



Investigating Various Models Expressing the Factors Affecting Social Capital in Tehran

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Abstract:

Administrative injuries in the form of crimes, such as embezzlement, bribery, forging documents, and in general volume of administrative violations called administrative corruption; since this is not a new phenomenon but has a long history, and its dating is as much as the state. In any case, administrative corruption has global domains. Many countries, including developed industrialized countries and developing countries, are grappling with this destructive phenomenon. Corruption leads to distrust and loyalty of the people to the apparatus, increases the cost of doing things, and weakens the moral beliefs and values of the society. Also, the political stability of the society will be endangered. Therefore, it will cause a lot of damage to all social, cultural, economic, and security layers of countries. So far, many studies have been written on the impact of social capital on a variety of concepts, including topics such as development, social inequality, health, political participation, and the media; while, less research has examined the role and position of corruption and its fight against it, especially in urban management in social capital, which we have tried to address in this article. In this article, we first review the background of concepts related to social capital and examples and causes and roots of corruption and anti-corruption strategies in the world; then we introduce three models that affect the factors affecting the change of social capital in Tehran, which is designed with a focus on the concept of combating corruption.

Keywords: Corruption, Administrative Corruption, Social Capital, Urban Management

Introduction

Although nearly a century has passed since the first use of the word social capital in the economic and social literature, the wide-

spread use of the word and attention to this aspect of social phenomena does not go beyond the last five decades. Social capital is

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a new, complex, and important concept in the social sciences that is considered today as one of the most important indicators of growth and development in any social system. A prerequisite for the development of society is comprehensive development, the establishment of warm relations, the expansion of social cohesion and solidarity, and the expansion of "social participation", mutual trust of the individual, society, and government, which unfortunately is less considered in developing countries such as Iran. Social capital is considered a resource to facilitate collective action. This resource includes trust, interactions, and norms of collective action that have emerged among social groups, facilitating collaboration and interaction, and reducing operating costs.

As Coleman points out, social capital is not a single object but a variety of things that have two things in common; one: they include aspects of a social structure, and two: they facilitate certain actions of actors within the structure. (Coleman, 2009: p. 98)

Social capital reduces the cost of achieving certain goals. Goals that can be achieved in the absence of social capital would cause great expense. Thus the emphasis is on the usefulness of social capital, that is, it is a source of cooperation, bilateral relations, and social development. The study of the amount of social capital has been considered by those interested in this field, considering that social capital is a desirable element for group cooperation; Therefore, the higher the amount, the lower the cost to the group in achieving its goals.

According to the main theories of social capital, the factors affecting the formation of social capital from the perspective of experts such as Putnam, Bromme, Effe and Fush, Krishna and Off, Glazer, Leibson and Sacredot, Paragan, Glycan and Hook, and Mernissi

by factor analysis of its components can be divided into the following four factors; "Public trust, institutional trust, awareness, and formal partnerships and informal partnerships (charitable - religious and cooperative)". Among these, trust is one of the main elements in the formation of social capital; Decreasing public trust and trust in the government will increase the feeling of insecurity, lack of hope for the future and reduce the motivation for development (Tajbakhsh, 2005: p. 45). As mentioned in the introduction, trust in the central government and local governments is one of the important parameters in the process of social capital; And according to the research done in the last decade, social capital has faced a significant decrease in Iranian society, the results of which are available in the national plan for measuring social capital. (Ghaffari, 2015: p. 36) Also measuring the social capital of the country "second wave" (Javadi yeganeh, Mohammad Reza: 2015).

Public trust in the local government, which in the structure of the Islamic Republic of Iran, according to Chapter 7 of the Constitution, is the municipal management and its executive symbol, is the municipality. It is one of the effective indicators of social capital. Considering the decrease in social capital, examining the role of fighting corruption in changing social capital in this organization can chart a path for the revival of social capital.

Organizations with a large volume of executive and financial activities, such as municipalities, must have employees with a high level of social capital to develop their activities and increase work efficiency. Due to the type of activity of municipalities, there is always the possibility of financial and administrative corruption, especially in the municipality of Tehran, where a wide range of urban activities and services are carried out by the

municipality. Therefore, recognizing the factors affecting the reduction of these financial and administrative corruptions can be a major issue. One of these factors that can be studied scientifically in this field is social capital and changes in its status. Among the concerns of the researcher in the field of extensive activities of the municipality in the city of Tehran is the possibility of widespread financial and administrative corruption, the factors affecting which must be identified; because corruption in the field of urban management has many consequences for people and urban life. Therefore, recognizing the factors affecting the change in the status of social capital with an approach to corruption in urban management can be considered as a problem for scientific research.

