Identify and Rank the Factors Influencing Corruption and Designing Preventive Model Corruption Relying on Islamic Teachings (Nahj al-Balagha)

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Abstract
The purpose of this research is to identify and rank the factors influencing corruption and corruption deterrence model relying on the teachings of the Nahj al-Balagha. The research method used in mixed (qualitative-quantitative) of exploration. The qualitative methodology of qualitative content analysis methodology was used in religious teachings. In the quantitative analysis of hierarchical ranking of issues was discussed. The population of the book Nahj al-Balagha. To determine the sample size, sampling was targeted. The sample consisted of 30 specialists and experts were selected Seminary. Method of determining the themes and sub-themes using qualitative interviews with expert's seminary and the book Nahj al-Balagha. Based on content analysis of 402 sub-themes to observing the semantics of the three levels of excellence, prevention and exposure (treatment) were extracted. Frequency sub-themes of excellence (% 17.7), prevention (%73.8) and exposure (% 8.5), respectively. According to overlap, themes and sub-themes tabloid was 40 and finally into 7 (Main Theme) were classified. The main sub-themes and determined using pairwise comparison matrix and hierarchical analysis technique was ranked AHP. Rating factors as levels of excellence, prevention and exposure (treatment) and the theme of moral and spiritual qualities (0.365), evaluating and controlling mechanisms (0.270), Companionship with people (0.134), selective-professional mechanisms (0.081), avoidance of the avarice (0.063), structural mechanism (0.060), and solving mechanisms (0.027). Finally the main topics was identified and ranked model was designed to deter corruption.
Keywords: design model, corruption, excellence, prevention, exposure.

Introduction
Corruption is the problem that plagued the agencies and organizations in all ages and many scientists and thinkers thought political core had formed. Corruption is a common form of corruption that is rolled on the borders of time and space. This feature not belong to a particular time and is not related to a particular community.

Corruption is a form of social deviation, and the division deviations of the deviations are white-collar organization (Sutherland, 1949). In general, refers to behavior that the person to achieve their private interests and achieve greater prosperity or a better position; Outside the framework of the official duties of a public role acts (Scott, 1972). Any misuse of public resources for personal gain are known (Mbaku, 2008). In another definition corruption in government offices known as deviations from official duties, which aims to eventually achieve personal well-being is because of self-worship (Alatza's, 2006). Although there is corruption in most societies, on the other can say that the result of specific cultural and social conditions. (Khulida et al, 2015).

Corruption among "white collar crime", including social deviations and one of the items considered breaking the norm. Social concept of behavioral deviations can be taken into account in a way that is incompatible with the expectations of the society and most people find it unacceptable and wrong (Moreno, 2005).

As a result, corruption is violated. These things may be a matter of principle, procedure or practice is moral or legal or administrative regulations. Although many different definitions of corruption presented, but the common denominator in all these definitions is that in a corrupt environment, social, economic and political citizens will be ignored Or the inalienable right of individual or group easily overwhelm or unjustly or other entrusted. In addition, the inclusion of corruption is more concerned government agencies (Farajpour, 2002).

According to the educational workshop "Integration government in Asia" Corruption is a decision that led to the number of people affected by the negative consequences of the act or decision of a number of people have become more positive results (Farajpour, 2002).

In fact, corruption is a phenomenon twin states. Since the human activities took the form of an integrated and organized since corruption has emerged as an integral part of the organization. So can an organization be considered corruption an unwanted child that as a result of various interactions within the organization as well as

the proper interaction between organization and its environment has been created (Madanchian, 2003).

Corruption is part of the issues that organizations inevitably experience it in their lifetime. These issues, which mainly refers to deviations outside the organization has its roots in the work of the organizations affected. These problems as challenges facing the managers are always considered to be due to lack of control over their formation reasons, of course, they are also very difficult to control. For example, corruption is to a considerable extent affected by this economic systems, social, cultural and political; The corruption directly on the efficiency of the administrative system, the legitimacy of the political system and cultural system and social utility have abnormal effects. This interaction leads to a vicious circle of downward spiral which finally lead to the decline of society; the phenomenon of corruption must be rooted in their various fields (Hersey and Blanchard, translation Qasim Kabiri, 2003).

