

Administrative Health Promotion Policy Analysis and Struggle Against Corruption in Iran

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Abstract: Administrative corruption is one of the issues of countries that are less severe in some countries and in some countries (especially third world countries) is more severe. Governments continue to develop and implement policies in this field trying to reduce corruption and improve the administrative health system in their country. Iran has also developed and implemented policies in this area although the situation in Iran's level of administrative corruption is unacceptable in this article we have tried the policy analysis and also respond to questions such as: What is the nature of the problem? What current and past policies have established to address the problems and what are their results? To what extent these results are valuable and useful for the problems? What options exist to solve problems and what are their possible future results? What options should be adopted to alleviate the problems? We will respond these questions and ultimately provide a model for policy in this area.

Key words: Corruption, improving the administrative health system, policy analysis, policies, Iran

INTRODUCTION

Corruption directly affects the efficiency of the administrative system, the legitimacy of the political system and cultural system and social desirability. Scholars have provided different views for managing corruption. Corruption is not a new phenomenon. Its emergence and development has the same history as the human history and organizations and institutions. Corruption is the main factors behind the failure of institutions and communities to achieve their goals and is a fundamental obstacle in their development (Shams and Hamid, 2012). Now a days, the administrative health is considered as the only approach to dealing with administrative corruption. Administrative health refers to the condition that all elements of an organization are capable to meet the organization's objectives and can identify deviation from the norms and administrative barriers to organizational goals as quickly as possible and take necessary measures to eliminate them.

Experiences from various countries indicate that corruption is a hidden, varied and complex affair and hence the fight against it should also continual, long and coherent and accompanied with careful and comprehensive planning. In fact, corruption in administration and other sectors is like an infection and if spread to organs and structure of society, it can corrupt its members one by one and perhaps can spread the

infection to destroy the whole body of society. The term "administrative corruption" that is used against "administrative health" has long been of interest to scholars and experts. The common thing in most definitions of corruption is bribery and abuse of government agents in job situations for personal gain.

Statement of problem: Today, corruption has become a global problem and governments are aware that corruption is causing many injuries and it knows no limits as its consequences are different based on political and economic organization and the type and level of the development. In any case, corruption is causing the decline; it puts government policy in conflict with the interests of the majority and result in waste of national resources. It also leads to a decrease in the effectiveness of government in the conduct of affairs and thereby, reduces public confidence in governmental and nongovernmental systems and increases indifferent, laziness and incompetent.

Corruption undermines moral beliefs and values and thereby increases the cost of doing jobs and leads to crime in society, so that society in dealing with these crimes faces severe social and economic damage and competitiveness and economic development of human becomes difficult. Corruption also causes the failure of efforts to overcome poverty, loss of social capital and the creation of social motivation and pessimism and provides

the ground to demoralize. What's more worrying is that when corruption becomes a culture no one thinks of the ugliness and falsity of his work because on the one hand, he sees that everyone behave that way and on the other hand he is also expected to do such behavior. Global concerns about the widespread prevalence of corruption have caused the international community to act and take effective measures to combat this phenomenon. So far various international instruments to combat corruption worldwide have been approved that each of them has provided definition of corruption and its manifestations.

According to administrative corruption and improving administrative health system and lack of success in this category, in this study we have tried the policy analysis and also respond to questions such as: What is the nature of the problem? What current and past policies have established to address the problems and what are their results? To what extent these results are valuable and useful for the problems? What options exist to solve problems and what are their possible future results? What options should be adopted to alleviate the problems? We will respond these questions and ultimately provide a model for policy in this area.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Abdul Rahman Afzali in an article entitled "Corruption and its Impact on Development: Causes, Consequences and Ways Out" investigated this matter. Investigations show that there is a direct relationship between corruption and inefficiency in developing countries and direct relationship between size of government and corruption. Ali Hussein and Abdul Hamid Shams with a study entitled "Anti-corruption Strategies Based on Islamic Values" have come to the conclusion that: exclusivism, lack of accountability, lack of meritocracy in the selection, lack of social responsibility in citizens and the lack of transparency in the administrative system are bottleneck factors of administrative corruption. According to the above-mentioned factors the ways to combat administrative corruption were as follows: strengthening internal monitoring (piety) and strengthening social supervision (enjoining good and forbidding wrong), interactive Brokers increasing administrative system, institution-building, transparency, integrity, attention to the livelihood of employees, promote the culture of conscientiousness and restore a sense of social Asef in his research work entitled "The Role of Organizational Culture in the Prevention of Administrative Corruption" responsibility (Shams and Hamid, 2012). Ali Rabiee and suggest that the cultural elements influencing

administrative corruption in order of priority are: organizational values, socialization and identity control behavior of individual values, fundamental values and motivational methods.

Mojtaba Amiri and colleagues in an article titled measure of health and corruption in the municipality of Tehran have come to the conclusion that Tehran municipality regarding corruption is seriously in trouble. However, with regard to comprehensive health model, health components in Tehran is far higher than expected. In another study which for two years was conducted by Gallup at the level of world states to measure direct experience of people in relation to bribe and their ideas regarding the corruption in their countries and forecast of future trends and the most important parts of the country such as education, health, police, the judicial system, etc.