Theoretical foundations of research

Social capital:

Social capital is a social and structural resource as well as the property and capital of individuals. This asset is not a single object but is a feature that exists in social structures and makes people more easily enter into social action (Coleman, 1998: p. 467). Social capital includes the contractual and structural relations of large institutions, including the government and political regimes, and legal and judicial systems (North, 1998: p. 22). Social capital is a tangible form and example of an informal norm that promotes cooperation between two or more individuals (Alagheband, 2006: p. 28).

Social participation:

Social participation is a conscious, voluntary, collective process based on specific programs and goals that is a socio-economic activity in the form of associations, groups, local and non-governmental organizations (Azkia and Firoozabadi, 2004: p. 59).

Social trust:

Trust is an important strategy in the face of uncertain and uncontrollable future situations. Trust is also a kind of facilitation plan that enables people to adapt to the complex social environment and use its increasing possibilities (Zetomka, 2007: p. 29). It also refers to the socially acquired, accepted, and accepted expectations that individuals have of each other and the organizations and institutions involved in their social life. In another definition, trust is the tendency to take risks in the heart of society, based on a sense of trust in others in such a way that others will respond to our expectations and act in a supportive manner, or at least not intended to harass. (Tolouei and Kavousi, 2006: p. 27)

Corruption:

Corruption is a spiritual or moral deviation from the ideal. Corruption refers to actions that result from the use of the power and authority of the government or government-affiliated organizations to obtain individual or group financial benefits. The consequences of corruption are naturally against the interests of the people. Corruption generally takes the form of bribery, nepotism, partisanship, and conflict of interest. In the last decade, many countries around the world have adopted effective policies and methods to fight corruption. Corruption involves many acts, including bribery and embezzlement. Government or political corruption occurs when a government official or employee uses his or her official capacity for personal purposes. Over the past decade, many countries around the world have adopted effective policies and methods to combat corruption. (Mirzaei, 2019: p. 77)

The word corruption means destruction, decay, sedition and chaos, oppression, play, and also corruption (Amid, 1981). Although

the literal meaning of corruption is not far from its literal meaning, there is a big difference between the two. Almost all experts in the field have acknowledged that it is difficult to provide a comprehensive definition of the barrier that covers all cases. However, it is possible to cite examples that others agree with. The difficulty of the definition is such that some have confidently stated that experts will never agree on a single definition. Disagreements over the definition of corruption at the international level are also evident. Thus, the UN Convention against Corruption does not define corruption precisely, because of the difference in meanings.

Various instances of corruption

Corruption, in general, includes very wide examples, such as "embezzlement", "theft of public property"; Also corrupt behaviors such as "bribery" or "taking bribes", "extortion" or "forcing to participate in trafficking".

According to the UN Anti-Corruption Report, corruption includes several instances, including the following. Bribery, embezzlement, theft, and fraud, extortion, abuse of office, nepotism, advocacy, and discrimination; In appropriate political participation and creating a situation in which to exploit conflicting interests. (Arnoldson, 2000: p. 11)

In defining the causes of corruption, is written: In the interaction between the government and the private sector, the government is a weak and losing player. Corruption agents are active and the government is passive. Corruption agents make the most of the government. Politicians are bought to design rights and regulations that serve the interests of the beneficiaries. As a result, in the end, the survival of the government depends on the extent to which it serves the interests of a particular group. In this game, the government loses. The winners are those who buy

national and public resources exceptionally cheaply and will be safe from any bites until the end of the game. The result of this game is the loss of the government in the political and economic fields.

