models for fighting corruption and administrative violations have been presented by successful organizations and countries. One of these models is the model of good governance with indicators such as corruption control, efficiency and effectiveness of the government, political stability, quality

of laws and regulations, rule of law and the right to comment and respond, which explains the relationship between the mentioned model and corruption and violations. administrative in the Islamic Republic of Iran. According to the statistics published by the World Bank and the Central Bank of Iran, it shows that there is a direct relationship between the changes in good governance indicators and the gross domestic growth. The more positive features such as the rule of law, accountability and effectiveness of the government in a society and the less corruption, additional regulations and political instability and violence, the more suitable the governance in that society is to achieve development. In this theory, while accepting the logical intervention of the government, its facilitating role is emphasized, and with the approach of political development and democracy, the important role of the government in laying the foundations for strengthening civil institutions and social freedoms is emphasized. The correct relationship between the above three pillars enables the realization of good governance in different dimensions and these three pillars are considered as the main actors in good governance.

Table 1: Research background

Gholipour (2005)	Analysis of the relationship between good governance model and administrative corruption/article	The model of good governance as a new model to reduce corruption and increase administrative health
Moradi & et al. (2017)	The effect of good governance indicators on corruption control (case study: Middle East and Southeast Asian countries)/ article	Quantitative and qualitative explanation of indicators such as corruption control, efficiency and effectiveness of the government, political stability, quality of laws and regulations, rule of law and the right to comment and respond to the variable of corruption control.
Ziaee (2017)	The strategy of fighting administrative corruption in the theory of good governance/book	Te necessity of using the best governance methods in preventing and eradicating administrative corruption
Abbasi (2018)	Good governance, political power, administrative corruption	Good governance, political power, administrative corruption
Barati & Zarei (2019)	Good governance and the fight against economic corruption: a review of anti-corruption laws in the national and international legal system/book	Evaluating the power of good governance theory in fighting economic corruption
Rose and Piffer (2021)	Bad governance and corruption	Corruption as the cost of bad governance

Theoretical conceptual framework

Good governance; What is it and its Function

Good governance originates from two major political ideologies: the view of neoliberalism, which prescribes the minimum intervention of the government and the maximum involvement of the market organization, and the view of social democracy, which seeks to recognize and exploit the efficiency of the market in conditions that meet the standards of social justice and economic improvement. It is long-term based and pays attention to the creation of political and institutional infrastructures and social capabilities. These two different ideologies use the term governance with

different concepts and meanings in relation to public management (especially at the local level). The first meaning implies the intermingling of the private and public sectors in a weak and loose partnership. In this neoliberal perspective, the governance of the metropolitan area seeks to shift the conflict between the interests of the private and public sectors with the competition between them to solve local problems with a technocratic approach. In this approach, whatever is good for local economic enterprises is also good for the entire urban area.

The second concept regarding the term governance is a view that sees it as a complex set of institutional and organiza-

tional interaction regarding the wide-ranging issues of socio-economic compatibility in the process of the emergence of the global-local system. In this more institutionalist view, the crucial issue is to create coordination across geographic scales (Scott, 2001, pp. 22-29).

We can analyze good governance from one point of view in the framework of the welfare state. The welfare state is a state in which the power institutions consider the task of providing and improving public welfare as their primary duty through the law. Thus, the government either by guaranteeing a fixed minimum income (e.g., unemployment benefits, old-age insurance) or by other cash assistance, in case of work accidents, physical and mental disability, illness, old age and economic pressures and inability to earn a living. It guarantees the position of people (Rahik Aghsan, 2005, p. 403).

In the existing literature in the field of the welfare state, two basic principles have been emphasized as key principles: first; providing welfare services to ensure survival in the conditions of free economy (capitalism) and second; The existence of a democratic government. Such a government has the duty to provide nursing facilities, sickness and unemployment insurance, pension, family allowance, housing and educational services for everyone (Ashuri, 1994, p. 164). In fact, according to the idea of the welfare state, the government, in addition to planning and controlling internal disturbances and external aggressions, providing security and support and po-

lice activities, should improve economic security and expand education and redistribution. take necessary measures to improve people's income and well-being.