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. 2013).

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).

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 15 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).

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).

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).

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 absence of an independent anti-corruption model with emphasis on Islamic teachings (Nahj al-Balagha) to deterrence (prevention and treatment) seems obvious. An intelligent management to combat corruption is necessary because the only encounter and action, not enough prevention is necessary. Before the spread of corruption, should be prevented.

Methodology

The research method employed to mix "qualitative-quantitative" is exploratory. In the qualitative of the methodology of qualitative content analysis was used in religious teachings. The population is the book Nahj al-Balagha. To determine the sample size, sampling was targeted. The sample consisted of 30 professionals and experts in seminary (for those who are in the discretion (Experts) as religious have achieved and the ability to elicit the religious sciences are) that during the meetings and roundtables method Delphi (3 sessions), with fellow researcher have had. Criteria for the selection of the number of theoretical saturation was studied targets so that interviews with experts were somewhat similar and leads to duplication of responses and interviews and there is no new data in them.

Sources used to compile content, including content analysis of semi-structured interviews with and seminary specialists and experts and the book Nahj al-Balagha that were used at the same time. At first the help content analysis (software MAXQDA) in themes (subjects) were extracted from the book Nahj al-Balagha. At this point several times the data was carefully reviewed from various perspectives on them. Because this process and its results, the research infrastructure have therefore demanded more focus. Because of the importance of these themes in the process of preventing corruption model, multiple browsing data, and identify and explore opportunities to provide effective indicators. After the initial access to the themes and sub-themes, to increase the reliability of research and accountability for the pursuit of research goals, Examples of themes were extracted in the hands of a few experts seminary. The response of Experts indicated that he believed that more features can be assigned to the key points mentioned. Hence once again the key points and themes carefully checked and added another in the primary themes. In addition, interviews with experts and seminary experts in themes extracted sub-themes were added to their number reached to 402 themes. With Delphi meetings with seminary experts and also overlaps number of themes according to the principle of sharing phenomenon and the meaning of words (semantics) Izutsu and constant comparison, in the 40 subjects were summarized.

The tabloid on 3 levels and 7 main themes (theme) of Excellence (moral and spiritual qualities), Treatment (mechanisms solver) and prevention (evaluating and controlling mechanisms, Companionship with people, selective-professional mechanisms, avoidance of the avarice, structural mechanism) were classified. Themes tabloid and the main axis of the matrix paired comparisons of the three levels of excellence part, prevention and exposure (treatment) and using the analytic hierarchy AHP, and utilizes experts seminary rankings, and then the deterrence of corruption by relying on Islamic teachings were designed.

Findings

The number of themes extracted from the resources used (book Nahj al-Balagha and interviews with experts and seminary experts) content was 402. Frequency sub-themes of excellence (%17.7), prevention (%73.8) and exposure (%8.5), respectively. Next utilizes valuable feedback with constant comparative seminary experts in terms of content and existing overlapping of themes found in 40 themed tabloid. Then the contents were classified into 7 main tabloid. The results of the three-level content analysis in Table 1.

Table 1. Categories excellence themes of prevention and exposure, based on content analysis derived from the teachings of Nahj al-Balagha.