Arnoldson lists the types and dimensions of corruption as follows:

- 1) Bribery
- 2) Embezzlement
- 3) Economic tricks
- 4) Extortion

5) Giving points. (Office of Economic Studies, Deputy Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs, Ministry of Commerce, 2007)

Factors in the formation of corruption

There are various reasons for corruption in different societies. Studies on the phenomenon of corruption indicate the complexity and breadth of factors affecting the formation of this phenomenon. Economic poverty and income disorders of employees of organizations, cultural poverty and lack of sound moral beliefs, and the lack of restrictive rules and regulations and effective control systems have been among the main causes of corruption. In general, the main factors in the formation of this phenomenon can be divided into two general categories: (1) the main causes (roots) and (2) facilitators. Concerning the main causes or roots, we can mention socio-cultural roots and economic roots.

A. The main causes and roots

1. Cultural and social roots

The most important cause of corruption is cultural and ideological roots. So that if the values, norms, beliefs, and beliefs that govern the members of society are based on materialistic, individualistic, and consumerist values and social structures do not

have the necessary coherence and functions; It will lead to inefficiency and weakness of the cultural and social system, and it will also result in the formation of corruption at all levels and layers of society.

2. Economic roots

The following factors are important economic factors that provide grounds for financial abuse and administrative violations; Recession, declining incomes, injustice, materialism, economic instability, rampant inflation, disproportionate income and expenditure due to economic injustice, declining purchasing power, and inadequate distribution of incomes in society.

B. Facilitation factors, which are mainly political and administrative, are as follows:

1. Political factors

The following can be mentioned as political factors facilitating violations. Lack of complete independence of the judiciary; Influence of the executive branch on the judiciary and on supervisory and inspection bodies; Pressure from influential groups inside and outside the organization; Corruption of high-ranking politicians; Espionage and melee; Advice to keep managers who violate punishment; And finally, the lack of awareness of the people about their political rights before the law.

2. Administrative factors

The following factors can be mentioned among the administrative factors that facilitate violations. In-

efficient organizational structure and structure, bulky and disproportionate to the goals and tasks; The complexity of laws, regulations and the multiplicity of administrative directives and instructions; Ineffective managers, lack of meritocracy; Existence of discrimination in the fields of employment, appointment, and promotion; Inadequacies in the payroll system, reward and punishment system, and especially the monitoring and evaluation system; Preference of group goals to organizational goals and the like.

The mentioned roots and factors cause complications in the government system that manifest in various forms and affect the system of governing the society. (Reza Najjari, 2000)

Anti-corruption laws in Iran

In the country's extra-manual documents, as a comprehensive and guiding policy (Constitution, Imam Khomeini Statements, Supreme Leader's Perspective, Twenty-Year Vision Document, General Policies for Development Plans), the issue of fighting corruption (prevention, mediation, and countering corruption) to have a healthy and corruption-free administrative system has been mentioned in various ways. Principles 110, 77, 76, 55, 49, 43, 8, 3, 174, 173, 141, and 90, for example, specify the control and supervision of the executive apparatus and the fight against corruption, corruption, monopoly, bribery, embezzlement, and so on. (Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 1989)

In the vision document of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the period 2005 to 2025 is defined as the goal of the constitution, purity, and the elimination of corruption as an ideal; the country must achieve this goal through

four development programs. Iranian society on the horizon of the vision document will have the following characteristics:

Enjoyment of health; Welfare, food security; Social security, equal opportunities; Proper distribution of income; A strong family institution away from poverty, corruption, discrimination; And benefit from a favorable environment.

For this reason, in the general policies of various programs, especially the Fourth and Fifth Development Plans, announced by the Supreme Leader, the issue of fighting corruption has been explicitly emphasized in several paragraphs:

- Efforts to achieve social justice and equal opportunities and to promote indicators such as education, health, food security, per capita income, and the fight against corruption.
- Reforming the administrative and judicial system to increase mobility and efficiency, improving service to the people, ensuring the dignity and livelihood of employees, employing competent and honest managers and judges, and so on. (The text of the general policies of the Fourth Development Plan of the Islamic Republic of Iran).

In addition to the above, the following items have been included in the laws of internal affairs, including the Law on Administrative Violations (1372). A law prohibiting commission in foreign transactions; Law on Prohibition of Holding More Than One Job and Law on Promoting Administrative Health and Fighting Corruption (2011); Also indicators of anti-corruption.