The results of this research resulting from the survey of target countries asks the perception of people about corruption in the organizations in their countries. The findings of the global survey is presented in the form of a score from the overall situation of corruption in countries that have been assessed. The trend of corruption in the country and the world is drawn. Olken (2007) who investigate corruption in road construction projects to measure the level of corruption in Indonesia and its relationship with success and completion time of the project. He used documentary methods to measure corruption. By examination of documents of investment costs and the actual estimated costs, he considered the distance between the two as an indicator of corruption. He also found the negative correlation between corruption and the success of construction projects (Olken, 2007).

One of the research in administrative health measure is a survey which the UN conducted in 2004 to measure the behavior and perceptions of the United Nations employees in relation to health trough the survey focus groups of employees and managers for the different parts of the organization. The results of this study indicated that managers and staff accountability, commitment, supervisors, non-racism and resource allocation are the most important factors affecting the health of organization in the United Nations.

Measures of corruption and administrative health: Indicators of administrative corruption include; financial corruption, interactive corruption, corruption in the quality of work, corruption in tenders and contracts, corruption in decision-making, corruption of monitoring. Administrative health indicators are transparency, accountability, social responsibility, occupational health, health culture (Abedi *et al.*, 2012).

Policy analysis: Production of surrounding and internal knowledge in policy process is called policy analysis. 1-In the production of knowledge about policy making, policy analysts, discuss and analyze causes, consequences and application performance and public policies. However, this knowledge would be not be incomplete only if available to policy-makers and policymakers who are obliged to serve them. Only when the surrounding knowledge is along with internal knowledge, members of the executive, legislative and judicial as well as interested citizens in policy decisions can use results of policies to improve the process of policy making and its implementation. Since, the efficiency of policy is based on existing knowledge, communication and application of policy analysis for the practice and theory of public policy are considered important.

Policy analysis approach reflects the development of the policy making process in the real world (Taskoh, 1933). Policy analysis in real-world is a tools for decision making. Published literature not only is seen in the field of public administration but also in political science, philosophy, organizational psychology, economics and business administration (Gill and Saunders, 1992). Given the importance of maintaining a healthy administrative and prevention and the fight against corruption, since the Islamic revolution different measures in the field of crime cases of corruption has taken place. Including the power to take legal measures provided by the law such as sanctions law enacted on 05.18.62, law of more severe penalties for perpetrators of bribery, embezzlement and fraud (Expediency Council, 1988) more severe penalties for perpetrators of bribery, embezzlement and fraud (Expediency Council, 1992). The law on administrative offenses (Approved 1993). Amendments thereto and criminal sanctions provided by the law such as the Penal Code (Sanctions and Deterrent Punishments; adopted in 1996).

In addition regulations for preventing and combating corruption in the executive agencies (approved by the Cabinet, 2006) approved the adoption of the UN Convention against Corruption in 2008 the Expediency Council (UNODC, 2013) Iran's accession to the Convention adopted in 1388, the Islamic Republic of Iran's Fifth Development Plan (approved 15.10.2010) and finally the administrative system of health promotion and anti-corruption (adopted on 08.07.2011) the Expediency Council.

The nature and causes of policy: Islamic Republic of Iran inherited an inefficient and corrupt bureaucracy in the

government state and its sub systems that is partly remaining of the past government and partly due to the malfunction and the inescapable performance after the Islamic revolution including governments engaging in political conspiracy by creating crisis and foreign aggression and war and reconstruction of destruction of war. Generally in the period of reconstruction, inefficient regulatory system, inefficiencies of appropriate civil society in monitoring performance of administrative system, inadequate and outdated administrative practices of the use of certain rent for a small group of citizens and access to the wealth, promoted corruption and caused people to show their dissatisfaction in administration.

In general, the main problem is to strengthen cultural values that follow the pattern of welfare. Lack of efficacy and inappropriate structures of political, economic and administrative systems causes corruption in the system. (Gholipour and Ebrahim, 2010).

Models used in policy: He main model in policy making in the field policy for administrative health improvement and reduction of administrative corruption is model of a gradual change because it seems the law is enacted with minor changes-gradual escalation, embezzlement and fraud, the law on administrative offenses cases from the Islamic Penal Code.

Another model that could be adopted with the policy-making process in the law of administrative health promotion and the fight against administrative corruption is satellite mode. Since, the law was initially proposed by the executive branch. In other words, the executive branch has had a pivotal role as Leader and other authorities and organizations, the legislature, the judiciary, the media, the Guardian Council, the Expediency Council, political parties and the general public had effective roles, policy-making process in this area can be reconciled with the satellite model.

The actors in policy making: Actor in the field of law of administrative health promotion and the fight against administrative corruption in an overview can be portrayed as follows Fig. 1.

