

Administrative and Financial Corruption in the Directorates (Health, Education, Social Development, Local Government) in Hebron Governorate: An Empirical Study.

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Abstract

This study dealt with the issue of administrative and financial corruption in public institutions, so this study aimed to clarify the concept of administrative and financial corruption in public institutions, the extent of its spread and its various types, as well as to know the reasons for the emergence of corruption in public institutions, and to identify the effects resulting from it and how it can be combated And reduce its spread.

The study relied on the descriptive approach, which is based on describing phenomena and facts and interpreting them in terms of the available information, and to achieve the purposes of the study, the researcher designed a questionnaire based on educational literature and previous studies, and then analyzed a number of interviews with several persons of officials.

The questionnaire included (59) paragraphs divided into four parts: The first part includes aspects of corruption. The second part includes the effects of corruption. The third part includes the causes of corruption. The fourth part includes combating corruption.

The questionnaire was presented to a number of arbitrators from different universities and different specializations and the amendment was according to the guidance of the arbitrators and test the validity and consistency of the questionnaire. (Education, Health, Social Development and Local Government) in the Hebron Governorate, which numbered 1,600 employees, and the questionnaire was emptied and analyzed through the Statistical Analysis Program (SPSS).

The study reached the following results:

The prevalence of financial and administrative corruption in public institutions to a moderate degree. The widespread manifestations of corruption were the lack of equal opportunities, the abuse of power by office holders and weak internal scrutiny.

The effects of corruption are generally large and are represented in the destabilization of moral values in society, the brain drain and the spread of hatred among members of society.

The reasons for the phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption in public institutions were high, represented by weak religious faith, weak oversight, and the absence of the independence of the judiciary, among others.

The fight against the phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption in public institutions in the Hebron Governorate is generally high, represented in the formation of specialized legal committees to fight corruption, improve the living conditions of individuals, and carry out a national campaign in partnership between official institutions and civil society to raise awareness of the risks of corruption and combat it.

The results indicated that there were no statistically significant differences on the extent of the phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption from the viewpoint of workers in public institutions in the Hebron governorate, according to the sex variables and the educational qualification. While it was found that there are statistically significant differences according to the variables: age, years of service, job title and the ministry.

Based on the findings of the thesis, the researcher recommends the following:

- Strengthening and strengthening religious faith and strengthening the moral system among workers, by inculcating the values of the true Islamic religion by holding private lectures on the topic of ethics and religion.
- Adopting the principle of integrity and transparency in appointments or placement for external courses, salaries and allowances.
- Rebuilding the Palestinian system on sound foundations, including institutional building Depends on efficiency, honesty and sufficiency.
- Setting a clear national plan for the process of reforming the existing cases of corruption, so that the reform process has a common vision among several parties in which the objectives, means and timetable for implementation are clarified with a continuous review and evaluation of what has been accomplished at this stage.
- Determining the difficulties facing the process of facing corruption in the various sectors and making plans to avoid them in the future.