Anti-corruption solutions

The first step in tackling corruption is to reform structures. The following steps in-

clude initial steps to reform the structures of various governments, organizations, and institutions:

- 1- Transparency in all matters.
- 2- Establishment of employee performance measurement systems.
- 3- Meritocracy in dismissals and installations.
- 4- Involving employees in managing affairs.
- 5- Requiring units to be accountable.
- 6- Using models such as good governance
- 7- Establishing confidential reporting systems with rewards and legal protections for these reports.

The next steps also include anti-corruption strategies:

- 1- Promoting the culture of acquaintance and fighting corruption.
- 2- Promoting the culture of conscientiousness and work conscience.
- 3- Informing the people about the laws, regulations, and citizenship rights, as well as the basics of corruption.
- 4- Increasing the level of informing the people and improving the accountability of the executive bodies.
- 5- Implementing the governance standard (such as good governance). (Abdul Rahman Afzali, 2011).

Anti-corruption methods in different countries

Corruption prevention factors are divided into two groups.

- One group is a set of measures taken by government agencies such as inspection and auditing organizations to combat corruption.

- The other group is the set of institutions, laws, and restrictions that society imposes on the set of government and prevents politicians and employees from abusing government resources. A clear example of these institutions is the free press and freedom of political activity, which gives an opposition party the motivation and freedom to act to monitor and expose government corruption.

In the following, we will review a list of some effective methods in the discussion of anti-corruption methods:

1. Reforming the structure of the administrative and economic system.
2. Deregulation and privatization.
3. Revival of ethics.
4. Monitoring the wealth, consumption, and living standards of government employees in administrative and economic sectors.
5. Prevention of employment corruption.
6. Group and collective cleansing of the administrative system.
7. Establishment of independent and permanent institutions to fight against administrative and economic corruption.
8. De-politicization of the administrative and economic system.
9. Encourage employees and citizens to send information and disclosures.
10. Freedom and immunity of the press in reporting and exposing administrative and economic corruption.
11. Training of government managers on administrative and financial corruption.

12. Accounting and accountability in the public sector, especially government-affiliated companies.

13. Increasing the salaries and benefits of government employees. (Fattahi Ardakani, 2010: p. 11)

Corruption in Tehran Municipality

Numerous issues today have made organizations far more complex than ever before. As a result, today's organizations are more difficult to manage. One of the consequences of this complexity is the phenomenon of corruption. (Rafi pour, 2009).

Corruption is a phenomenon that exists in more or less all countries of the world. However, its type, shape, extent, and extent vary from country to country. Today, corruption has become a global problem and governments are aware that corruption causes much harm and does not fit into any boundaries (Afzali, 2012).

The importance of studying the causes of corruption through understanding the harms and consequences of this phenomenon becomes more apparent. In many developing countries, the public, NGOs, and the media view corruption as the sole cause of poor dominance and poor economic growth (Yadav, 2005).

Social capital

Social capital is one of the key concepts of social sciences and constitutes one of the cultural foundations of new societies; Along with elements such as rationality and the rule of law, has a special place among social science thinkers. (Ganji and Helali Sotoudeh, 2011: p. 98)

According to the World Bank's definition of social capital; Social capital refers to norms and networks that activate collective and communal activities; this refers to the

institutions, organizations, relationships, and norms that make up the quality and quantity of social interactions in society. (Beugelsdijk; 2005)

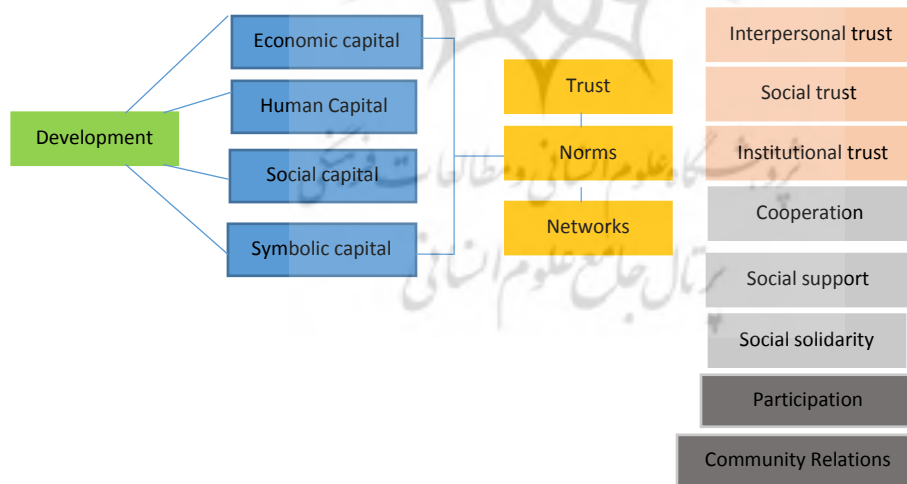
Coleman saw social capital as a kind of public good. Although it is created by those who recognize it, its benefits include all components of the structure. Thus, social capital causes cooperation between individuals. Otherwise, they were pursuing their interests. (Quoted from Shirvani, 2004: p. 51)