Implementation tools: According to the text of the law of administrative health promotion and the fight against administrative corruption, the tool that policy makers have used in the law to implement this policy is the government agencies. The tools in the implection of this law are obligations tools. Among the organizations used in this law are as follows: management and planning

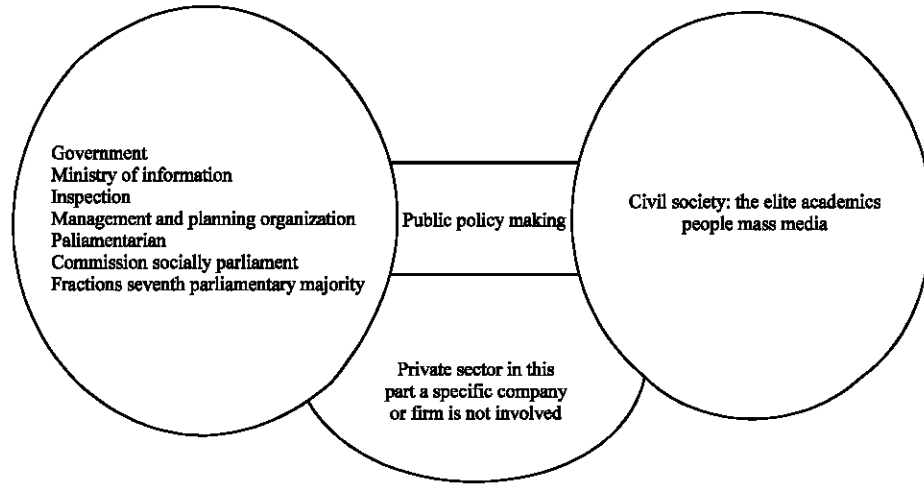


Fig. 1: The actors effective in law of administrative health promotion and the fight against administrative corruption (Gholipour and Ebrahim, 2010)

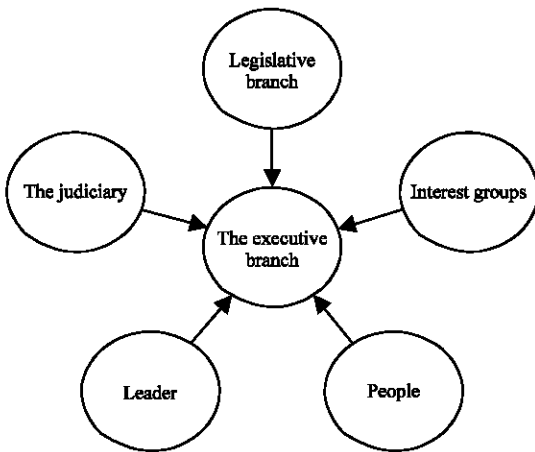


Fig. 2: Providing a good model for improving the health system in the field of administrative policy and the fight against corruption in Iran (Mehraban, 2016)

organization, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Economy and Finance Ministry, The Ministry of the Interior, Judiciary (UNHBUF, 2004).

Performance and evaluation of policies: Policy makers in this area while taking into account the suspension provisions, lack a comprehensive and holistic view to the phenomenon. Moreover, the phenomenon of administrative corruption is a phenomenon that is multifaceted and has multiple roots. The legislators have not passed the first step that is identifying and understanding the problem, so that they are able to identify the next steps in this law the relationship between the anti-corruption institutions have not been well established (Table 1, Fig. 1 and 2).

Table 1: Ranking of administrative corruption in Iran from 2005-2015 (Transparency, 2015)

Years	Values
2005	93
2006	105
2007	131
2008	141
2009	168
2010	146
2011	120
2012	133
2013	146
2014	136
2015	131

CONCLUSION

Administrative corruption due to the role and negative effects on the efficiency and effectiveness of administrative management system of the country has always attracted the attention of governments and international institutions such as UNDP, The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Transparency and Accountability program. Country's public perception of the concept of administrative corruption is the misuse of public resources in favor of personal goals. Offenses related to bribery and abuse of office positions are clear examples of corruption. Dealing properly and effectively with corruption in each country requires an accurate definition of corruption in law and a good understanding of people and government officials. Studies conducted about the corruption in the world show that this phenomenon becomes more complicated by the day and this shows the importance of adopting a comprehensive solution to fight it. In applying strategies for fighting corruption it should be noted

that today various forms of corruption including administrative corruption occur systematically and a network of people are involved in it.

Despite the complexity and breadth of the definitions of corruption, the following concepts can be mentioned as the common definitions: Use of resources and authority for personal gain caused by the presence of a public authority within the government's position.

The phenomenon of administrative corruption in Iran has historical roots and tradition that rely heavily on popular culture and organizational culture. The involvement of many factors, including poverty, lack of strong moral beliefs, lack of deterrent laws and regulations, lack of appropriate control mechanisms, lack of clear and transparent structures in organizations and activities are involved in administrative corruption in Iran. The factors make the way of dealing with this phenomenon very complex and make identifying appropriate solutions complicated. Administrative health is the opposite of administrative corruption. In this regard, due to the weakness of laws, weak administrative structure and evacuation of country, Iran does not have a ideal situation. Each year, transparency international, ranks the world countries with administrative corruption index. Iran is ranked in terms of administrative corruption from 2003-2015.

Optimal model: For policy makers in this field, according to the materials provided in nature of the problem and the root of the problem, it seems that satellite model is an appropriate model for policy in this area.

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