Therefore, the term good governance was first mentioned in a World Bank document in 1989, which was called *Sub-Saharan Africa: From Crisis to Sustainable Growth*. In the text of this important document, the term good governance was in line with the following: types of structural adaptive policies (such as less government intervention in economic decisions, fewer and more efficient public sectors, transparent administration of the public sector, free market and elimination of unnecessary government spending and convergence mostly with the global economy, and the expansion of the private sector and civil society) which was followed by the World Bank for many years (World Bank, 1989).

The Center for Human Settlements (Habitat) of the United Nations considers good governance to have the following characteristics:

1. Participation: It is the main cornerstone of good governance. People's participation can be directly or through legitimate institutions that mediate between the government and them or their elected representatives.
2. Rule of law: good governance requires a fair framework of laws that includes full protection of the rights of individuals (especially minorities) in the society and is properly implemented.

It is necessary to mention that the fair implementation of laws requires the existence of an independent judicial system and an incorruptible executive arm (police) for this system.

3. **Transparency:** Transparency means making decisions and implementing them according to laws and regulations. It also means people's free access to information that can affect their lives. In this regard, sufficient information should be prepared and made available to the public in an understandable manner.
4. **Responsiveness:** Responsiveness can be considered one of the most key components of good governance. Along with governmental institutions and institutions, private organizations and civil institutions active in the society must also be accountable for their policies and actions. It should be mentioned that the principles of good governance are connected chains and the implementation of each of them requires the implementation of other principles. For example, it cannot be expected that responsibility and accountability without transparency and the rule of law will have much executive aspect in the society.
5. **Consensus Oriented:** At the community level, there are many activists with different points of view. Good governance should accommodate the different interests of various groups by reaching a broad consensus. Consensus decision-making is a process in which personal power and control over information is subject to open and honest discussion of issues. Consensus-oriented requires a correct understanding of the long-term perspective of sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals in this type of development.
6. **Equality of rights and inclusiveness:** sustainable prosperity and peace in the society will be possible with the recognition of equal rights for all people. In the society, there should be the assurance that people will contribute to the benefits of the society in proportion to their activities. In other words, in good governance, well-being and health in society occurs when all its members feel that they are in the course of its developments and consider themselves influential members in some way.
7. **Efficiency and Effectiveness:** Good governance means that processes and institutions work in line with the needs of society and use resources in the best way (UN-HABITAT, 2006).
8. **Accountability:** Accountability is a key requirement for good governance. Not only govern-

ment institutions, but also the private sector and non-profit and non-governmental organizations must be accountable to the public and their stakeholders. Who is responsible and to which person depends on the type of decisions and activities of organizations and individuals? In general, every organization is accountable to those who are affected by the work done by the organization. The important point here is that accountability can only be implemented through transparency and the rule of law.

The characteristics of good governance with slight differences have also been proposed from other perspectives. The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) listed eight characteristics for good governance, which are: participatory, consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, flexible, efficient and effective, fair and general, and subject to the rule of law. Also, good governance ensures that corruption is minimized, minority views are taken into account, and the problems of vulnerable groups are taken into account in decisions. Good governance cares about the current and future needs of society (UNESCAP, 2004).

Economic Corruption

Corruption is the action of government officials with the purpose of profiting and exploiting for themselves or other

persons in exchange for receiving their property or that of other persons, which is done in the following ways:

- 1 .Violation of administrative rules and regulations
- 2 .Changes in the interpretation of administrative rules and regulations
- 3 .Changes in administrative rules and regulations
- 4 .Self-restraint, laziness or failure to perform legal duties towards clients
- 5 .Facilitation or unusual acceleration in doing work for certain people compared to others (Cox, 2002, p. 294).

Types of corruption

a. Micro and macro corruption

Grand corruption is corruption that is committed by higher administrative officials in gangs and with significant figures, and it has mostly the aspect of political or governance corruption; And petty corruption is what is done by the employees of the department (Feldstad, 2009, pp. 10-11).

b. Organized corruption and individual corruption

In organized corruption, the required money (bribe) and the recipient are known in the administrative system, and the payment of the money is a guarantee to do the work; However, in case of individual corruption, sums must be paid to several government officials and there is no guarantee for the definite implementation of the bribe giver's request (Jafari Samimi, 2011, p. 134).

c. Systematic corruption and dominant corruption.