The concept of social capital includes concepts such as trust, cooperation, and cooperation between members of a group or a community; which form a purposeful system and guide them to achieve valuable goals (Moayedfar, 2003: p. 30). This concept, while shaping the set of moral and behavioral rules of any society, is a good platform for the productivity of human and physical capital, as well as a way to achieve success. (Niazi et al., 2011: p. 132) So that today social capital plays a much more important role

than physical and human capital in organizations and societies. In the absence of social capital, other capitals lose their effectiveness. Lack of social capital, paving the way for cultural and economic development and evolution, becomes uneven and difficult (Alvani and Shirvani, 2004: p. 16). Social capital is a latent wealth and property that arises from the mental and psychological readiness of individuals in a society to give up personal interests and engage in collective action. Social capital is a form of capital that potentially exists in all human societies; and to flourish and become active, it needs to change factors and fulfill special conditions that are rarely and difficultly provided. (Ganji and Helali Sotoudeh, 2011: p. 96)

Main and secondary measures of social capital

To improve the transfer of the concept of social capital, its main and sub-measures have been drawn in the form of a diagram.



In a 2003 study of Social Capital in the United Kingdom by Rosalyn Harper and Marianne Kelly of the National Bureau of

Statistics; "Participation" and "social interaction, social networks and social support" are classified as dimensions of social capital.

The impact of social capital on social security

Delavar and Jahantab (2011) concluded that; Socio-cognitive capital (social trust, social norms, ideas) and socio-structural capital (social networks, social communication, and individual characteristics of citizens) have a positive effect on the sense of security (life, economic, social, nomadic). The analysis of the focal correlation between the components of structural social capital shows the greater importance and impact of social communication than social networks in constructing this variable.

The findings of Zakeri (Hamaneh et al., 2012) indicate a direct and significant relationship between social capital and its three dimensions with a sense of social security. Findings of the study (Hashemianfar et al., 2013) by examining the effect of social capital on the feeling of security among residents of residential complexes in Isfahan showed; there is a significant relationship between the amount of social capital (independent variable) and the feeling of security.

(Yahya Zadeh and Khedri, 2013) showed that there is a significant correlation between the two variables of social capital and social security among female students, which is a positive relationship; That is, with increasing social capital, social security also increases.

The results of regression research showed that the element of trust has the highest correlation with social security. Then participation, awareness, and social cohesion are effective, respectively. Findings (Bahripour et al., 2013) showed that citizens' social capital affects their sense of social security; Also, in this study, a significant relationship was observed between three of the four measured dimensions of social capital, namely social trust, social participation network, and social awareness, with the feeling of social security, and this relationship was not observed in the

norm of interaction. The results of path analysis also show the positive effect of independent variables of awareness, trust, and social participation and the negative effect of independent variables of age and the norm of interaction on the dependent variable of social security.

(Tajbakhsh et al., 2013) concluded that the greater the amount of social capital in society, the greater the sense of social security; Also, the index of social trust, social participation, and social awareness showed the highest correlation with the feeling of social security; And the two variables of cohesion and social relations had a significant relationship with only two dimensions of life security and financial sense of social security.

(Hassanzadeh Samarin et al., 2014) concluded that there is a direct and significant relationship between social capital and its three dimensions with a sense of social security; and reveals the need for a platform to create and strengthen the social capital of individuals in society.