No.	Detailed themes	Themed tabloid	Theme (main axis)
Themes of excellence			
1	20	Having piety and godliness	moral and spiritual qualities
2	27	avoidance of Self pride	
3	14	regard to the moral spiritual human resources	
4	10	Staff deliver perfection	
Themes exposure (treatment)			
1	5	Disclose the identity of the corrupt and Take back the property embezzled	solving mechanisms
2	7	Removal of inefficient officials	
3	6	Spanking equally and without discrimination and with the speed of the perpetrators of corruption	
4	3	Punish Wrongdoer individuals	
5	13	Enjoining good and forbidding wrong	
Themes of prevention			
1	9	comprehensive system of evaluating employee performance	evaluating and controlling mechanisms
2	5	Comprehensive system monitoring (General and component)	
3	5	Monitoring and control of individual complaints	
4	7	Improve public culture monitoring Managers performance	
5	11	Justice and equality	
6	27	Self-esteem and optimism to keep people towards them	Companionship with people
7	4	Engaging people's participation in government	
8	15	Consult with righteous elite and respect other people's minds	
9	15	Contact meritocracy system in elections	selective-professional mechanisms
10	14	Contact meritocracy system in appointments	
11	14	Prospective and foresight	
12	8	Holistic	
13	5	Having the Commitment and expertise	
14	6	Being honest and confidant	
15	6	Being creative and innovative	
16	9	Simplicity and avoidance of luxury	
17	10	Transparency of laws and administrative regulations and task oriented	structural mechanisms
18	8	Providing welfare and livelihood of employees	
19	3	Determine eligibility and rewards	
20	12	Having the authority commensurate with responsibility	
21	4	Accountability and a commitment to the activities and responsibilities	
22	21	Reforming attitude toward authority	
23	16	Having a systematic approach to matters	
24	2	Security of employment	
25	9	Having Discipline	
26	12	Having work ethic	
27	5	Training and continuous improvement of organizational knowledge. (knowledge and awareness)	
28	9	Abstaining from monopolists and monopoly	avoidance of the avarice
29	12	Rejection of the gossip and flattery	
30	3	Avoid special points	
31	7	Avoiding favoritism	

It should be noted that the entire process has been conducted with the use of experts and seminary proficients. The chart 1 is in the form of thematic analysis.in chart 1 the letter "e" stands for excellence, the letter 'p' stands for prevention and the letter "t" stands for treatment (exposure) is.

Chart 1. Overall process of content analysis
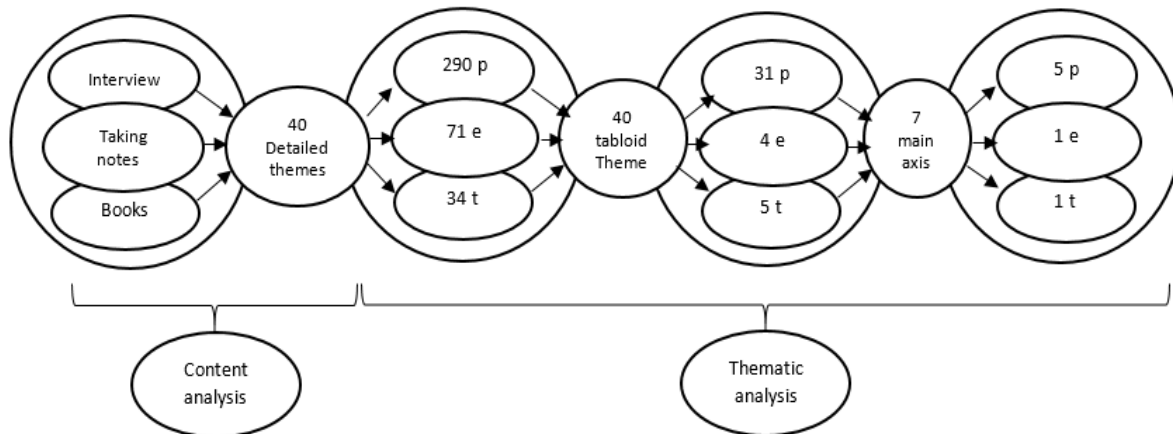
Data from content analysis based on Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) was ranked.

The main axis include:
- Moral and spiritual qualities;
- Solving mechanisms;
- Evaluating and controlling mechanisms;
- Companionship with people;
- Selective-professional mechanisms;
- Structural mechanisms;
- Avoidance of the avarice.