Ruled corruption is the type in which the probability of detection and punishment is reduced and the incentives to do it are increased. Pervasive corruption is corruption that has spread throughout the government institutions. Systematic corruption is common in the structure of people's daily lives in society and has the signs of organized crime. Systematic or rule-based corruption occurs in the first place due to the existence of weakness in an organization or its process (Broomand, 2008, p. 129).

d- Corruption as a major challenge of the system:

One of the most important and serious threats and challenges facing the system in the fifth decade of the revolution, along with the emergence of some national security challenges, especially in the dimensions of economic, social, cultural and environmental security, is the expansion of financial and administrative corruption networks and public dissatisfaction with it and of course, it is the reduction of public trust and social capital of the system. The cases in judicial authorities, reports and statistics of official authorities indicate the existence of a significant level of financial corruption and the unknown state of administrative health in Iran (Turki, 2020, p. 18).

The importance of the category of corruption is to the extent that the

Leader of the Revolution, in the statement of the second step of the revolution, in the fourth chapter of the basic headings, he paid attention to "justice and the fight against corruption" in the form of an independent clause, and justice and the fight against corruption are two necessary elements and They have considered each other necessary, in such a way that getting rid of corruption and achieving justice in this field requires the existence of an efficient system with a sharp look and decisive behavior with a permanent presence in the three forces (Sayyad Zadeh, 2007, p. 112).

Internal and external dimensions of the threat

Threats have two internal and external domains. Although external threats are important, but throughout history, if societies have accepted failure, the main root of it is internal because a thousand external thieves cannot open the door, so that they cannot steal from the inside. Saying a thousand words from the outside, if it is not confirmed from the inside, is of no use (Fiehe mafieh). Finding the root of the threats in the field of corruption also requires an analysis of the negligence of policymakers in the field of policymaking and legislation. And he said that the repentance of the common people is from sin, and the repentance of the wealthy is from neglect (Taghavi, 2011, p. 103).

Mentality and public perception of corruption

Sometimes incorrect or non-comprehensive mentalities of corruption, lack of accurate understanding of its nature and complexity, lack of an effective mechanism to seriously and comprehensively deal with the causes and agents of this phenomenon, along with the lack of adopting a proper and well-considered strategy for clear and timely information about the corruption with corruptors and in some cases unrealistic exaggeration and exaggeration of the encounters (such as slogan-like actions of arresting the kings of corruption in the country, which itself induces the existence of systemic corruption in the country) has intensified the mentality and public perception of corruption, and it seems that the public perception of corruption is more than objectivity. And it is the reality and it has caused the performance of the government to be seriously doubted in the effective fight against corruption and establishing justice in the eyes of the public. One of the main reasons for the formation of this mentality and the widespread perception of the prevalence of corruption in society is that most of the methods, measures and measures taken in the fight against corruption have been aimed at dealing with the handicaps and phenomena. Without it, the causes and roots of the emergence and spread of corruption as a complex issue should be properly recognized, and appropriate combined ways should be adopted to dry the

roots of this harmful phenomenon (Nawadeh Toopchi, 2020, p. 217).

Square of the formation of corruption in society

Corruption and any illegal behavior are rooted in four variables:

- a. Criminalizing platforms of possibility and context: complex administrative bureaucracy and manager-centeredness of macro-decisions, which, as a result of the non-realization of e-government, makes frequent in-person visits of clients to government employees inevitable, even for the simplest matters.
- b. The inherent pull and attraction of financial corruption, by evaluating the weight of the material benefits obtained, against the possible punishment and dealings in the event of possible discovery, which tempts the activists.
- c. Social, economic and psychological pressures, etc. existing in society, on government officials and citizens.
- d. The justification of the idea that everyone commits theft and corruption, why should my head remain without a hat and the like, has formed the square of corruption in the country (Ki, 2017, p. 144).

Designing and adopting smart, comprehensive, measured and coordinated policies with an emphasis on the complete realization of electronic government and the formation of a comprehen-

sive financial bank of information on persons, properties and properties, eliminating unnecessary human communication, deterrent punishments, and transparent and measured information can be used to break this sinister square of workers falls. (Turki, 2020, p. 19).