The role of government in the fight against corruption and social capital

One of the determining factors in the development of social capital, despite different experiences, is the efficiency of government and executive management at different levels. An efficient government is critical to providing services (regulations and institutions) that allow the market to grow and prosper and lead people to healthier and happier lives. The government plays a pivotal role in the process of social and economic development. However, not as a direct provider of growth but as a partner, it accelerates and facilitates the development process. (World Bank, 1999: p. 2)

Also, the most important measures that governments can take to strengthen social

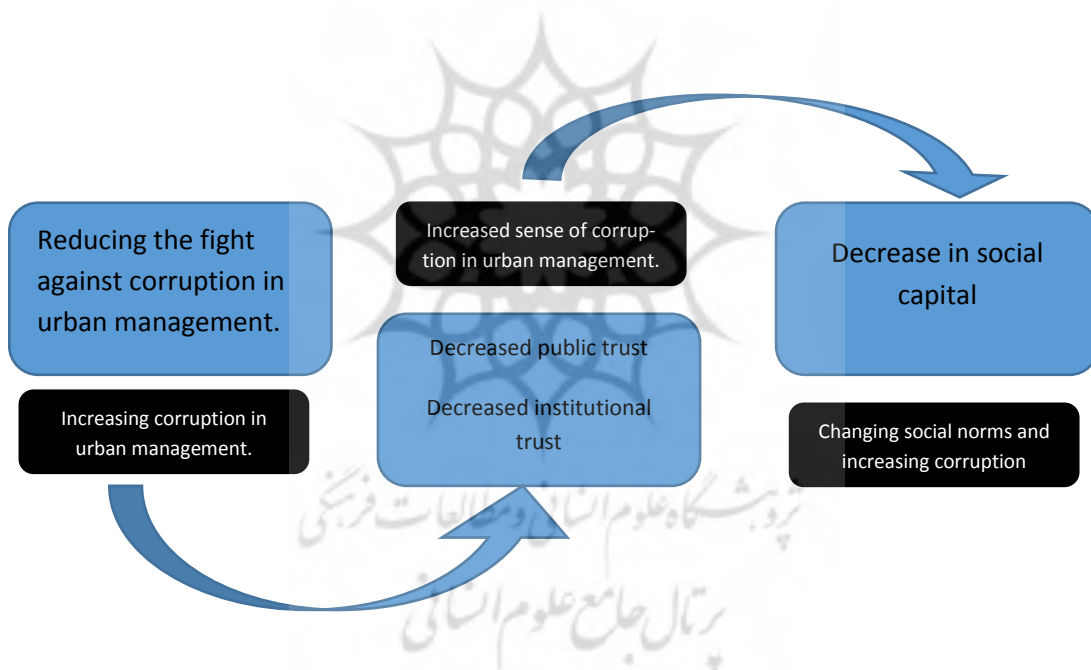
capital are: Encourage and strengthen the formation of civic institutions; Strengthening and enriching public education; Ensuring the security of citizens to participate voluntarily in social institutions; Avoiding the ownership of various economic, cultural and social sectors and handing over related activities to public institutions to attract their participation in the activities; And laying the groundwork, creating, and strengthening social institutions and networks of trust between different people. (Fukuyama, 1999, p. 40)

Models of Factors Affecting Social Capital Change in Tehran

But the main question is what are the factors affecting the change of social capital in Tehran? For this purpose, according to the literature review of the subject, three conceptual models can be considered for this purpose, which is mentioned below:

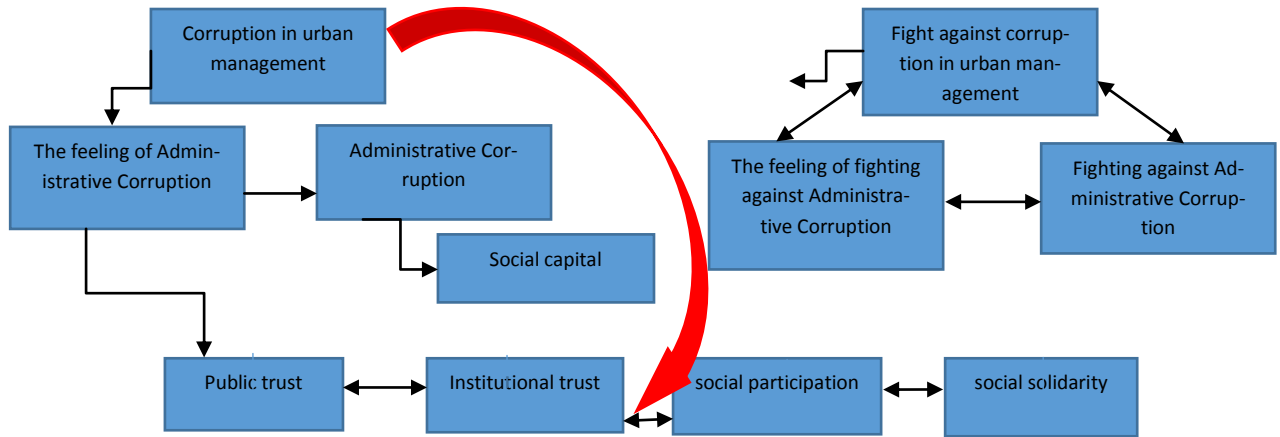
Three conceptual models can be considered for this purpose, which is mentioned below:

