Designing the Prohibitive Model of the Corruption Based on the Islamic Doctrines

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Abstract

The study aimed to design the prohibitive model of the corruption based on the Islamic doctrines. The purposes of the study included designing and testing the model. The research has used the mixed method (qualitative-quantitative) from expletory type. The statistical population (79 people) consisted of the managers of four headquarters of the anti-corruption committee of industry, mine and commerce. Cochran's sample size formula demonstrated 65 people. The researcher-made questionnaire was used to collect the data. The validity of the questionnaire was measured and confirmed by some professors and masters of Islamic sciences and seminary (who have reached the juridical –religious leadership) and the managers of the anti-corruption (who have acted in the field for 10 years). The reliability of the questionnaire has been estimated %77 through Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. To analyze and obtain the final model, the analysis test of the structural equations (PLS software) was used. The results show that the effect of the exaltation on the prohibition of the corruption, of the prohibition on conflict, and of the exaltation on the treatment through the prohibition are 0.694(9.592), 0.431(2.762), 0.692(10.31), respectively. All of them indicate a significant relation. The effect of the moral and spiritual qualities on the solving mechanism, on the controlling mechanism, on the selective - professional mechanism, on the structural mechanism, on the tact, and on the avoidance of the avarice have been evaluated 0.426 (3.922), 0.691 (12.248), 0.690 (11.215), 0.653 (11.825), respectively. Consequently, the factors of the exaltation and avoidance have most effect on the prohibition of the corruption.

Keywords: designing a model, prohibition, avoidance, corruption, exaltation, Islamic doctrines.

1. Introduction:

The Corruption is meaningfully considered dismal and terrific. It has been challenging human's life. It has increasingly been blamed and accused in all cultures and people.

Unfortunately, some people's the divergent nature causes the different aspects of the corruption not limited to the familial, personal and moral problems. The results of the destructive phenomena have gone beyond the personal aspect and threated the varied socio- economic conditions of the human society (Azadniya et. al.1392).

According to the Koran, corruption is like a cancer gland for the figure of the society; it hits and collapsed all society suddenly if it isn't immediately treated. The corruption of the society isn't related to lack of law but is related administrators' jobbery and policy of law who change the prohibitive law into a safe covert for guilty and pillager because the administrators don't qualify for performing law whether it is the divine commands or not, they hide themselves behind the commands so they can provide the better condition for corruption. With a glance at the actions of administrative systems as the administrator of law, we find that the excessive extent of the governmental systems and chronic unemployment is an apt condition to develop the corruption. In different forms both in the macro level (the governmental and state official) and in the minor level (low-level staff and employee); the corruption has economically and politically bothered the countries which have an inefficient government. The incorrect relationship among wealth, power and values causes the corruption .It is a symptom, no a disease, the ineffective government leads to such phenomena (Farajpoor, 2002).

The experiences of the different countries indicate that corruption is complex, hidden, and divergent, so clean-up must be lengthy, continuous, and complex. The corruption used against the administrative health has been examined by researchers and thinkers who share the meaning of corruption, that is, bribe and misuse of vocational positions in favor of personal (Kiya,2010).

Corruption and aberration are resulted from some factors indicating the ineffective governments, excessive intervention of the government in economics, the inappropriate, complex ,and extra bureaucratic administrative system , the governmental and private monopolization, the excessive reinter ,irrational and no-purposeful appropriation of subsidy , multi-price systems, no-transparency and restrictive rules, the weak and ineffective management , the governmental staff' and employee's the insufficient income , the injustice distribution of income, the growth of poverty and discrimination , influence of politicians and authorities and amuse of their positions and powers, lack of continuous , transparency, accurate and functional controls, irresponsible judicial system, lack of independent and selective institute to conflict the corruption and control of press , media , virtual spaces (Rabiee,2004).

Ayatollah Khamenei, the leader of Islamic revolution, has frequently mentioned the prohibition of the economic and administrative corruption in his speech. He has stated in the content of 8-aticle command that

propaganda and formulaic actions must be avoided, and they must be acted. He has added that the key factors must be found. He emphasized that it must not be considered as a slogan and propaganda. He wanted the official to follow the main offenders no the weaker and small ones (the great leader of Islamic revolution, 8-aticle command, 2002).

Despite of passing 13 years from issuing 8-article command, the great leader has warned the emergence of the economic and administrative corruption more and more. He has criticized lack of attention of the administrative official and the judicial and legislative branches to the problem. Although the great leader and the president have concerned the corruption and indicated the importance of the problem in departments, the economic administrative corruption has been developed. The main problem is that there isn't a specific pattern to struggle the economic and administrative corruption and there is not any system to conflict the corruption (Abulghasemi and Ghahrmani, 2015). With the ten-year experience in the legislative power, the several meetings with sympathetic authorities, and studying the other countries, we have concluded that the present structure of our country cannot be successful to conflict the administrative and economic corruption and we must change the structure. People face the question "why has anti-corruption met the appropriate results although the great leader has emphasized, people have waited and politicians have promised anti-corruption (Afzali, 2012). Lack of the independent model of the anti-corruption based on Islamic doctrines (NahjoAl-balaghe) for avoidance (prevention and treatment) is evident. An intelligent management is necessary to conflict with the corruption in order that treatment and confliction are not sufficient and prevention is vital. The Corruption must be prevented before extension.

When we have the certain statistics of its results, we can say that it is controlled. To understand the importance of the study on the corruption, we indicate some results of the corruption causing the serious damages to the governmental organization in Iran.

