

Studying the Effective Factors on the Emerging and Spread of Administrative Corruption and Controlling Methods of this Phenomenon in the Youth and Sports Administration of Mazandaran Province

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Abstract

Several factors led to the emergence and spread of corruption in sports and such factors are ways to reduce corruption can be predicted. Overall goal of this research study, contributing factors and develop methods to control corruption in this phenomenon is the Mazandaran province of Youth and Sports Administrations. Study, descriptive study that was conducted field method. Population research, Youth and Sports Administration of all employees in Mazandaran province (160 cases) of whom 113 were randomly assigned based on the table and Morgan were selected as sample. Questionnaire for corruption Hosseini (1380) was used. Content validity was confirmed by the teachers and questionnaire reliability coefficient ($\alpha = 0/75$) was obtained. Results for the statistical analysis methods, including descriptive and inferential methods, binomial test, Friedman, U mann Whitney and Kruskal Wallis were used. The results showed that characteristics of economic, cultural, organizational, individual employees and the quantity and quality laws in the occurrence and spread of corruption and control methods in reducing corruption in the province of Youth and Sports Administration are involved. The cultural status of employees in the incidence and spread of corruption and the highest quantity and quality of the weakest laws has earned the rating.

Keywords: corruption, control, Youth and Sports Administration

1. Introduction

Corruption is an old event that has been governments besetting and the concern of many scholars and thinkers. The first theoretical studies on corruption were discussed in 1960 and examples of its implementation and reducing corruption began after 1990 (17). Published statistics by Corruption Perception Index shows that Iran in terms of administrative health and corruption in 2005 ranked 93 from 159 countries and ranked 105 from 163 countries in 2006 and ranked 168 from 180 countries, that shows Iran located in the final levels of administrative and financial corruption ranking in the world (10). Many factors lead to administrative corruption, especially in developing countries, they can be mentioned economic, cultural, personal, organizational and administrative regulations among the corruption reasons (17).

Effective factors on the spread of corruption, in administrative system, in term of cultural aspect are: lack of Work conscious and social discipline and people unawareness about administrative rules and regulations and strong family and tribal ties (6). Ineffectiveness and weakness of legal system and weakness of knowledge and specialty among the managers are parts of organizational characteristic of the administrative corruption (6). A weak legal system can be a source of corruption of quantity and quality rules (10). Personal reasons for the emergence of corruption including layoff spirit, lack of matching the received payment with cost of living personal problems the cost of living and personal problems (5). The considerable point in the fight against corruption is that corruption cannot be eliminated but can be reduced (6).

Perhaps the best way to curb the prevalence of corruption is the identification of its causes and considers controlling and monitoring strategies (4). The first recorded cases of corruption in sport turn to the first periods of Olympic in which Greek athlete Apolos, in the field of wrist up, bribe to three competitor in Olympic Games several years before Christ (16), Gursi in 2009, stated that corruption in the sport is any unethical and illegal movement in order to advance the material goals (7). Gursi in 2009, provide are three methods to control corruption in sport, build databases about corruption in sport, more spread of corruption understanding and typology of corruption, analysis corruption in sports (13).

Investigation of previous studies had been done in the country show that rarely research is done on the subject of the present study. Berkechiyan (1998) by study the relationship between corruption in the public sector with wages and earnings, showed that if we selected civil servants in a correct way and then direct them in

the right way, so we'll get rid of corruption in the offices. Khodadad Hosseini (2001) in a research entitled "studying the administrative corruption and its controlling methods" showed that economical features of workers have the strongest and the quality of rules and regulation have the weakest relationship with corruption (4). Naderian (1384) in his article states that long time ago, there were rules for sports Administrations and how to manage them, in the current situation, most of them are wrong and old and do not have efficiency. Safari (2008) in their study showed that the economic situation of the employees is the first place and individual characteristics are the last place in the emerging and spread of corruption ranking, in the Physical Education Organization (8).

Rasoli (2009) in a study titled "Administrative Corruption in Educational System" showed that economical conditions of employees have the most effect and rules and regulations have less effect on the emergence and spread of corruption (4). Mining (2002) in his study showed, lack of transparency in the financial regulation and the weakness of the punishment are the most important economical factors cause to corruption in sports and increase and intensification of financial penalty and encourage are the most effective methods to control corruption in the world sports (15). Liiv (2004) showed that the dominant ethic in a social, religious commitment of people, low income and high inflation were the most important factors that increased the level of corruption in governmental organizations (14).

Baldson (2007) showed that basketball players who commit corruption are players because of the lower revenues at the end of season, they do not have good economical condition (12). Gorse (2009) in an article, considered competition of the United States Winter Olympics in 2002 and in that competition, he stated three types of corruption among the athletes, managers and administrators; doping, collusion, modifying scores and the results manipulating of the competition (13). As a result, the fight against corruption is a necessity in all organizations and agencies such as the administration of youth and sports. Base on this, the purpose of current research is studying the effective factors of spread and emerging of administrative corruption and methods to control this phenomenon in the youth and sports administrations in Mazandaran Province that cause to arise main questions for this purpose: 1) Do the economical, cultural and organizational features, qualitative and quantitative rules and individual characteristics separately, have an effect on the emerging and spread of administrative corruption in the youth and sports Administration of Mazandaran province? 2) - Do the controlling methods have an effect on reduction of administrative corruption in the youth and sports Administrations of Mazandaran province? 3. Is there a significant relationship between the views of different groups of men and women, work experience, monthly income, educational level of employees?