Each of the main axes of the contents is made. The main axes and relevant content in Table 2. The main axes and themes of the study (Table 2) has been named as a numeric index to easily track the flow of research and study. In this study, to determine the weight of options and parameters of the model of hierarchical analysis (AHP) is used.

Table 2. The main axis and themes tabloid each axis in deterring corruption

Symbol	main axis	Themed tabloid	Symbol
C1	moral and spiritual qualities	Having piety and godliness	S11
		avoidance of Self pride	S12
		regard to the moral spiritual human resources	S13
		Staff deliver perfection	S14
C2	solving mechanisms	Disclose the identity of the corrupt and Take back the property embezzled	S21
		Removal of inefficient officials	S22
		Spanking equally and without discrimination and with the speed of the perpetrators of corruption	S23
		Punish Wrongdoer individuals	S24
		Enjoining good and forbidding wrong	S25
C3	evaluating and controlling mechanisms	comprehensive system of evaluating employee performance	S31
		Comprehensive system monitoring (General and component)	S32
		Monitoring and control of individual complaints	S33
		Improve public culture monitoring Managers performance	S34
		Justice and equality	S35
C4	Companionship with people	Self-esteem and optimism to keep people towards them	S41
		Engaging people's participation in government	S42
		Consult with righteous elite and respect other people's minds	S43
C5	selective-professional mechanisms	Contact meritocracy system in elections	S51
		Contact meritocracy system in appointments	S52
		Prospective and foresight	S53
		Holistic	S54
		Having the Commitment and expertise	S55
		Being honest and confidant	S56
		Being creative and innovative	S57
		Simplicity and avoidance of luxury	S58

Symbol	main axis	Themed tabloid	Symbol
C6	avoidance of the avarice	Abstaining from monopolists and monopoly	S61
		Rejection of the gossip and flattery	S62
		Avoid special points	S63
		Avoiding favoritism	S64
C7	structural mechanisms	Transparency of laws and administrative regulations and task oriented	S71
		Providing welfare and livelihood of employees	S72
		Determine eligibility and rewards	S73
		Having the authority commensurate with responsibility	S74
		Accountability and a commitment to the activities and responsibilities	S75
		Reforming attitude toward authority	S76
		Having a systematic approach to matters	S77
		Security of employment	S78
		Having Discipline	S79
		Having work ethic	S710
		Training and continuous improvement of organizational knowledge. (knowledge and awareness)	S711

For hierarchical analysis of the main axes are based on the objective of pair-wise comparison. In this way all the elements of each cluster should be mutually compared. If there is a cluster "n" element $\frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ will be compared. Because there are so many comparisons made seven major axis is equal to:

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} = \frac{7(7-1)}{2} = 21$$

So 21 pair-wise comparison of expert opinion was carried out using techniques geometric mean aggregation of expert opinion is sent. Paired comparison matrix derived from the aggregation of expert opinion is presented in Table 3. In order to rank the main axis and sub-themes of the views of 30 experts was used.

Table 3. The main axes of the matrix pair-wise comparison

axis affecting the deterrence of corruption	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
moral and spiritual qualities	1	4.521	1.786	5.011	4.930	5.134	4.005
solving mechanisms		1	0.190	0.188	0.162	0.155	0.223
evaluating and controlling mechanisms			1	2.00	5.036	3.652	4.633
Companionship with people				1	3.422	1.345	1.500
selective-professional mechanisms					1	4.440	1.649
avoidance of the avarice						1	1.734
structural mechanisms							1

The next step is calculating the geometric mean of each row to determine the weight of the main axes:

$$\pi_1 = \sqrt[7]{1 \times 4.521 \times 1.786 \times 5.011 \times 4.930 \times 5.134 \times 4.005} = 3.282$$

Similarly, the geometric mean is calculated other rows.