- With attenuation of motivation, the corruption causes the social damages; with attenuation of the present institutions, it hurts the policy; and with injustice distribution of sources, it induces the economic damages.
- The indirect and corruptive actions in the governmental organizations are performed by the religious people. Their actions are directly related to misuse the religious power; consequently, the condition damages the credibility of the religious system (Khedmati, 2005).

Misuse of the governmental organizations to receive the unrelated results causes the economic problems, poverty, destructing legitimation of the government and sovereignty of law, deducting respect to the constitution, increasing competition, and vanishing transparency and accountability. The aberration neutralizes the development, vanishes democracy, and decreases the opportunities of people's, and governmental organizations' the benefit efforts (Madanchian, 2003).

Conflict over the administrative and economic corruption and struggle against misuse of the facilities obtained by the authority (whether financial misuse or political misuse) are considered important in Islamic republic of Iran. The main subject is to struggle with the corruption. The economic corruption of the governmental systems make trenchers embezzle benefits and interests limited to welfare, thus conflict with the corruption is necessary (the great leader, 2006).

According to the prophetic and celestial tradition and their great positions to guide the Islamic society, Shiite 'and Sunni's historical and narrative sources shows that the prophet (p.b.h)'s followers and innocents have tried to apply the religious leaders' behaviors based on the continuous orders of the Koran. Their purposes have been to establish a principle to become a pattern for the other descendants to develop justice and human's real growth. To utilize and analyze their methods with use of the historical and narrative sources, their methods had better be classified according to structures of their behaviors and words. The contemporary society tries to find a solution for the problems, corruption and aberrance of social morality (Hasani and Shams, 2012).

In fact, the abnormalities have emerged as a global problem as if they could be seen everywhere and their intensities are just different in areas. The contemporary society has obviously involved the abnormalities of the social morality and the corruption and needs a solution to prevent and treat them (Abrosh, 2014).

Undoubtedly, it is necessary to follow the prophetic patterns and coordinate human's social habits and behaviors with the religious leaders 'methods. We study how the prophet' and Imam Ali's (p.b.h) methods have acted in the abnormalities (the corruption) that the prophetic and contemporary society has involved. In fact, the practical following of their methods is the quickest, the most functional, and the least mistake way to conflict with the abnormalities which threat health and safety of human's relation (Ahmadi, 2015).

According to reports of the international transparency organization where tries to struggle against the corruption and to increase awareness and propagates experiences and indicators of understanding the corruption such as (corruption, defalcation, bribe, buy and sell the governmental vocational position , corruption between politicians and managers, lack of struggle against inefficiency) , it is obvious that the patterns and models of the anti-corruption are integrative and they emphasize how staff and employees must be enabled to conflict with the corruption and have up-down bureaucratic . Due to the corruption of the top managers and employees, the proposed patterns have not been successful to administer. Our country is applying the unpractical models that cannot be useful for the anti-corruption and also the problem has been spreading in the society. The previous studies have

shown two reasons: 1. the bureaucratic structure of the models and patterns have considered the management aspect of anti-corruption 2. Because the republic of Iran is Islamic, lack of the model based on the Islamic doctrines causes failure of the anti-corruption (Alvani et al.2016).

The great leader 'statements are considerable to investigate the corruption:

First: with beginning of the serious anti-corruption, we face opposition from people who are harmed .you must not suspect.

Second: the anti-corruption may incorrectly be thought to result in running away capital from the country; on the contrary, they must find that the anti-corruption causes the safety of the economic situation.

Third: the certain people must be in charge of the anti-corruption.

Forth: the implementation of the justice must be decisive, and accurate.

Fifth: the control departments of the three powers must cooperate with each other to determine the damage points in the financial flow. Several years ago, I stated the anti-corruption and wrote that 8-article command, but the opposition arises from the Islamic council where the core of the anti-corruption is because the Islamic council believed that the anti-corruption causes to run away the capital from the country.

Sixth: there is not any partiality in the anti-corruption without exception of the organizations and institutions.

Seventh: it must not appear propaganda- and slogan- like. It must be acted.

Due to the national and religious norms and values, the spiritual space of the Islamic republic is different in the secular countries. With investigation of the functions of systems and the reports of transparency, the issue has been an important index in the financial and administrative system although low and rare. Authorities must pay attention to the complete purgation of the corruption.

The study has tried to provide the condition to prevent the corruption, based on the holy book "Nahj-albalaghe". The condition consists of people who promote the Islamic doctrines, using the instruments and skills to produce the prevention of the corruption, the religious leaders who believe their main role to modify the society, and the proficient and top managers who react better to the organizational and individual functions.

2. Methodology:

Whereas the study aims to design and examine a model, it has used the mixed and expletory method. It explores two subjects:

1. Discovering Islamic factors affecting the corruption (exaltation, solution, disbanding)
2. Investigating the importance coefficient of factors and design of the model

To design the prohibitive model of the corruption based on the Islamic doctrines, the first model was designed in three categories, exaltation, prevention (the disbanding factors) and treatment (factors of solution) and in the main seven themes with 40 propositions using 15 the masters of specialist of the seminary. Because of the extensive propositions of the main themes, and enhancing validity of the first model, the study used the quantitative method (survey, field, and distributing questionnaire among the statistical sample), and analysis test of structural equations (PLS software) to obtain the final model. Modeling of PLS way was that the sample size is small and the results are improper or non-convergent (for example estimating a complex model with a lot of parameters and variables)

The volume of the sample includes all statistical population of managers and masters of four headquarters of the committee of anti-corruption , the measuring office of the function and answering the complaints , the cultural institution of the ministry (the Shahid Beheshti mobilization base, the praying headquarter, the dedicated affairs, the cultural affairs, the Islamic association) and command and prohibition council with ten year background at least and they includes 79 determined by the Cochran formula .