One of the reasons for the occurrence of corruption in the field of the elections of the Islamic Council and especially the city councils is the lack of clear laws regarding the financial resources of the candidates. They do not have a law on these issues, here we are also facing a kind of conflict of relative interests in drafting the law. This conflict of interests causes corruption and hinders the fulfillment of legal duties (Dadgar, 2018, p. 22).

Failure of judicial authorities to deal with various manifestations of corruption and corrupt activists in a timely, uniform, continuous and decisive manner is one of the reasons for the spread and deepening of corruption. (Turki, 2020, p. 22). In some cases, the law itself facilitates the commission of corruption; For example, the Trade Law approved in 1931, the Municipal Law approved in 1991, and the Banking System Law approved in 1991. Although some of these laws have been amended, they do not have the necessary comprehensiveness and efficiency in the fight against corruption (Azimi, 2018, p. 55).

The executive structure of the country is still managed in a traditional and old way in many sectors. In most areas, e-government has not been implemented in

the true sense of the word, and most of the processes are still carried out by government employees, and even with the introduction of electronic systems and the incomplete implementation of measures, we are actually witnessing stagnation instead of fluency and transparency in doing things. (Scott, 1972, p. 4).

The creation of electronic government should ultimately lead to transparency in all departments and decisions and actions. The system of appointing professional managers in the country is one of the main challenges in the performance of different departments. Unfortunately, after four decades of the revolution, the process of dismissing and installing managers is mostly without respecting the principle of meritocracy and is focused on favoritism and special relationships (Tanzi, 1999, p 182 & 2020, p. 23). The most famous definition of corruption is the use of government position and power to achieve personal interests, and this definition is used in most texts (Turki, 2020, p. 34).

Government and economic corruption in Iran after the revolution:

Corruption still exists in Iranian society after the 1957 revolution, and it has increased especially after the 8-year Iran-Iraq war.

Iranian society has three Iranian, Islamic and Western cultural fields. When one cultural area dominates another in a period, one-dimensionalization or cultural authoritarianism is formed. Cultural authoritarianism causes political ob-

struction and eventually it causes monopoly and as a result corruption. In general, it can be said that the intertwining and multifaceted nature of cultural authoritarianism, politicization, bureaucracy and political obstruction has a special determinant for Iran's economy, one of the most important consequences of which is the formation of corruption.

In the political economy of contemporary Iran, a dominant feature has had historical continuity. This stable historical feature, the tendency of elites dominating development, has been the core of state capitalism and its quasi-state satellites. Historically, state capitalism was developed with the first Pahlavi period. In that period, Iran witnessed the simple yet growing forms of state capitalism, which was influenced by the new provincial tax system and especially the introduction of oil in Iran's economy as a monopoly commodity owned by the state. The new trend of capital accumulation provided the basis for the development of the primary core of state capitalism in the first Pahlavi period and the development of its satellite structures in the second Pahlavi period (the third construction program and later).

With the establishment of the power paradigm of the Islamic Republic, despite the change of the elites, structures and policies of the political economy macro, the trend towards the state economy continued once again. Thus, in the history of the political economy of contemporary Iran, the same process has occurred in order not to transition from the dominant state economy to a bal-

anced combination of the role of the government and the market. The basic issue is why, with the change of the Pahlavi power paradigm and the establishment of the Islamic Republic power paradigm, despite the incommensurable nature and character of these two power paradigms, there is still a stable tendency towards the development of the core of state capitalism and its quasi-state satellites had?

Why, despite the rise of elites and various political economy forces in the power paradigm of the Islamic Republic and the emergence of discourse changes (for example, the discourse of distributive justice to structural adjustment, political development and then social justice) and despite the inefficiency of the state economy and the existence of knowledge about it Why hasn't there been a change in the nature, structure and dominant role of the government in Iran's economy?

The main argument of the research is that the nature and internal logic of the tendency of the dominant elites in a power paradigm (such as the power paradigm of the Islamic Republic) to a macro policy (such as the state economy) is rooted in the historical process of formation, evolution and determination or establishment of that power paradigm in the society. It is especially influenced by the nature of the desired order and the main interpreters of that power paradigm are in the field of "accumulation of hegemony, identity and legitimacy" (as the surface causes or the central and hard core of that power paradigm). (Khezri, 2005, pp. 517-524).

The issue of economic corruption, especially during the era of the Islamic Republic in the country, has become a problem and it has become the deadliest disaster that has plagued the Islamic system. (Danaei Fard et al., 2015, p. 60).

