

## **The Psychological Approach to Read the Mindset of Criminals in Corruption Crimes and Impact on the Stability of Society**

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### **Abstract.**

The phenomenon of corruption that is widespread in society is one of the serious phenomena that afflict many societies, especially developing countries, which have begun to erode social institutions and the subsequent paralysis of the social epidemic. It is one of the crimes with a serious threat facing all societies, whether developed or developed alike, and what they witnessed This phenomenon has serious negatives and repercussions, as it is no longer a problem related to a specific society, but has become a phenomenon with a wide global impact and resonance that transcends borders. Therefore, it has been known by all societies and at all times and is not specific to a specific society, as elite crimes exist in most countries of the world, but in varying proportions from one society to another. Another, according to the rule of law and the ability of the state to confront these crimes and prevent them, and how the state manages its public and private institutions. These crimes began to erode the structure of Iraqi society, its institutions, resources and wealth, due to the exploitation of the elite of the holders of higher positions or their followers of influence and power in order to achieve personal interests and goals at the expense of other classes of society, and thus destroying the infrastructure of the state and weakening its economic, financial and administrative capacity. Influence by those in high positions and widespread corruption in all its forms within state institutions.

**Keywords:** Corruption crimes, Stability Of Society, Gaze Behavior, Criminal psychologists.

### **Research problem**

The research problem appeared in monitoring the serious dimensions of corruption crimes and their impact on the work of institutions and members of Iraqi society, and how the law deals with this type of crime, and the reasons that appeared in it at different levels at the present time. The time that came as a result of political, economic and social conditions . which led to an increase in its negative effects within society and the spread of the phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption in Iraq and its negative repercussions on economic growth. In light of the circumstances in which Iraqi society lives, the changes affected all political, legal, economic, security, social, educational and religious conditions, especially after 2003 and the fall of the defunct regime and the spread of chaos and unrest left by the remnants of the dangerous regime, leaving its effects on the political situation on the one hand, and the emergence of ill-conceived political pluralism and lack of Its ability to carry out structural reforms to develop and develop the work of institutions and the advancement of society On the other hand.

### **Research Objectives**

This phenomenon has dangerous dimensions for society due to the nature of this crime and the nature of its perpetrators, as well as confirmation of the wide scale of crimes committed by senior officials in society. And the reflection of these crimes greatly on the people of that society economically and psychologically... And that studying these crimes allows us to identify the culture of society through its dealings with this category of crimes, as well as the dealings of society and the law with the perpetrators of these crimes. As well as emphasizing the wide range of crimes in society and the way in which these groups exercise their influence and exploit the gaps in the law in order to achieve their interests in Iraqi society, and the reflection of these crimes in a large way. Citizens and the functioning of government institutions in all their public and private sectors.

### **Presentation of Concepts**

#### **First:- Concept of Administrative and Financial Corruption**

In this context, identifying illegal actions and activities within society as a whole, and their spread in terms of

their roots in the seeds of social construction in Iraqi society, and trying to identify the most widespread type of corruption within the institution, which is corruption. Crimes of all kinds. In addition to clarifying the concept of corruption as one of the concepts that have been used in all fields and different sciences.

In the sense that it does not have a general or specific definition of its own because science takes its own view of that science, and then corruption is explained in the Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences because it is an abuse of power or influence in the system. To achieve special goals and benefits (Salem Mahmoud, 2008: 49).