In the formula ,the maximum allowable error (d) ,the reliability coefficient ,the Alpha coefficient (t) , the value of p,q have been 0.5,0.95,1.96,5% , respectively.

The Cochran formula is calculated the following (Kkaki, 2008)

$$n = \frac{Nt^2 \times pq}{Nd^2 + t^2 pq}$$

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Table 1: comparison between the volume of the mother population and the volume of the sample

Headquarters	The volume of the mother population	Percent	The volume of the sample
the committee of anti-corruption	29	37	24
the measuring office of the function and answering the complaints	14	18	12
the cultural institution of the ministry	24	30	20
command and prohibition council	12	15	10
Total	79	100	65

To determine the statistical sample, the sampling was the classified method the 4 domains of the statistical population. The members were chosen through the simple-random method. To collect the data, the self-made questionnaire was used. To define the items of the questionnaire, the brief propositions identified by Delphi's the adaptation-based technique are referred in the three main factors (exaltation, prevention, conflict) in the qualitative section.

The validity of the questionnaire was measured and confirmed by some masters and scholars of Islamic science and seminary (who have reached the juridical –religious leadership) and experts and specialists of preventing the corruption (who has 10-year background in administration).The reliability of the questionnaire was estimated through Cronbach's the Alpha-coefficient. To analyze and obtain the final model and increasing the credibility of the first model, the quantitative method (survey method, field method, distributing the questionnaire among the statistical samples of industrial, mine and commercial ministry) was used. The data was analyzed with use of analysis test of the structural equations (PLS software) to design the final model (the anti-corruption model based on the Islamic doctrines).

3. Results:

The data collected through the questionnaire was analyzed through the appropriate statistical techniques. The results were obtained through the descriptive and inferential techniques. The indicators of the descriptive statistics included frequency, and percent to analyze the data related to subjects 'the general qualities .In the inferential statistics to obtain the final model and to investigate the value of the model, the partial least squares method (PLS) was used.

In the table 2, there have been the descriptive results and the statistical indicators such as mean, standard deviation, diffusion coefficient for variables.

Table 2. Descriptive indicators variables

variable	m	mid	SD	CV
moral and spiritual qualities	3.99	4.25	1.09	27.20
solving mechanisms	3.83	4.00	0.99	25.80
evaluating and controlling mechanisms	3.97	4.20	0.87	21.84
Companionship with people	4.21	4.33	0.85	20.28
selective-professional mechanisms	3.87	4.00	0.85	21.92
avoidance of the avarice	4.22	4.50	0.85	20.08
structural mechanism	3.97	4.18	0.80	20.16

According to table 2, the avoidance of the avarice has the most mean (4.22) and the solving mechanisms have the least mean (3.83). When the mean is more the medium (3), the variable is the prohibitive factor of the corruption. The avarice has the least diffusion coefficient (20.08), indicating the high unanimity of the sample and the exaltation of the moral and spiritual qualities have the most diffusion coefficient (27.20) and the lest unanimity.

The normality test of the data: Kolmogorov–Smirnov's the credit test was used to inquiry the normality of the data. If significant level for all variables is > 0.05, the distribution of the data is normal. The result of the test has been shown in the table 3.

Table 3. The results of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

variable	Kolmogorov state	sig	Test result
moral and spiritual qualities	1.945	0.001	abnormal
solving mechanisms	0.961	0.314	normal
evaluating and controlling mechanisms	1.900	0.001	abnormal
Companionship with people	1.745	0.005	abnormal
selective-professional mechanisms	1.200	0.112	normal
avoidance of the avarice	1.449	0.030	abnormal
structural mechanism	1.050	0.220	normal

According to Kolmogorov–Smirnov's the credit test in the table 3, the normality of the data has been rejected and the distribution of the data has been normal.

Calculation of the correlation among the variables: To calculate the correlation of variables due to the abnormality of distributing most variables, the no-parametric tests and spearman's correlative coefficient were used.

Table 4. The correlation between the variables

Variables	moral and spiritual qualities	solving mechanisms	evaluating and controlling mechanisms	Companionship with people	selective-professional mechanisms	avoidance of the avarice	structural mechanism
moral and spiritual qualities	1	**0.590	**0.518	** 0.523	** 0.475	** 0.505	** 0.540
solving mechanisms	-	1	** 0.722	** 0.563	** 0.709	** 0.597	** 0.656
evaluating and controlling mechanisms	-	-	1	** 0.641	** 0.796	** 0.697	** 0.791
Companionship with people	-	-	-	1	** 0.718	** 0.719	** 0.656
selective-professional mechanisms	-	-	-	-	1	** 0.699	** 0.747
avoidance of the avarice	-	-	-	-	-	1	** 0.782
structural mechanism	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
** : Correlation is significant at 99% (p< 0.01)							

According to the table 4, there is a positive and significant correlation among variables in the confidence level 99%. The correlation of the selective-professional mechanisms and evaluating and controlling mechanisms are 0.796 (direct and very powerful) which is more than the other relation. The correlation between the moral and spiritual qualities and the selective-professional is 0.475 (direct and partial powerful) which is considered less than the other relation.

