

Programs and Policies to Promote Health and Fighting with Administrative Corruption and Monitoring of Programs Execution in Iran National Standard Organization

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Abstract: Corruption between issues challenging this communities is that this area struggle with it social and preventive disciplinary approaches proposed. Meanwhile, attention to approaches preventive is costs social, political and economic struggle with corruption and reduction and less impact to notice companies. Monitor the implementation of programs as one of the factor an approach executive can be role effective and determine nuclear to a promotion health office play. Research with the aim of investigation role organizational health promotion reducing administrative corruption the face accepted and to investigate, indices health currency methods current structure health organization and health resources human study goods research on basis goal from type research application and on basis survey performance recommended. Community statistically, standard's national headquarters and sample the research is the headquarters staff of 697 people. Method none and census selection was have. Results and research show that too in all campaigns, organizational health a door promotion health system move was employee organizations woman they role health organizational reducing administrative corruption to a door comparison by staff man swan most evaluation they have among role components a reducing administrative corruption with education relationship significant observed.

Key words: Promotion of organizational health, administrative corruption, monitoring and execution programs, Iran standard national organization, system

INTRODUCTION

Administrative corruption phenomenon is not new; the emergence and spread as old as human social history and the history of organizations and institutions. Corruption, the main factors behind the failure of institutions and communities to achieve the goals and the substantial obstacles they regarded development. For this reason, always those who think about the health of the human social system and development they wished, the idea of prevention and fight against this social evil phenomenon fallen. Corruption administrative, administrative health is its opposite, a major problem in many countries, government agencies considered. Under the general sense, corruption all countries have also suffered in the administrative system and many measures have been taken to prevent or deal with it fact, this issue has become a fundamental challenge, a challenge that the Golan territory, country-specific, regional and or a particular continent. Corruption in fact, when a person feels takes place in a discretionary power and that of others to handle their own affairs, to refer to him and he can against the exercise of power which is what to perform

the task he is out of which concessions. Many factors in the creation and formation corruption from the office involved: lack of clear definitions for administrative and financial crime, conflicting rules, lack of job security, bureaucratic, inefficient system of society. Finally, when corruption office is particularly prevalent, the possibility of misuse of administrative career within the law and earn points based on the so-called legal and private interests makes the authorities of any penalty to feel safe and be sure that they have connections with influential groups the possibility of arrest and punishment of the law will save caused by this sense of security, loss of respect for the constitution, reducing opportunities for the healthy development of individuals, institutions and organizations and stop the wheels of society development will follow. Corruption generally refers to an incident in which a change to the extent that it can no longer be called that name or identify the (Latifi, 2001). Corruption office very long history but these are due to the corruption Administrative and stimulate the concern of the international institutions, especially the monetary and economic institutions dates back to 1966. It was in the public notice stated that the annual meeting of

multinational financial institutions was raised by the Managing Director of International Monetary Fund and it was that their governments must tackle to corruption administrative and intolerance in various forms and show proved. Especially, the so-called head of the World Bank when as cancer corruption remember that stimulate and engage the public in this case was anything more. Corruption According to the Transparency International office-finance those activities that Eli staff and government officials to harm the public interest and secondly, the aim of which is to bring to the cause of action or other person. Unfortunately, according to domestic and international evidence, Iran is one of corruption most countries in the world. According to figures released by transparency international among 133 countries ranked 79 in terms of the corruption office located. While perhaps less country in the world is found that the size of the fight against corruption office focused and result has attracted politicians strongly. Since, the beginning of legislation to deal with corruption Iran's administrative, legislative approach has always been repressive and punitive measures but in recent years it has become clear that criminal measures alone are able to inhibit corruption state administrative apparatus is not, we expect measures to eliminate administrative corruption crime areas and opportunities, in terms of we. Iranian legislator preventive measures to combat corruption office can be divided into two categories: social prevention and situational prevention. Most observers' healthy environment to promote social protection and public awareness of the negative effects corruption and to prevent the situation on removing or reducing opportunities to commit corruption the emphasis. The study will attempt to assess the risk factors in the fight against corruption office-how to develop more effective policies.

Research literature

Organization: Spread civilization and development communities and life mass, cause was that human and direction needs own hand to hand too answer and with cooperation together path reach demands and common efforts result, activity groups recommended and rise organization and (Asgarian, 2007) event and social to count and is that: "Robins defined organization and says way informed coordinator goods and for realization goal or goals on basis a series permanent basis activity".

McMcnamara and organization to processes system results from relationships mutual individuals for achieve to goal and moin and knows that structure organizational the relationships mutual to that including determination role relationships between individuals, activity and series

other details organization reflect and. Organization and with attention to goals early it and to types these assigned:

- Organization and profit and non-profit
- Organization and production and services
- Organization and government and private

Organizational health: Idiom health organization, first 1926 by miles a study organizational climate schools to business slave miles health to the species defined was "a organization healthy to and power to title organizational that no single a environment own durability and the rather, a time long to way enough compromise and ability and survival and compromise own to way ongoing open development (Janice, 2000).

Also in terms of Leiden health organizational contains ability organization to do duties own to way effective a door to growth and recovery organizational (Khani, 2009).