In response to this question, we are looking for the most important roots of the change in Tehran's social capital. In this model, the feeling of corruption weakens social capital and the fight against corruption revives social capital.



A question in which we are looking for components that affect the change of social capital related to the feeling of corruption in urban management. In this model, it is as

sumed that the spread of corruption in urban management leads to job dissatisfaction of employees and citizens and reduces social capital.



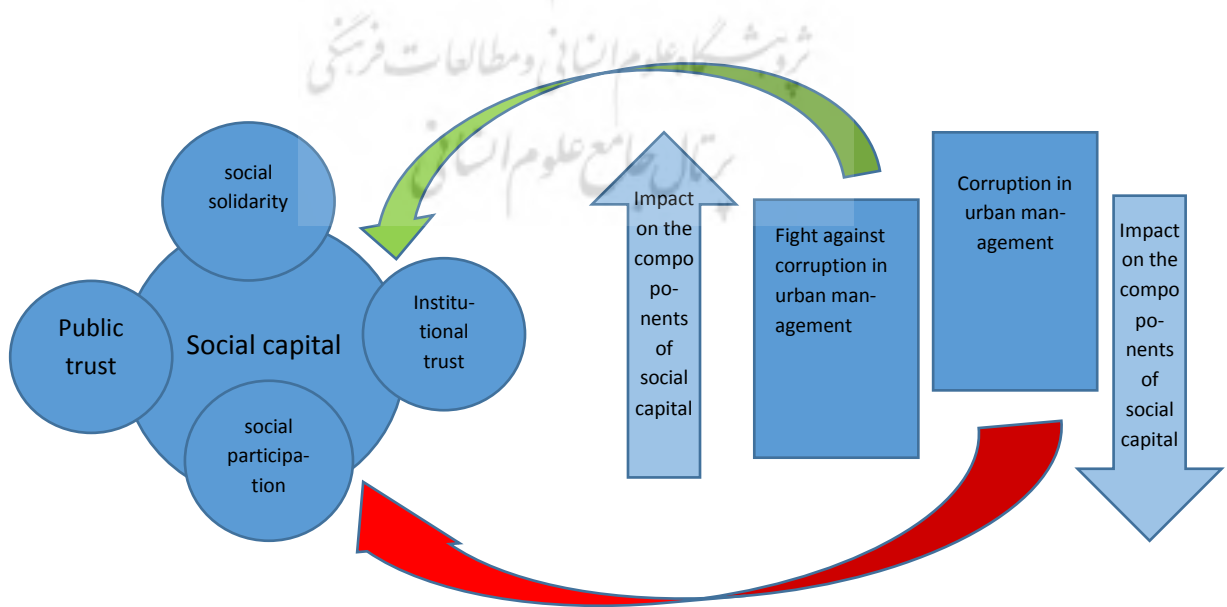
In response to this question, we are looking for a way to revive social capital in Tehran with a focus on urban management. This

model assumes that the fight against corruption can restore public trust and institutional trust and improve social capital.

	Fight against corruption in urban management
Decreasing corruption in urban management	Decreasing the feeling of corruption in urban management
Increase public trust	Increase institutional trust
	Increase social capital

According to the mentioned conceptual model and the main purpose of the research, which seeks to examine the factors affecting the change of social capital with a focus on

combating corruption in urban management; The conceptual framework of the research is summarized as follows:



Conclusion

Corruption is a phenomenon that has emerged in today's world, especially in developing countries, as one of the most important factors in the development of society. This phenomenon has been able to cause irreparable damage to the speed of the wheel of society development. The influence of various factors in the formation of corruption has given it a complex nature, as a result of which many programs designed by governments to combat corruption have failed. Thus, from the past to the present, despite the administrative reform programs and laws that have been enacted to combat or modify corruption. The issue of corruption has not been resolved and its roots have not been eradicated.