The test of the research model: To test the conceptual model, SME was used with PLS software. The advantage of SME over regression is to evaluate all relations of model together. PLS software was used due to the small size of the sample (65) and the abnormality of distributing most variables.
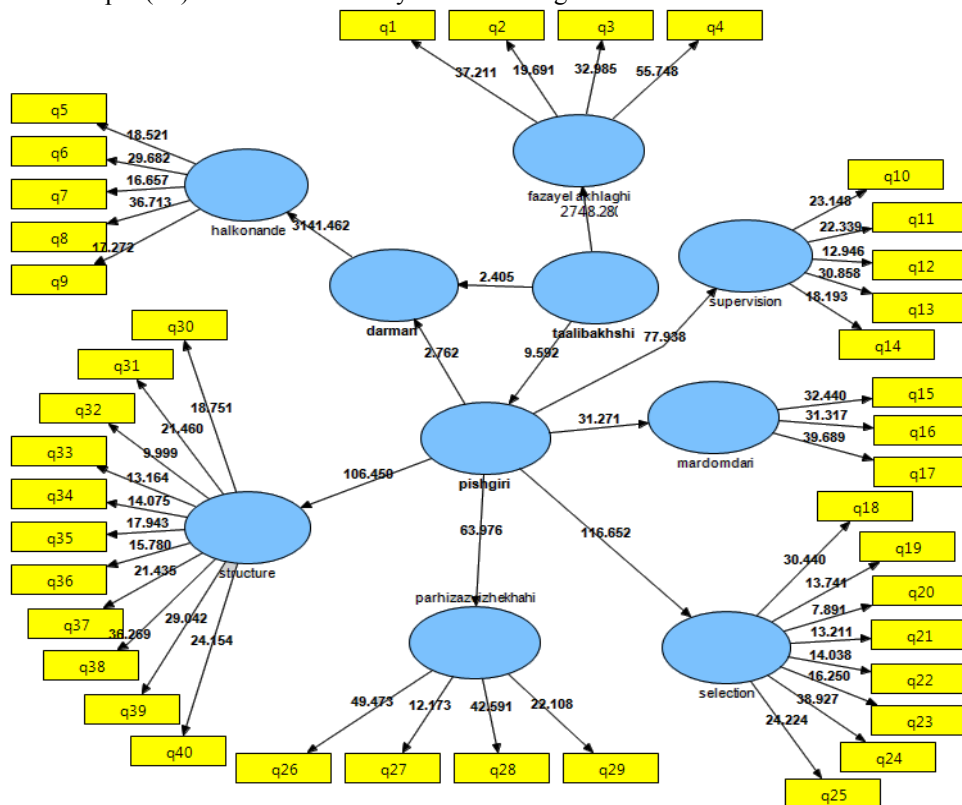

Fig 1- research infrastructure model with significant coefficients

Table 5. Standardized coefficients outer partial least squares models

Variable	moral and spiritual qualities	Variable	solving mechanisms	Variable	evaluating and controlling mechanisms	Variable	Companionship with people	Variable	selective-professional mechanisms	Variable	avoidance of the avarice	Variable	structural mechanism
q1	0.888 (37.21)	q5	0.820 (18.52)	q10	0.814 (23.15)	q15	0.900 (32.44)	q18	0.858 (30.44)	q26	0.884 (49.47)	q30	0.788 (18.75)
q2	0.837 (16.69)	q6	0.868 (29.68)	q11	0.828 (22.34)	q16	0.885 (31.32)	q19	0.718 (13.74)	q27	0.791 (21.17)	q31	0.819 (21.46)
q3	0.881 (32.98)	q7	0.777 (16.66)	q12	0.798 (12.95)	q17	0.893 (39.69)	q20	0.599 (7.89)	q28	0.893 (42.59)	q32	0.733 (9.99)
q4	0.927 (55.75)	q8	0.884 (36.71)	q13	0.839 (30.85)			q21	0.754 (13.21)	q29	0.861 (22.11)	q33	0.715 (13.16)
		q9	0.767 (17.27)	q14	0.789 (18.19)			q22	0.759 (14.04)			q34	0.738 (14.07)
								q23	0.766 (16.25)			q35	0.798 (17.94)
								q24	0.887 (38.93)			q36	0.793 (15.78)
								q25	0.805 (24.22)			q37	0.819 (21.43)
												q38	0.849 (36.27)
												q39	0.841 (29.04)
												q40	0.823 (24.15)

PLS method covers three sections to measure the validity of the structural equations:
1. The section related to the measuring model 2. The structural section 3. The general section of the model (measurement and structural). The researchers who use PLS and the related software such as Smart PLS must perform three phases in their researches. They figure on the accuracy of the relations of the measuring models with use of the validity criterions, then explain the relations of the structural section, and finally investigate the total suitability of the model. If the relations and values of the measuring models are acceptable, the relations of the structural section are significant and construable. The researcher uses the values which are less than the acceptable ones in the measured models (<0.4), and then investigates and explains the relations of the structural part of his model.

PLS method and its performing software corresponding to three sections of measuring, structural, general utilize some criterions to evaluate. For example, the criterions AVE, R2, Goodness of Fit (GOF) are related to the first section, the second section, the third section, respectively.