$$\pi_{r2} = 0.239$$
$$\pi_{r3} = 2.431$$
$$\pi_{r4} = 1.204$$
$$\pi_{r5} = 0.732$$
$$\pi_{r6} = 0.569$$
$$\pi_{r7} = 0.535$$

Then the sum of all rows geometric mean is calculated.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m} \pi_i = 2.784 + 2.333 + 1.886 + 0.747 + 0.560 + 0.452 + 0.432 = 8.992$$

By dividing the geometric mean geometric rows, each row on the total average amount of normal weight is achieved, which is also called a special vector. Summary results are given in Table 4:

Table 4 main axes priority

axis affecting the deterrence of corruption	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	geometric mean	special vector
moral and spiritual qualities	1	4.521	1.786	5.011	4.930	5.134	4.005	3.282	0.365
solving mechanisms	0.221	1	0.190	0.188	0.162	0.155	0.223	0.239	0.027
evaluating and controlling mechanisms	0.560	5.263	1	2.00	5.036	3.652	4.633	2.431	0.270
Companionship with people	0.200	5.319	0.500	1	3.422	1.345	1.500	1.204	0.134
selective-professional mechanisms	0.203	1.31	0.199	0.292	1	4.440	1.649	0.732	0.081
avoidance of the avarice	0.195	1.243	0.274	0.743	0.225	1	1.734	0.569	0.063
structural mechanisms	0.250	1	0.216	0.667	0.606	0.577	1	0.535	0.060

Based on the data in Table 4, Special vector obtained among the main axis discussed themes of moral and spiritual qualities of the excellence part of normal weight (0.365) of the highest priority. Between the axes of the main themes of the evaluating and controlling mechanisms to prevent normal weight (0.270) in second priority. Companionship with people of the third priority is preventing normal weight (0.134). The results from the axis of avoidance of the avarice at the level of the fifth priority is preventing normal weight (0.063). The main axis of the structural mechanisms of prevention of normal weight (0.060) in the sixth priority. Among the main axis discussed centered solving mechanisms in the exposure (treatment) of normal weight (027/0 is the seventh priority. So the moral and spiritual qualities of the most important and least important factor in solving mechanisms deter corruption were identified based on the teachings of Islam.

Comparisons inconsistency rate is obtained (0.08) that is smaller than (0.1). So comparisons can be made to be trusted.

The final priority of the main axes and themes related to each axis was calculated. A comparison of sub-themes related to their research and weights W2 forms the matrix. Just AHP technique to determine the final priority themes based on the weight of the content of each subject (W2) in weight main axes (W1) to be multiplied. Having the weight of each of the main axes (W1) and sub-themes (W2) is calculated as the weight of each of the themes. For the calculation of Expert Choice software was used. The results of calculation and the weights of the themes listed in Table 5:

Table 5. AHP technique to determine the final priority themes

main axis	weight	Themed tabloid	Initial weight	final weight
moral and spiritual qualities	0.365	Having piety and godliness	0.551	0.201
		avoidance of Self pride	0.244	0.089
		regard to the moral spiritual human resources	0.121	0.044
		Staff deliver perfection	0.084	0.031
solving mechanisms	0.027	Disclose the identity of the corrupt and Take back the property embezzled	0.417	0.011
		Removal of inefficient officials	0.322	0.009
		Spanking equally and without discrimination and with the speed of the perpetrators of corruption	0.133	0.004
		Punish Wrongdoer individuals	0.068	0.002
		Enjoining good and forbidding wrong	0.060	0.002
evaluating and controlling mechanisms	0.270	comprehensive system of evaluating employee performance	0.460	0.124
		Comprehensive system monitoring (General and component)	0.241	0.065
		Monitoring and control of individual complaints	0.148	0.040
		Improve public culture monitoring Managers performance	0.113	0.031
		Justice and equality	0.038	0.010
Companionship with people	0.134	Self-esteem and optimism to keep people towards them	0.694	0.093
		Engaging people's participation in government	0.186	0.025
		Consult with righteous elite and respect other people's minds	0.120	0.016