Organization healthy where that individuals with interest to location work and future and to business of the the location are proud. Individuals and will a door there stay business own individuals useful and effective (Khani, 2009). The species organization and staff engaged and duty responsive been and from morale and performance high.

But with observation close wet dermal find that when individuals enter a organization and there, factors different inside and outside organizational political, social, economic and cultural set and character individual and business they formed and evolves really doing the meantime, a few existence have that from factors different impact negative and oppositional commit violations organizational and business and administrative corruption types that the health of the system office to damage housewife and effects adverse on process business and production and other individuals.

Administrative law in literature, official reliability is a situation where corruption office in the performance of a government agency is reduced to an acceptable level. The World Bank and international organizations such as non governmental organization Transparency International, corruption office, "the abuse of public office for private gain" define. corruption complex and multifaceted phenomenon and forms, factors and different functions in different contexts. Phenomenon of corruption of a small act against the law to malfunction of a political and economic system at the national level is included. As a result, the definition of corruption from the broad terms "the abuse of public power" and "corruption moral" to specific legal definitions of corruption as an

“act of bribery, committed by a government employee” or “the exchange of tangible resources”, all covers.

Administrative corruption: Existence corruption system and office and government and everywhere that degree from available latent it is perhaps, an affair avoidance never for example, 53 of a Prophet Ali (AS) owner Griffon and read: “....with send officers secret truthful and with business agencies to consider following because Inspection secret at their work it and to observance honesty and fineness with people makes with accuracy so, watchful away and helpers own remember! If one from the hand to infidelity and officers secret you It to confirmed should to it suffice Kenny and without delay traitor to punishment forming and what from property available there from the return making, then he to office eating and troddenness and hot infidelity on luggage and collar scandal on neck throw:

- Desire as corruption in mind factor there inclination and be due of several living room factors inside man grown and recommended or environment, so difference. Action to existence not bring
- Opportunity to intended purpose venture to corruption to the opportunity appropriate

Research background: Latifi in his study as “corruption office, various kinds of processes it and fight it out” in relation to costs and expenses Dooley negative administrative corruption and the role of the legislature in the fight against corruption, public administration to as a legal concept, very important points.

Madanchian in their study entitled “Malaysia Fundamental Measures to Improve the Administrative Management System and the Fight Against Corruption Office”, a significant relationship between government agencies and increasing the transparency of the functions and performance of the power response of the administrative corruption finally, reduce the incidence of administrative corruption in Malaysia notes.

Azimi (2011) in his research is to design an organizational and managerial factors affecting administrative and financial corruption in government agencies Pathology said that government agencies between organizational factors, payment system, bed control, crime and terms of corruption, informal groups, transparency, dissemination of information, accountability, rules and administrative and psychological factors as 9 determining factor of between 14 and organizational factors affecting administrative and financial corruption.

Tajarlu in their study entitled evaluation of administrative corruption in Iran and ways to fight it to the role of privatization as a solution that plays a key role in the fight against corruption refers to the relationship between the loss of government intervention in economic affairs and thus reduce the cumbersome administrative procedures due to complex regulations and obscure and required a lot of unnecessary administrative division of the country, resulting in lower than administrative associated with out corruption.

Jens and Fjeldstad (2000) in his study to investigate corruption based on policy-driven approach to this issue suggest that the new policy emphasis on the selection of information technology not only significant effect the management of the corruption but in some cases to create new opportunities for corruption.

Khan (2003) in their study of administrative and political corruption in Bangladesh has noted and most effective way to deal with privatization and strengthening the culture of participation and participation in executive and management development and quality development eventually force introduced human.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The aim of the present study and applied research on the nature and methods of descriptive survey (survey). In this study, population included all staff of the National Governor and the sample size based on random sampling of 305 people this tool is determined questionnaire.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first findings of among the 697 samples selection by only 305 people to question letter and response, respectively. In terms of gender from 49.8% man and 46.9% female. In terms of education 6/22%, 8/12% diploma, 8/51% expert, 9.2% expert senior and above are. In terms of post organization, 37% employees, 22% BA, 3.9% President, secretary 3.9%, 9.5% responsible for 0.3% operator, accountant 3.6%, services 2.3%, 1% of the experimenter and 2% busy to business in terms of income, 27.9% between 300 until the 600 thousand, 8.2% between 600-900 thousand and 4.9 per 900 thousand money have finally, by work experience, 31.5% of 1-4 years, 5-10 years, 37.7, 14.1 and 5.2% between 11 and 16 with over 17 years of experience.

The second finding (a significant relationship between health promotion and anti-corruption office there): Thus, both measured at the level parametric Pearson correlation

coefficient was used to test the hypotheses of Table 1 between the two variables which promote health by combating administrative corruption among the staff of the National Governor's correlation with the level of significance $r = 0.784$, $p = 0.000$ significance level of <0.05 and the result is a significant correlation between two variables. To investigate the effects were analyzed for regression model which continues to be discussed.

Regressive model fitting: In order to check the model of health promotion (Y) and anti-corruption office (X) then check the model adequacy indicators in the table have been paid to the process model (Table 2).