The suitability test of the measuring section includes the reliability and validity of the components and tools of the study. To investigate the reliability of the components, Fournel and Locker (1981) propose three criterions including 1- the reliability of each item 2- the mixed reliability of each component 3 - Cronbach's Alpha. For the reliability of the each item, the factor loading is 0.5 or more of each item has well been introduced in the confirmed factor analysis of the component indicators. To investigate the mixed reliability of each component, CR coefficient is used. The acceptable value of CR must be 0.7 or more. Cronbach's the Alpha value is more than 0.7, indicating the acceptable reliability (Feyzoallahi, 2014). According to the factor loading obtained, the reliability of each item was confirmed. Also the mixed and common validity was utilized .According to the algorithm of the data analysis in PLS, the factor loading of the questions, the mixed and common reliability and Cronbach's Alpha were measured and their results are shown in the table 6. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of all variables is more 0.7. All variables have the appropriated mixed reliability (>0.7). The common reliability presents that each question how much generalization has. The generalization is shown through the index of Communality, > 0.5. The table 5 indicates the common reliability of latent endogenous variables. As seen, the common reliability of the factors was >0.5 and there have been three conditions such as Cronbach's alpha, the mixed reliability and the common reliability and the reliability of the research model was confirmed.

Table 6. Reliability values of variables

variables	Cronbach's alpha	CR	SR
moral and spiritual qualities	0.901	0.934	0.781
solving mechanisms	0.881	0.914	0.680
evaluating and controlling mechanisms	0.873	0.908	0.663
Companionship with people	0.873	0.922	0.797
selective-professional mechanisms	0.901	0.921	0.597
avoidance of the avarice	0.880	0.918	0.736
structural mechanism	0.941	0.949	0.630

The criterions to measure the validity: In the first phase, the questions were given to the specialist to suggest their viewpoints and all questions of the questionnaire were confirmed.

The convergent validity: when one or several qualities are measured through two or several methods, the correlation among measurements provides two important indicators of the credibility. The correlation is necessary to shows that the test measures what must be measured. The second criterion of investigating the suitability of the reflective measuring models is the convergent validity, surveying the correlation between each Mackinnon variable and their questions (indicators).

A. The significance of the factor loading: the significance of the factor loadings of all questions means that value t is >1.96. According to the table 4, all indicators are >1.96 and significant with probability %95. The convergent validity of the research model is confirmed.

B. The homogeneous test: the second requirement of the convergent validity is that all factor loadings are >0.4. The data of the table 4 confirms it.

C. The third indicator to estimate the convergent validity is average variance extracted (AVE). AVE has been shared between each component and its indicator. The higher is the correlation, the more is the suitability. The convergent validity is certified with AVE equal to or more 0.5. The validity of the data is shown in the table 7. It is considered that all variables have the acceptable extent.

Table 7- values convergent validity

variables	AVE
moral and spiritual qualities	0.781
solving mechanisms	0.680
evaluating and controlling mechanisms	0.663
Companionship with people	0.797
selective-professional mechanisms	0.597
avoidance of the avarice	0.736
structural mechanism	0.630

In the table 8, there have been the way coefficients, the adaptable determination coefficient R^2 and the indicators of each research factor.

Table 8. Path and compared them to samples

Direction	The sample (n=65)		
	direct impact	Indirect impact	Total impact
Exaltation- prevention of the corruption	(9.592) 0.694	-	(9.592) 0.694
prevention of the corruption- treatment	(2.762) 0.431	-	(2.762) 0.431
Exaltation- treatment	(2.405) 0.393	0.299	(10.31) 0.692
moral and spiritual qualities- solving mechanism	(3.922) 0.426	0.431	(16.50) 0.857
moral and spiritual qualities- controlling mechanism	(16.360) 0.691	-	(16.360) 0.691
moral and spiritual qualities- selective- professional mechanism	(11.805) 0.627	-	(11.805) 0.627
moral and spiritual qualities- structural mechanism	(12.248) 0.653	-	(12.248) 0.653
moral and spiritual qualities- Companionship with people	(11.215) 0.690	-	(11.215) 0.690
moral and spiritual qualities- avoidance of the avarice	(11.825) 0.653	-	(11.825) 0.653
controlling mechanism- solving mechanism	(3.697) 0.401	-	(3.697) 0.401
selective- professional mechanism- solving mechanism	(2.515) 0.301	-	(2.515) 0.301
structural mechanism- solving mechanism	(0.139) 0.014	-	(0.139) 0.014
Companionship with people - solving mechanism	(2.001) 0.214	-	(2.001) 0.214
avoidance of the avarice- solving mechanism	(0.653) 0.067	-	(0.653) 0.067

AS seen in the table 8, the effect of the exaltation on the prevention of the corruption is 0.694(9.592) and significant .the preventive effect on treatment is 0.431 (2.762) and significant. The effect of the exaltation on treatment calculated through the prevention was 0.692 (10.31). the effect of the moral and spiritual qualities on the solving mechanism , the controlling mechanism , the selective- professional mechanism , the structural mechanism, the tact and the prohibition of the avarice were 0.426 (3.922), 0.691 (16.360), 0.627 (11.805), 0.653 (12.248), 0.690 (11.215), and 0.653 (11.825), respectively. It was said that the effect of the moral and spiritual qualities on the controlling and evaluating mechanism is more than others. The effect of the avoidance of the avarice on the solving mechanism (0.653) was rejected, and also the structural mechanism on the solving mechanism (0.139). Among the prohibitive aspects of the corruption, the moral and spiritual qualities have the stronger effect on the solving mechanism 0.857(16.50).