The question that arises here is why this is so, why has the issue of corruption not been eradicated despite numerous anti-corruption programs? Of course, this is not due to a lack of rules; Because we know that especially in the area of finance to prevent the loss of government revenues and financial resources, the rules and regulations and methods of monitoring and control are so detailed that they are often cumbersome. This slows down the implementation of programs and goals of organizations. Nevertheless, corruption and misuse of public funds remain important issues for our administrative organizations. Therefore, the main reason for the continuation of corruption should be sought in other factors. Socio-cultural, economic, political, and administrative factors are among the important factors of this phenomenon.

However, Iranian society is a society with religious and national tendencies, all of which have considered corruption as a tangible phenomenon and have always emphasized the fight against it. However, we see that the spread of corruption in society has

blocked the path of many social and national developments. It has also put huge costs on the country and ultimately the people. One of the most important of these costs at the macro level is the widening of the class gap between rich and poor social classes, which results in a sense of lack of social justice in the attitudes and minds of the masses. It is on this basis that belief in the social system, according to Durkheim, reduces the level of "collective conscience." In other words, people's psychological control over their behavior plays an important role in infecting employees with corruption, is reduced.

To date, many anti-corruption programs have been designed and implemented in Iran; however, little success has been achieved in this regard, and some of the main reasons for the failure of these programs are:

- Impunity for abusers and participants in corruption.
- The money laundering and self-promotion of individuals and bureaucrats in its parts of the political and administrative structure that must - so-called - fight corruption.
- The existence of a positive function of corruption for the administrative elites and influential and powerful economic groups, which in practice acts as an institution for the redistribution of income in favor of these elites.
- Lack of systematization and continuity of programs and supervision of government agencies and various governments in relation to the fight against corruption;
- Emphasis on punishing and punishing violators instead of emphasizing preventive measures against corruption by relevant officials.

Accordingly, it can be said; the long experience of the new Iranian bureaucracy shows that partial and scattered or seasonal actions and looking at the bureaucracy from a purely technical point of view without a sociological analysis of the administrative structure will not be a cure for the chronic disease of corruption and inefficiency of the bureaucracy. And except with fundamental reforms, many problems in the administrative system, including corruption, which have been examined here, will not be solved.

To eliminate or reduce corruption in the administrative system and at the community level, we need basic and comprehensive programs; By targeting the general culture of society and its dimensions such as organizational culture (as a phenomenon that directly affects the culture of society) to prevent corruption, instead of fighting it by designing punitive procedures and after it happens. Organizational culture has various functions. It can control the behavior of employees by introducing the desired behavioral pattern and lead to the establishment of optimal ways to motivate employees' behavior. There is a kind of commitment and sense of responsibility towards something that is more than the personal interests of the individual, the result of which is the reduction of the effects and signs of corruption at all levels of society.

Social capital is a set of existing thoughts,

behaviors, tastes, customs, or facilities of society that each human set has borrowed continuously from its predecessors. In societies, this social capital has always been affected by various factors, including weakness and strength, multiplicity, and scarcity. Every society has always tried to increase or strengthen this social capital and that it can have a positive or negative impact on the intellectual, cultural, political, economic structures of society. The rise and fall of civilizations, the weakness, and political strength of societies are an important part of it, due to changes in the social capital of that society.

Administrative damages in the form of crimes such as embezzlement, bribery, forgery, aiding and abetting, and as a general volume of administrative violations are called corruption and are not a new phenomenon but have a long history. In a sense, it is as old as the government. However, corruption has a global scope. Many countries, including developed industrialized countries and developing countries, are grappling with this destructive phenomenon. Corruption leads to distrust and loyalty of the people to the apparatus, increases the cost of doing things, and weakens the moral beliefs and values of the society. Also, the political stability of the society will be endangered. Therefore, it will cause a lot of damage to all social, cultural, economic, and security layers of countries.

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