In general, it can be said that politicization means replacing the political criterion instead of the merit criterion. In developed countries, if there is politicization, politicization seeks to control the policy and implement it. While in developing countries, it appears with the aim of finding jobs for family members and party groups. Politics especially politicizes policies and ultimately facilitates economic monopoly and rent-seeking (Sadeghi et al., 2017, p. 101). How does this happen, when socio-political groups enter the political arena, instead of rational management, they use intellectual and cultural preferences, politicize the bureaucracy, and bring it under the banner of their elements (Bashiriyeh, 2016, p. 91).

Social groups in the society are formed through the existing gaps in the society. These social groups carry cultural ideas and material interests (Bashiriyeh, 2016, p. 5). In fact, society is a field of social and status groups, each of which favors an intellectual and cultural field, and ultimately creates social conflicts and conflicts. Such different status and social groups are the main carriers of different cultural ideas that shape the conflict and after dominating the power arena, they consolidate their own social groups and

their intellectual and cultural preferences in the political arena by politicizing them. According to Weber, the main stream of society is the conflicts between cultural ideas and prestigious groups to seize power (Bashiriyeh, 2016, p. 25). Society is a field where cultural ideas become political confrontations in the form of social groups. In such a way that any group that can be dominated can use symbolic violence against another (Bashiriyeh, 2016, p. 626).

Unfortunately, based on domestic and international statistics and evidence, Iran is one of the most corrupt countries in the world.

According to the scientific survey conducted by the Research Unit of the Iranian Economic Monthly in 2002, it has been determined that about two-thirds of the respondents have dealt with the problem of bribery and have paid bribes. Economic corruption is so widespread in the country that the President In the election competition of 2005, he announced the fight against economic corruption as one of the main priorities of his government's plans. Also, in the latest statistics published by the Islamic Republic of Iran for the year 2008 on the prevalence of corruption in countries, Iran's corruption rank is equal to 141 out of 180 countries of the world have been evaluated, which has dropped 54 places compared to the last 5 years. This is despite the fact that there may be fewer countries in the world that have emphasized the fight against eco-

conomic corruption as much as Iran and have attracted the attention of politicians and decision makers.

In fact, the statistics and evidence show that despite the efforts and hard work as well as the enormous financial and human resources spent on the fight against economic corruption, little and insignificant results have been achieved. Therefore, the scarce national resources that have been spent in this way have been largely wasted. Various reasons can be listed to justify the failure of efforts against economic corruption in the country. In this article, it is argued that the main cause of the failures is in the damages that the approach to the fight against economic corruption in the country and the fighting methods suffer from.

According to the experiences of the past years, it is obvious that in the current situation, using the previous methods and using the same style and context with the same quantity, quality and speed cannot be effective enough, and therefore, newer and more efficient tools and methods should be used. It should be included in the agenda of the respected officials of the three powers.

Some of the most important and useful tools and methods mentioned are:

- Reforming the cultural and educational system in all sectors and subjects with a special emphasis on its educational dimension, as the most important humanizing factor in the society.
- Correcting and optimizing and implementing accurate, complete,

uniform, decisive and timely rules and regulations for all people and in all cases and at all levels, both responsible and non-responsible.

- Cleansing the economic system from the presence of inefficient, treacherous and intrusive people and elements at all levels and all sectors in all three forces.
- Accurate and complete implementation of the principle of meritocracy by relying on existing expert and committed forces and focusing on staffing for the future.
- Revision and efficiency of the control and monitoring system at all levels and all departments, with priority on preventing the occurrence of administrative and social anomalies.
- Accelerating the creation of internet and software infrastructure and the use of computer software to perform administrative affairs, emphasizing the use of the national internet.
- Accelerating comprehensive and complete clarification in various matters, including; Financial activities at all levels and all issues, whether public or private, clarification about government contracts, both domestic and foreign, clarification about salaries paid to managers and officials at all levels, clarification of MPs' votes and other similar cases.

- Reducing the government's involvement in the economy.
- Extensive privatization.
- Foreign direct investment.
- Development oriented foreign policy.
- Communication of technologists with the outside world.
- Developmental political elites.
- Active membership in international economic organizations (such as the World Trade Organization).
- De-ideology of foreign policy.
- Emphasis on interaction instead of tension in the international system.