2. Methodology of the research

This research is descriptive and a kind of survey research and its implementation approach is field method that had been consider effective factors on the emerging and spread of administrative corruption and its controlling methods in the youth and sports Administration of Mazandaran province.

A. Statistical population and sample

The study statistical population consisted of male and female employees in the youth and sports administrations of Mazandaran province in 2011, including 18 offices that have 160 employees in total. To determine the size of the sample based on the number of male and female employees in the youth and sports administrative in Mazandaran province and in accordance with the objectives of the research, the Morgan's proposed table was used. According to Morgan's table 113 individual samples was obtained randomly.

B. Research instruments:

Questionnaire "personal information" consists of questions about age, gender, level of education, field of study, work experience, marital status, employment status, field of work, amount of monthly income, city of work and being native that including 11 items. Questionnaire of "administrative corruption" adapted from Khodadad Hoseyni Ph.D's paper (2011)(2). So that it has five components, [each one 4 items], a) cultural factors b) economical factors c) organizational factors d) the quantity and quality of laws and e) individual factors. The validity of the used instruments (questionnaire) regarding to content and form, 15 experts ideas in sports management was used and confirmed the validity of designed questions. Stability of instruments calculated through Cronbach's alpha coefficient that was obtained 0.94 for questionnaire administrative corruption and controlling methods.

C. Statistical method

In order to the statistical analysis of the data, descriptive and inferential statistics were used. Findings analyses were presented by frequency distribution tables and graphs. Then, in order to conceptual analyses of the findings in this research, non-parametric binomial test, Friedman test, U Mann-Whitney test and Kruskal- wallis test about the level of corruption was used.

3. Research Findings

According to table 1, for the six first assumptions, it was proved that the significant level is 0.01, the amount of test observation are more than test probability that the null hypothesis is rejected and contrary to the hypothesis

is approved. Therefore, economical, cultural, organizational, features, quality and quantity of law, individual features of employees play a role in emerging and spread of administrative corruption and controlling methods of corruption reducing.

Table 1: Statistic information related to 1 to 6 hypotheses of effective factors in emerging and development of administrative corruption and its controlling methods in of Youth and Sports Administration of Mazandaran province

hypothesis	Predict variables	Variable criteria	ratio	numbers	The observed ratio	Test ratio	Significant level	Test result
Hypothesis 1	Economic characteristics of employees	The emerging and spread of administrative corruption	$x \leq 12$	104	0/9	0/6	0/00	Reject the null hypothesis
			$x > 12$	9	0/1			
Hypothesis 2	Cultural characteristics of employees	The emerging and spread of administrative corruption	$x \leq 12$	108	1	0/6	0/00	Reject the null hypothesis
			$x > 12$	5	0			
Hypothesis 3	Organizational characteristics	The emerging and spread of administrative corruption	$x \leq 12$	103	0/9	0/6	0/00	Reject the null hypothesis
			$x > 12$	10	0/1			
Hypothesis 4	Quantity and quality rules	The emerging and spread of corruption	$x \leq 12$	90	0/8	0/6	0/00	Reject the null hypothesis
			$x > 12$	23	0/2			
Hypothesis 5	Personal characteristics of employees	The emerging and spread of administrative corruption	$x \leq 12$	99	0/9	0/6	0/00	Reject the null hypothesis
			$x > 12$	14	0/1			
Hypothesis 6	Control Methods	The emerging and spread of administrative corruption	$x \leq 12$	107	0/9	0/6	0/00	Reject the null hypothesis
			$x > 12$	6	0/1			

$P < 0/01$

As Table 2 shows, the mean scores of men is 54% and mean scores of women is 57.7% and value of Z is 0.47 and significance level equals to 0.63 and so the null hypothesis of above test is approved and is therefore contrary to the hypothesis is rejected. So, there is no significant difference between the men and women employees point of views about administrative corruption in the Youth and Sports Administration of Mazandaran province ($P < 0.01$).

Table 2. Differences among the different groups of women and men point of view about the amount of corruption

gender	Rating Average	Mann-Whitney U	Z	Significance level	Hypothesis name
female	54	936	-0/47	0/63	Hypothesis 7
male	57/7				

$P < 0/01$

As shown in table 3, Chi-square value equals to 14.85 and degree of freedom is equals to 5 and therefore significant level is 0.01. Consequently, the null hypothesis is rejected and the contrary hypothesis is approved. So, there is a significant difference among the different groups of employees' work experience point of view about administrative corruption in of Youth and Sports Administration of Mazandaran province ($P < 0.01$).