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main axis	weight	Themed tabloid	Initial weight	final weight
selective-professional mechanisms	0.081	Contact meritocracy system in elections	0.362	0.029
		Contact meritocracy system in appointments	0.210	0.017
		Prospective and foresight	0.127	0.010
		Holistic	0.121	0.010
		Having the Commitment and expertise	0.096	0.008
		Being honest and confidant	0.032	0.003
		Being creative and innovative	0.031	0.003
		Simplicity and avoidance of luxury	0.021	0.002
avoidance of the avarice	0.063	Abstaining from monopolists and monopoly	0.534	0.034
		Rejection of the gossip and flattery	0.314	0.020
		Avoid special points	0.089	0.006
		Avoiding favoritism	0.063	0.004
structural mechanisms	0.060	Transparency of laws and administrative regulations and task oriented	0.215	0.013
		Providing welfare and livelihood of employees	0.180	0.011
		Determine eligibility and rewards	0.170	0.010
		Having the authority commensurate with responsibility	0.117	0.007
		Accountability and a commitment to the activities and responsibilities	0.087	0.005
		Reforming attitude toward authority	0.070	0.004
		Having a systematic approach to matters	0.044	0.003
		Security of employment	0.045	0.003
		Having Discipline	0.027	0.002
		Having work ethic	0.024	0.001
		Training and continuous improvement of organizational knowledge. (knowledge and awareness)	0.022	0.001

The model is designed to deter corruption:

The research model designed to help content analysis to identify major themes and axes (themes) and the main axes were also ranked. The main elements of the model include the main themes of content analysis (moral and spiritual qualities and evaluating and controlling mechanisms, Companionship with people, selective-professional mechanisms, avoidance of the avarice, structural mechanisms and solving mechanisms) derived from concepts derived from Nahj al-Balagha, interviews and Utilization the views of professionals and experts in the seminary. With regard to content main axes (themes) the extent of the area covered by the themes and personal behavior, and socio-cultural organization to be included.
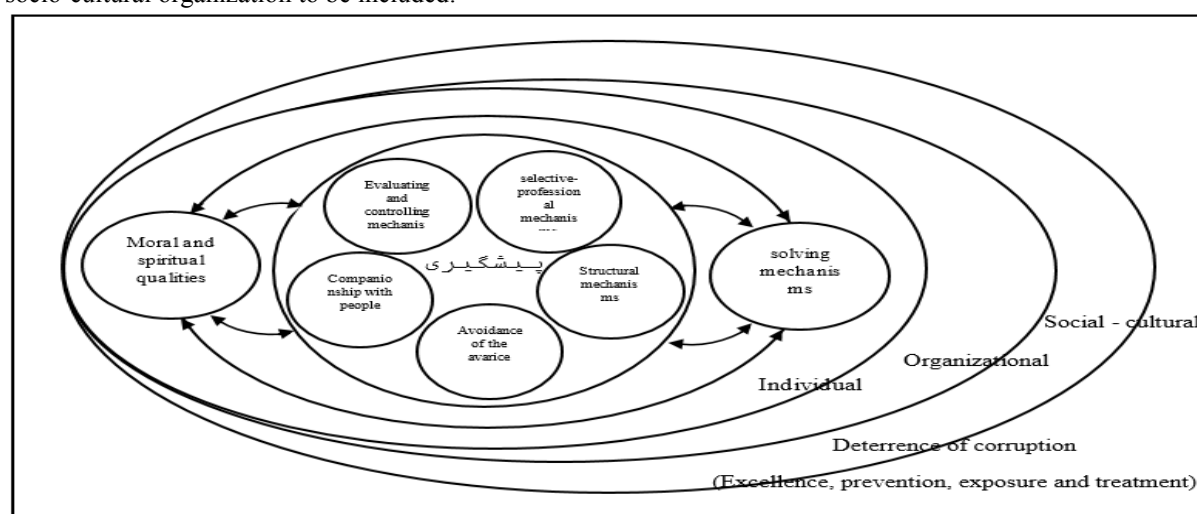

Figure 1. Model deterrence of corruption by relying on the teachings of Nahj al-Balagha.