In the table 9, the explained variance, the coefficient Q2 and R2 of the criterion variable have been reported.

Table 9. The coefficient of explained variance R2 and Q2 groups

criterion variable	The sample (n=65)	
	R2	Q2
prevention of the corruption	0.481	0.746
opposed corruption (the solving mechanism)	0.575	0.516

The table 9 explains the exaltation factor of the prevention (0.481) and two factors of the exaltation and the prevention of the opposed corruption (the solving mechanism) (0.575). The value of the variance explained through the predict variables indicate the considerable predict capability of the criterion variable through the predict variables. The indicator Q2 for the conflict variable (the prevention of the corruption) and for the conflict variable (the solving mechanism) are 0.746 and positive /0.516, respectively. All of them indicate that the prediction variables can significantly predict the criterion variables and the model has the potential of the prediction about the endogen components of the study and confirms the appropriate suitability of the structural model. Finally, the total pattern of the study is confirmed in figure 2 as shown as follows:
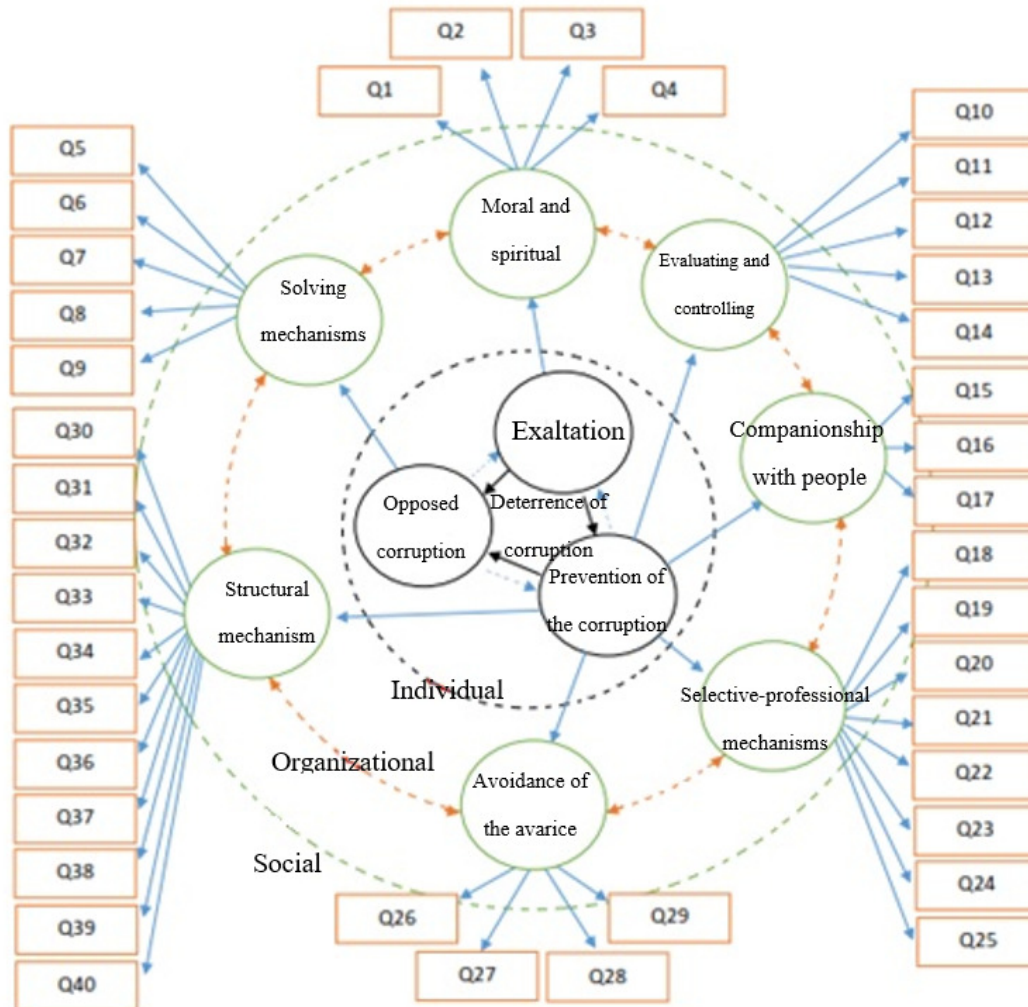

Fig 2. The general pattern of relying on the deterrence of corruption with Islamic

4. Conclusion

The results of the structural equations presented that the aspects of the Islamic- scientific doctrines in the individual, organizational and social ranges have the negative and direct effect on the corruption, that is, the aspects of the Islamic-scientific doctrines have the decreasing effect on the corruption and the exaltation of the moral and spiritual qualities have the most negative effect on the corruption.