Table 3. The difference among the of different groups experience point of view about the level of administrative corruption

Work experience	Rating average	Chi-square	Freedom degree	Significance level	Hypothesis name
Under 6 years	60/6	14/85	5	0/01	8Hypothesis
6-10 years	46/6				
11-15 years	68/6				
16-20 years	76/3				
20-25 years	39/9				
Above 25 years	47/8				

P< 0/01

As shown in table 4, the mean scores of people with the diploma degree and under this, associate degree, bachelor degree, master degree and PhD equals to 48.5%, 62.4%, 59.4% 50.1% and 29% respectively . Chi-square equals to 3.64 and degree of freedom is 4 and finally the significance level is equal to 0.45. As a result, the null hypothesis of test is approved and contrary hypothesis rejected. Therefore, there is no significant different among the views of different groups of employees with level of education about administrative corruption in physical education department of Mazandaran province (P< 0.01).

Table 4. The difference between the point of view of different groups and the level of education about the amount of administrative corruption

Level of education	Rating average	Chi-square	Freedom degree	Significance level	Hypothesis name
Diploma- High school	48/5	3/64	4	0/45	10Hypothesis
Associate	62/4				
BA	59/4				
MA	50/1				
PhD	29				

P< 0/01

According to Table 5, Friedman test results on the rating of effective factors to create and spread of corruption in the Youth and Sport Administration of Mazandaran province indicated that the cultural, economical, organizational and personal characteristics, quality and quantity of law obtained 3.85%, 3.29%, 3.08%, 2.67% and 2.11% the first to fifth order, respectively.

Table 5. Effective factor rating on emerging and spread of administrative corruption in the Youth and Sport Administrations in Mazandaran province

Hypotheses	Average Rating	Rating results
Third hypothesis: the cultural characteristics of employees	3/85	1
First hypothesis: economic status of employees	3/29	2
The second hypothesis: organizational characteristics	3/08	3
Fifth hypothesis: the personal characteristics of employees	2/67	4
The fourth hypothesis: the quantity and quality rules	2/11	5

4. Discussion

In this research, regarding to the role of the variables (economical, cultural, organizational characteristics, quality and quantity rules and personal factors of employee) in the emerging and spread of administrative corruption and the role of sixth variable, controlling methods to reduce administrative corruption in the Youth and Sports Administration of Mazandaran province, employees point of view were studied and according to the results of all these six hypotheses play a role in the emerging and spread of administrative corruption. In addition, a significant relationship among the views of different groups of employees about corruption was observed and was not observed a significant relationship between the views of men and women groups, monthly income and employees' educational level. A significant relationship between employees' cultural features in the emerging and spread of administrative corruption was observe, that is consistent with the results of Liiv (2004), who known the moral domain of society and religious commitment of people are the main cause of corruption (14). Observed that there is a significant relationship between economical characteristics of employees and the emerging and spread of administrative corruption that the results consistent with the results of Mining (2002) (15).

A significant relationship Between the individual organizational characteristics of the employees and the emerging and spread of administrative corruption was observed that these results consist with Rui (2008), which showed, In China the issue of organizational reforms directly or indirectly consistent with the emerging of

administrative corruption(19). A significant relationship among the individual characteristics of employees in the emerging and spread of administrative corruption that this result consist with Memysogolo's results (2007), which showed a decline of moral aspect has the most effect on the administrative corruption in Turkey(17). Mining (2002) in his study showed that the main cause of corruption is the lack of transparency in sports laws and regulations that are inconsistent with above findings (15).

According to the findings about the quality and quantity of regulations that has the lowest degree in emerging and spread of corruption, accordingly, youth and sport officials and administrations walk to increase educational level and awareness of people about the administrative regulations of the country, strengthening of mass media and more development of them, in order to direct thinks and make clear the people in the fight against corruption and the establishment of effective rules and regulations.

According to table (6) and Friedman's rating showed that the cultural, economic, organizational, personal characteristics and the quality and quantity of law are ranked the first to fifth in the spread of administrative corruption respectively. Among the departments of Youth and Sports employee with 11 to 15 years of experience and the average rating 68.6%, the most significant relationship about administrative corruption was observed that should be work on it. Also, was not observed significant difference about the views of men and women employee with regard to administrative corruption.

According to the findings should be done a work between male and female employees in youth and sports Administrations on controlling and reducing corruption to achieve the desired results. Also, was not observed significant difference between the views of various groups in monthly income on administrative corruption. According to the research findings on the relationship between level of education and corruption, should be state that at all levels of employee's education, intensifying sanctions and effective rules and regulations, some actions must be done to reduce corruption in sport and youth Administrations.

5. Conclusions:

Current study due to the sensitivity of the issue is a rare research in Iran in the field of sport and investigates administrative corruption and controlling methods in a sport institution. According to the obtained results from this research, some recommendations provided about dealing with administrative corruption to identify most important stems of administrative corruption in the youth and sports Administrations and also apply the best and the most effective methods to prevent corruption and reduce administrative corruption.

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