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According Figure 1. The virtues of moral excellence, prevention and treatment, bilateral relations are close together. In most cases each in the form of individual behavior, organizational and socio-cultural coverage. Teachings excellence, dissolved and liquidated direct bilateral relationship with deterrence of corruption (prevention and treatment) are. So that all these doctrines at different levels are more consideration and attention will be drawn to the deterrence of corruption. This relationship between the reverse is true in other words, the areas of corruption is lower (preventing) the growth behavior of elite and dissolving of staff at different levels of the individual (moral and spiritual qualities, avoidance of the avarice), organization (structural mechanisms, evaluating and controlling mechanisms and selective-professional mechanisms) and social (Companionship with people) will result. It should be noted that the expression of different levels overlap with each other. And mentioned each of the axes at different levels just as the importance of the issue raised in that level.

Model validation was performed by specialists and experts in the seminary was approved.

Table 6. Model Validation deter corruption

Validation	corresponding test	Survey techniques
Internal validity	Reliability	Trinity (data, review and methods) Detailed information Worldview and theoretical orientation of the researcher
External validity	Portability	Rich descriptions of data Intermediate analysis Use the special procedures of the coding and analysis
Validity	approval	Data analysis, findings

Conclusion

Different factors in the development of corruption, its nature is complex as a result of many government programs designed to combat corruption have failed. The experience gained from the implementation of these programs shows that to eliminate or reduce this phenomenon in the country's administrative system, requires programs whose effect on the general culture of society and its dimensions such as Islamic teachings (as a phenomenon that directly culture, society is affected), prevention of corruption target. In fact, according to the ideas derived from Nahj al-Balagha, almost 80% of the subjects, the issue of prevention and prior to exposure to believe that, as in the medical world is emphasized that prevention is better than Treatment and this way lower costs and faster we can reach the goal. The teachings of Nahj al-Balagha, functions and can produce varied behavioral patterns favorable to employees, to control their behavior, The importance of the teachings of Nahj al-Balagha, in shaping the behavior of civil servants and inculcate in their internal commitment to the extent that Imam Ali (AS) to set the name of the Rules of governance.

According to data from the Analytical Hierarchy Process AHP, moral and spiritual qualities, has a special place in the rank and deterrence of corruption. One of the main themes of excellence of Having piety and godliness can be cited. Hence those who have a high level of virtue and moral virtues are adorned, never pollute your backend with committing corruption. Due to the excellence of human resources also creates enterprise-level commitment and excellence in the organization and the creation of necessary conditions to prevent corruption and the underlying growth and development organization. The growth and development of moral and spiritual qualities and intellectual staff to increase the spirit of frugality, moderation, humility, lack of blame, forgiveness and charity, of betrayal, avoiding waste and anger, loyalty, employee participation and honoring customers and forming ideal society free from corruption. It is possible to achieve in the long term, the excellence of the long-term strategy of deterrence of corruption placed.

Prevention level after level of moral and spiritual qualities that ideal, of particular importance, showing addressing practical Nahj al-Balagha statements in this basin. Because of achieving an ideal society free of any corruption will take time, pursuing the goal of deterrence of corruption in earnest in the field of prevention is preferable. The extent to which the deterrence of corruption in the practice of Islamic teachings and especially Nahj al-Balagha, a major contribution is allocated.