According to the generalized and designed model of the structural equations with reliance on the aspects of the Islamic-scientific doctrines, the relations between the domains of the exaltation, prevention and conflict (the solving mechanism) to prohibit the corruption the following:

Table 10. Relations between areas of excellence, prevention and exposure (mechanisms solvers) in deterring corruption

Individual range	organizational range	Social range	Investigating range	Relation
The individual domain involves employees' the individual and personal aspects of behaviors about how to conflict with the corruption such as the avoidance of the avarice, the exaltation of the moral and spiritual qualities, pietism, and conscious to work……	Partly, The organizational domain involves the individual behaviors but includes most functional and structural aspects such as interacting with the client, the structural , optional, controlling and measuring mechanism,	The social domain is more widespread than organizational and individual including the tact, the excellent social relations and ….	Exaltation	The relation of the exaltation with the prevention (9.592) and treatment (2.405) is direct, positive and significant, when propositions of the exaltation (pietism and godliness, refinement and the avoidance of the proud, egocentrics and attention to employees' the moral and spiritual qualities) have been developed, the corruption will be decrease. There is a positive and significant relation between the propositions of the exaltation and conflict (the solving mechanism), for example refinement and the avoidance of the proud and egocentrics causes to decrease the corruption, finally the conflict of the corruption will be occurred. If employees' the exaltation of the moral and spiritual qualities near to the perfection, there won't be the corruption. The propositions of the exaltation have the positive and direct relation with the propositions of the prevention. For example, attention to the exaltation of the moral and spiritual qualities leads to the meritocracy, and justice. The avoidance of the proud and egocentrics cause the simple life and the prohibition of luxury. The relation is mutual and direct.
	- Triangular relation of the exaltation, prevention and conflict (the solving mechanism) with the avoidance of the administrative corruption is mutual, covering themselves in the behavioral frame of the individual, organization and society. - The exaltation, prevention and conflict (the solving mechanism) overlap each other in the extensive domain of the individual, organization, society and some components emerged in the discussion is to show the effect of the domain. - The relation of all proposition and pivot are direct and significant and overlap each other in the individual, organizational and social domains.		Prevention	There is a direct and significant relation (2.762) between the prevention and conflict (the solving mechanism) , that is, the prevention (measuring and controlling mechanism, structural mechanism, the professional-optional mechanism, the avoidance of the avarice, the tact , the excellent social relation) has the direct effect on the conflict (the solving mechanism) The preventive propositions (5 pivots and 31 propositions) and the conflict domain (1 pivot and 5 propositions) have a positive, direct and significant . For example, teaching and promoting the organizational knowledge have a direct relation with decreasing faults, punishing the offenders and the other propositions. Employees' welfare and the professional safety have a direct effect on decreasing the corruption.
			Conflict	There is a direct and implicit relation between the conflict domain (the solving mechanism) and the prevention, that is, the propositions of the solving mechanisms have a significant effect on the prevention of the corruption. The vocational downgrade, punishing the offenders or the peremptory conflict with them results in preventing the corruption. The conflict domain (the solving mechanism) and the prevention have a direct, mutual and implicit relation with the exaltation, namely when the prevention (the excellent social relation, the avoidance of the avarice and …) is developed among employees, their moral and spiritual qualities near to the perfection and the corruption will be decreased.

With the relations of the criterions and sub-criterions, the present model indicates some actions to prevent the corruption based on Islamic doctrines:
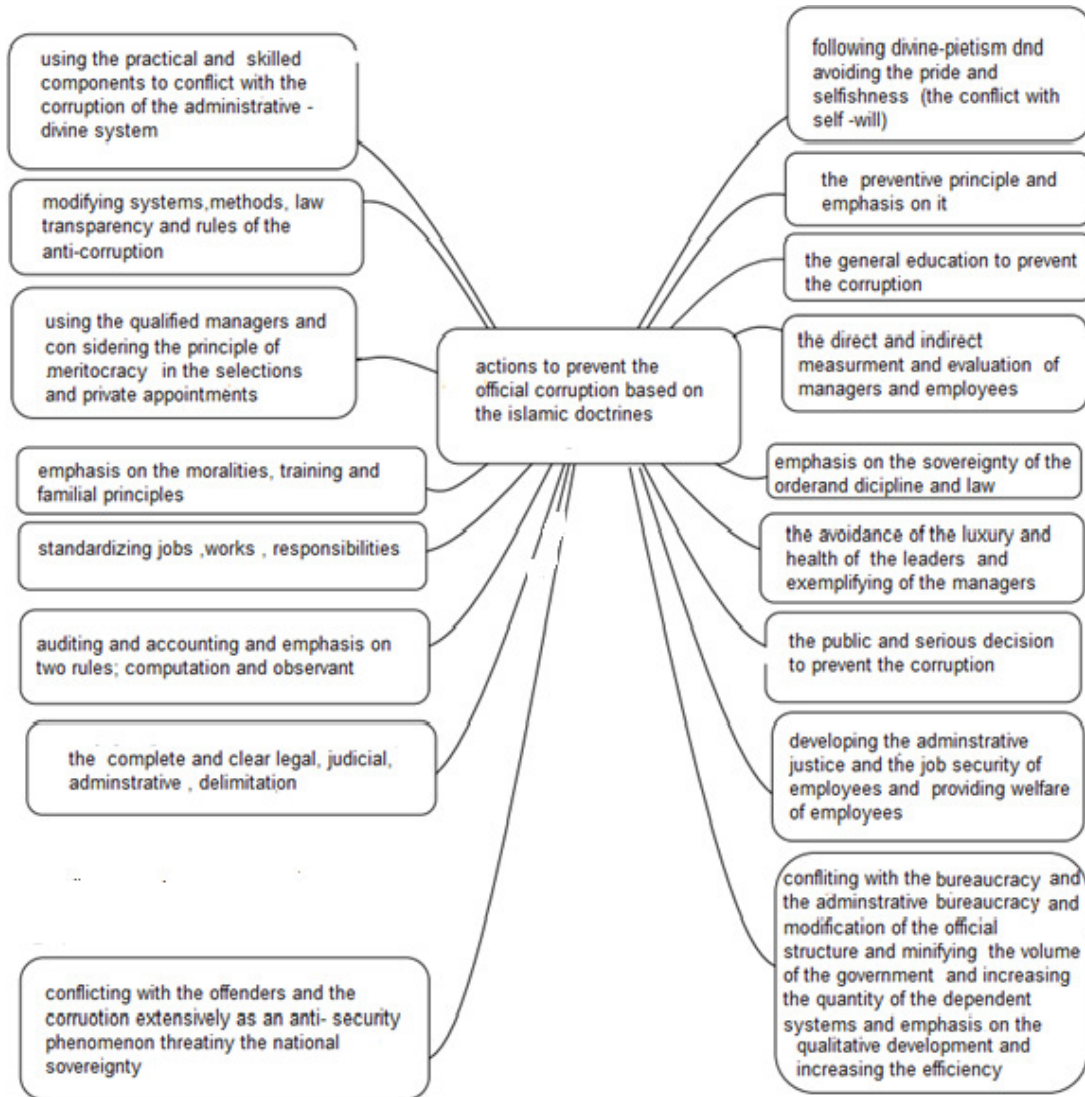
Chart 1. Necessary measures in order to deter corruption by relying on Islamic teachings