The correlation between the independent variables and the dependent variable was obtained 0.554 and 0.744 determine this value indicates that 55% of changes in health promotion to combat administrative corruption is concerned. Because the amount of degrees of freedom do not consider, therefore, adjusted for this factor to be used which in this case is equal to 55%. Due to the fact that the durbin-watson statistic is >1.5 standard thus remains independent results according to the index that was a model of efficiency is necessary.

According to Table 3 significant level of 0.000 was calculated for the statistics to show the significance of regression in the level of skewness 0.99 results in the regression model assumes normality of the data confirmed so linear regression model was estimated it is acceptable (Table 4).

Table 1: Pearson correlation coefficient and its relation to the fight against corruption health promotion office

Test variables	The Pearson	Significant level	The number of respondents	Test result
Health promotion and its relationship fight corruption administrative	0.784	0.000	305	-

Table 2: Model adequacy indicators

Watson camera	Standard error	Adjusted coefficient of determination	The coefficient of determination	The correlation coefficient
1.564	0.37784	0.551	0.554	0.744

Table 3: Significance of regression with F-test for the first hypothesis

Models	Sum of squares	df	The average sum of squares	F-statistics	Sig.
Regression	32.437	1	32.437	227.21	0.000
Left over	26.126	135	0.143	-	-
Total	58.563	136	-	-	-

Dependent variables: health promotion

Table 4: t-test for regression coefficients for independent variables

Model 1	Standardized coefficient (β)	SE	B	t-statistics	Sig.
Constant	0.450	0.154	-	2.915	0.004
Knowledge management	0.743	0.049	0.744	15.073	0.000

The dependent variable: organizational success

Variable into the regression equation regression analysis is the core of the regression equation can be used in the above table, the column is not standardized coefficients calculated as follows:

- Health promotion = $0.45 + (0.743) \text{ anti-corruption office}$

It can be said with promotion of a unit of each independent variable on the dependent variable upgrade will written coefficient, the promotion of a health promotion units, 0.743 units of standard deviation combat administrative corruption will be improved, resulting in a positive relationship have.

t-test for regression coefficients for independent variables are shown in table that the value for this variable is equal to 0.000, resulting in effective health promotion.

The third is the monitoring of anti-corruption office and monitoring programs at the National Headquarters of the standard there is a significant relationship.

As the findings show in table, fighting administrative corruption and its relation to the monitoring programs both in the measured parametric. Thus, the pearson correlation coefficient was used to test the hypothesis according to which the above table the monitoring of the implementation of programs to combat administrative corruption in the National Standards Committee of correlation $r = 0.881$ with a significance level of $p = 0.000$ significance level of <0.05 and the result is a significant correlation between two variables. To investigate the effects were analyzed for regression model which continues to be discussed.

Regression model fitting: In order to study and model the anti-corruption office (Y) and monitoring programs (X) then check the model adequacy indicators in the table below have been paid to the process model.

The correlation between the independent variables and the dependent variable and the value obtained with 0.734 and 0.857 determination shows that 72% of the changes to the monitoring programs available to combat administrative corruption is concerned. Because the degree of freedom in terms of not so, the adjustment coefficient is used for this purpose which in this case is equal to 73%. Due to the fact that the durbin-watson statistic is >1.5 standard thus, remaining to conclude independence. According to the index which was a model of efficiency is necessary.

According to Table 5, significant level of 0.000 was calculated for the statistics to show the significance of regression in the level of skewness 0.99 results in the regression model assumes normality of the data confirmed so linear regression model was estimated it is acceptable.

Table 5: By F-test for significance of regression hypothesis first

Model	Sum of squares	df	The average sum of squares	F-statistics	Sig.
Regression	42.978	1	42.978	504.622	0.000
left over	15.586	135	0.085		
Total	58.563	136			

The dependent variable: anti-corruption office

Variable into the regression equation regression analysis is the core of the regression equation can be used in table, the column is not standardized coefficients calculated as follows:

- Struggle with corruption administrative = 0.366+ (0.776) Monitoring programs

It can be said with promotion of a unit of each independent variable on the dependent variable upgrade will written coefficient, the promotion of a monitoring unit performances, 0.776 standard deviation units fighting administrative corruption will be enhanced, thus its positive.

t-test for regression coefficients for independent variables are shown in the table that the value for this variable is equal to 0.000, resulting in effective administrative fight corruption.

CONCLUSION

Issue corruption office from sentence problems is that all communities to special societies development. Investigation experiences countries direction health promotion step and basic removed program and all round and warranty and legal and dedication national from

sentence buyers' successful reduction corruption office. However, to acknowledging that with attention to customer different economic, legal and political countries different to strategies breeding investigation and with considering to customer special social environment door corruption office there and that measures necessary adoption. Important assigned classification general to approaches structural, disciplinary approaches and approaches cultural returns. In this meanwhile, offer approaches retribution and punitive with failure and frequency face goods affair need move direction to approaches prevention to strengthening administrative health organizational one from types these approaches that and be a door prevention from outbreak corruption on basis results from research health promotion and the fight against corruption among administrative and monitoring programs there is a significant relationship.

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