It is obvious that achieving this goal requires a revolutionary and courageous action along with detailed investigations and the preparation of detailed and calculated scientific and experimental plans.

Discussion and Conclusion:

Economic corruption has different indicators according to schools of thought, but today the definition of the World Bank is an evaluation criterion and it has several main characteristics in different dimensions, especially with economic development, it has a positive and meaningful relationship. The indicators provided by the international institutions of the United Nations Development Program and the World Bank are: the right to express opinions and accountability, political stability and avoid violence, the effectiveness of the government, the

quality of laws and regulations, the rule of law and corruption control. which can be seen as a criterion for measuring the level of development.

Weakness of good governance indicators is one of the problems of previous and current governments in Iran. Of course, the influence of sanctions and international equations have also played a decisive role in this inefficiency and weakness.

According to what was said and what we have witnessed, we can talk about corruption as systematic or organized corruption in the country. Organized corruption in Iran after the revolution of 1978 has gradually defined its depth and has settled under the skin of the rulers so much that they can no longer distinguish their identity from it (Agha Bakhshi, 1987, p. 22).

Corruption in Iran is not limited to bribery and under the table in offices, but this corruption in the ninth and tenth governments (of course, it is not unique to these two governments, it has precedents and has continued until today) in the fabric of some institutions. Economic issues were interwoven and became an unavoidable principle in these devices, and people go through the steps of progress by resorting to this issue (Huntington, 1991, p. 22).

In order to reach this goal, this type of prevention has two types of growth-oriented and community-oriented prevention. In general, the world around people is classified into two natural-geographical and social types.

Macroeconomic and political environment are among its obvious manifestations. The second type: It is special for each citizen and the characteristics of this environment are different for each of them. The impact of the work environment on people, employees and the tendency of this category to corruption can be considered through several criminological theories. But among these, two theories of superior (preferential) associations and neutralization techniques are used more. In the light of the theory of superior associations, which was first proposed by Edwin Sutherland, delinquency is learned like other behaviors. That is, it has an acquired aspect, and naturally, its occurrence can be prevented through appropriate measures (Ritzer, 2005, p. 53).

To explain this theory, Sutherland identified several principles, among which are the two principles of quantity and quality of people's relationship with environments. Whenever a person has a long-term, numerous, deep and intimate interaction with that environment that has a pattern and approach of law-abiding, he tends towards delinquency. In fact, the quality, continuous, stable, and long-term communication of citizens with criminal environments provides the means for them to become criminals. Therefore, the communication of employees and managers with criminal environments that seek to commit corruption or take steps in that direction is criminal and corrupting.

Therefore, employees and managers with this justification, that high-ranking

managers are among the perpetrators of corruption. They are moving towards committing this phenomenon. It is clear that the work environment can be a platform for the occurrence of delinquency, including corruption. However, this environment has the appropriate capacity to prevent delinquency. Because teaching professional ethics to administrative employees and managers can be effective in eliminating the grounds for committing corruption and fostering the normative personality of this group (Rabiei, 2011, p. 308). Therefore, in the context of community-oriented prevention, it is possible to guide the administrative staff (in whatever rank) to comply with the regulations and accept the norms through the use of appropriate culture-building measures. Obviously, character development, education of basic social values and awareness in order to prevent administrative workers from becoming corrupt are considered here.

Besides these, environments and other components can also play a role in the tendency of administrative staff to corruption. The family environment (both paternal-maternal family and family formed as a result of marriage), the environment of friends, education, and others like these, in turn, affect this category. But it seems that financial-economic components play a fundamental role in this. Anyway, financial-economic inability causes a group of citizens such as office workers to commit crimes and corruption. For this reason, a number of criminological theories, including pres-

sure theory, have mentioned the role of opportunities and structures in people becoming criminals. Robert Merton, who mentioned this theory for the first time. He considered social structure inequalities as an important factor in committing crimes (Sheikhi, 2011, p. 102).

Administrative and financial corruption is one of the continuous problems of Iranian society. Important strategies are attention and observance of desirable governance indicators, which cannot be avoided. Since the model of good governance is being followed by the world community, apart from ideological political concerns, it is necessary that statesmen and workers in various fields pay special attention to this issue.

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