The anti-corruption models of the other countries are parallel and resemblance with the present model (the prohibitive model of the corruption based on Islamic doctrines) somewhat. In models that used by the international transparency organization, the prevention has proceeded with the conflict.

Table 10. Compare the experiences of other countries with the study

The experiences of the other countries	The domain of the investigati	The present study	The domain of the investigati
The emphasized programs		The emphasized programs	
The transparency of the politician The statesman's responses to the activity and responsibility The public participation in the form of the civil institutions The public mobilization to conflict with the corruption The existence of the media with structures of the publication ,TV, Radio to increase the public awareness The participation of the private department to evaluate and measure the corruption The dismissal of the inappropriate authorities Training and management of the anti-corruption organizations Forming the organizations and institutes of the anti-corruption Controlling authorities' and employees' the financial activities Persuading the society to create the civil organization of the anti-corruption Providing the data bank in relation with the corruption Controlling the managers' weakness to mobilize sources and facilities The effective control on the outside and inside of the organization the participations 'voice and participation the authorities' answer to their functions the punishing system for people who are involving the corruption	the conflict over the corruption and sometimes the prevention	Establishing the system of meritocracy in the selections and appointments The public control and supervision (the public feedback) The sufficient incomes to provide the employees' living Determining the employees' competence and rewarding The promotion of virtue and the prevention of vice Empowering the moral and religious values in the employees' the organizational and professional behaviors (conscious to work) The simple life and the avoidance of the culture of the aristocracy Empowering the employees' the religious faith and beliefs (deism) Having the general system of controlling and measuring Providing the job security for the employees. Venerating people and guarding their rights (the tact) Modifying the employees' and mangers' viewpoints to the position and responsibilities The Exaltation of the employees' and managers' the administrative moralities Managers with proficiency and assurance The mangers' and employees competence and ability according to their responsibilities Trusteeship to do the works and responsibilities Conducting the injustice among the employees Using people to manage in the governmental affairs(privatization) Transparency and answer to activities and responsibilities. Using the participatory management and the avoidance of self-determination The necessity of the revelation of the managers 'assets and incomes The prevention of gossiping and flattery Teaching and increasing the organizational knowledge Clearing the administrative rules and The formularization The decisive and same conflict over any discrimination Firing the ineffective managers Clearing and announcing the names of the instigators The employees' foresights The decisive conflict over the incorrect –special grant (rented) Conflict over monopolization and monopolism The correct control on the public complaints (direct and indirect) Conflict over the relation-oriented and favor to relatives Improving the public culture and enabling the civil society Considering the mangers' analysis and determination Consulting to decide and respect the others The mangers and employees' generalization The systematic approach to the official affairs	The exaltation of the prevention (the most important part in the present article) and conflict (treatment)

The present model has investigated a lot of factors influencing the corruption in the celestial way. The relation of the factors has been considered in the form of the exaltation, prevention, conflict (treatment) in the individual, organizational and social ranges. The models of the other countries and the model of our country meet the criterions introduced by the international transparency organization .They have investigated a part of the prevention mentioned in the present study (the prevention of the corruption based on Islamic doctrines). The model covers the individual, organizational and social domains in comparison with the present models. The models used in the contemporary period consider the anti-corruption more, and the prevention less, that is, they are used when the corruption has been occurred. The obtained model focuses on the exaltation and prevention and finds that the

prevention proceeds with the treatment and the conflict over the corruption is the final solving mechanism.

To obtain a safe and clear society without the corruption, the cheapest and best way is human's the internal health, refinement and responsibility. The governments and nations must invest in the cultural, spiritual ,moral , educative problems, the revival of consciousness, enforcement of the social discipline , orderliness , responsibility , pietism, impeccability, spirituality, morality, munificence , gentility and conflict with blackguardism , favoritism , opportunism, miserliness , carnality , mammon, and ambition . When a person, organization and nation overcome the frailty, social asthenia and social, training and cultural abnormalities, they have gained the best success.

In the governmental systems, the health people and obligors are employed and there is a continual control on the interaction with people, so justice is hopped to see in the society. Finally, people confide in the governmental system and help agents prohibit the corruption.

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