Of all governments, no government, such as the rule of Imam Ali (AS) on the sensitivity and accuracy of their brokers not to spend. And often the most practical teachings, prevention of corruption have put the spotlight on himself. The following measures of prevention, evaluating and controlling mechanisms is of utmost priority. Comprehensive system of evaluating and controlling in addition to monitoring and evaluation of the major and minor by the managers of employee performance, to monitor and control people having (overt and covert) special attention. Public scrutiny that is under enjoining good and forbidding wrong, institutionalizing the participation of the people in the implementation and monitoring of programs for the prevention of corruption. Thereby increasing public awareness and effectiveness of the measures in this field. Public scrutiny is necessary to improve surveillance cultures were reports of biased or not flattery. Prestige comprehensive system of monitoring and evaluation in the prevention of corruption is more sensitive to equity and fairness between employees. To the extent that Imam Ali (AS) his motive to accept the government, establish justice, security and defense of the

oppressed and the oppressed and confronting oppressors and tyrants and fair division of public funds among Muslims and create the necessary fields for dynamic growth dignity and honor of Islam.

Sensitive areas to deter corruption prevention will be doubled when the topic is of Companionship with people. The criteria include respect for the people and optimism towards them, and the participation of people in governance and in consultation with the righteous elite and respect other people's minds. In a general sense Companionship with people can be with people, to the people of servant of the people, trustee of the people, dealing with people, with people's participation. People in this study is meant to include the general public.

Sub-themes selective-professional mechanisms given that the essential elements in the formation of health administrative organization are among the factors contributing to the prevention of corruption were ranked. The most important of these issues can be considered in establishing a system of meritocracy in the selection and appointment. If the human resource requirements of merit and selection of the fittest factors with respect to the future, simplicity, integrity and a commitment and expertise be guaranteed health organization. Not having any background factors that cause corruption in staff. Hence the need for meritocracy is considered one of the main criteria of the organization. Avoidance of the avarice the main axis was fourth. Giving away property agent, including treasury, as well as relatives and family responsibilities, granting special privileges to a close on transactions and monopolists and the monopoly.

Impact-driven structural mechanisms in the prevention of corruption is significant. The importance of each of the sub-themes included in this axis is proven and reliable. For example, the needs of people living in the deterrence of corruption is of such importance that its influence is obvious. The reason can be found in improving the living standards of the population that consequently the cost of living increases, as the cost of living or in accordance with the rights and benefits of government employees did not add that this is a predisposing factor for corruption. The content structure can be transparent laws and administrative regulations and task oriented, modify their attitudes of responsibility, given the merit and rewards system approach of having affairs, security of employment, discipline of work, having a conscience, continuous improvement of organizational knowledge.

Studied the levels, of exposure (treatment) is the least important in deterring corruption and was in third place. Within this section in order to deter further corruption of punishment, reprimand and Fines are. Given that these measures are applied after the occurrence of corruption have the least importance in deterring corruption, In this regard, the strategies are short and fast. In other words, the inability to control and deterrence of corruption in most countries are now addressing the issue of indiscriminate fighting and dealing with corruption.

Given the above passage from the perspective of the Nahj al-Balagha, one of the strategies for healthy office environment, restoring morality in it. Ethics in the organization, effective communication creates and contributes to organizational productivity and employee job satisfaction, and ultimately, empower and development organization. Behavior of individuals are influenced by their beliefs and values shaped to correct their behavior and health of administrative system in the first step should be the attitudes and religious beliefs, including godliness Hereafter, responsibility, honesty, and trust in them should be strengthened. Considering the role of human resources on organizational health, it is necessary first of all to reform salary and material needs of staff living provided; Secondly, the fields of internal and spiritual progress of Pedagogical programs provide staff. By applying a fair procedure in the distribution of wages and interpersonal relations and respect for employees, Can be provided to improve the work ethic. Therefore, the selection and assignment of administrative entities have competence for taking them, must be met.

In any case, the public needs to evolve and develop culture and moral values actually be replaced abnormalities. And the reform of administrative structures and legal control system efficiency has been dominated by corrupt office is no negligible fight.

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