As for Susan Ackerman, she defined corruption as the practices committed by responsible individuals in the public or private sphere, whether they are influential persons or even ordinary employees, in order to achieve wealth for themselves or their relatives by committing a set of illegal acts and their abuse of power and authority. They possess (Ali Yusuf Shure and others: 14-15). It is also defined from the perspective of law (as the behavior practiced by influential people in order to achieve public and private goals and services, and then lead to harm to the economy of society, the public issuance and unfair distribution of resources, and the realization of special interests at the expense of serving the group)(Alaa Abdul Hussein Al-Sialawi, 2011: 222).Corruption is not a modern phenomenon that appeared in recent times in societies, but rather it has existed since ancient times, from which most societies were suffering, since about (25,000) years ago, when reference was made to one of the Indian manuscripts to the impact of corruption on management, organization and economics, Hence, corruption became a scourge that must be fought and eradicated (Al-Hajj Ali Ibrahim Badr Al-Din, 2016: 45). As for the Middle Ages, where the Italian thinker Dante put to the negative impact of this phenomenon, he found the natural place for corrupt people and influential people, which is the gendarmerie, that is, below. Al-Nar (Ahmed Abdel-Baqi Ali, 1997: 21-24). In modern times, texts in the US Constitution have stated that bribery and all forms of corruption are serious crimes that affect the security of society and lead to the removal of the president from office (Bash, Ayad Muhammad Ali, 2007: 436).

The problem of corruption and how it turns into a global issue appears in most societies, especially developing societies that lack an administrative organization in state institutions (Al-Badiri, Ismail Saasa, 2007: 75), and corruption is linked to life conditions (economic, social and political...) in society. As a whole, what makes this problem a serious impact that threatens the security and stability of society, and therefore it is considered one of the illegal practices that have a serious impact on the overall social development processes (Bashir Musaifi, 2006: 127). In the Holy Qur'an, the word "corruption" was repeated more than once in all forms of action and its conjugation, and other concepts pertaining to corruption were mentioned in many Qur'anic verses, such as cheating, extravagance, and extravagance... And the Almighty said: (So see what was the end of the corrupters) (Surat An-Naml: Verse 14). As for the Iraqi society, interest in the phenomenon of financial and administrative corruption has emerged since the second half of the eighties in the past, and after that the Iraqi state was established and this phenomenon intensified after the year (1968), and then it became more. It is clear from the events of 4/9/2003 the nature of the effects. Passive state institutions suffer from instability in the organizational structure. Perhaps one of the reasons that made corruption more prevalent in society is that it is enjoyed by a minority of individuals who enjoy an important position and wide influence that enables them to interfere in issuing important decisions in society (Jassim Muhammad Al-Dahou).

Talking about corruption does not mean only one society, but rather it pertains to all societies, so it is one of the phenomena in which society loses its stability and becomes an obstacle that prevents countries from establishing the process of society's progress and development (Saher Abdul-Kadhim Mahdi, 2000: 8). Most specialists in the field of social sciences believe that the corruption that spreads and appears in societies is an indication of the existence of disorder, that is, it is a defect that affected the building of society. Therefore, the causes of this problem are many and varied that led to its emergence, it may be social, economic, cultural. Ibn Khaldun explained his own idea about corruption in all its forms and the enjoyment of individuals with a luxurious life that has influence in society, and then these groups exploited the power they possess in order to serve their interests and the interests of the groups they belong to in order to obtain money, wealth and power... (Zaki Handout , International Information Network: 45).

As for Aristotle, he indicated that the crimes of embezzlement of funds committed by responsible individuals with important positions in society, which is what happens most of the time (Ayad Muhammad Ali Bash, 2000: 42). While Montesquieu (Montesquieu) described corruption in a different form of bribery, nepotism, favouritism, and abuse of influence, it is part of human nature that characterizes human beings with imperfection and incompleteness of human personality in the social, economic, psychological and cultural

fields. (Muhammad Karim Abdullah, 2006) . As for the social scientist Heiden Heinwer, he focused on describing the phenomenon of corruption and how to practice these actions depending on the society's view of this problem, and then divided it into three forms, which are white corruption and corruption, (the first is an acceptable act and is not subject to punishment), (as for The second is the opposite of the first, where he practices actions that are unacceptable and rejected by society, and in which the individual is subjected to the most severe penalties, and the third is either acceptable or socially unacceptable at the same time, in which the individual is not subject to punishment or is subject to punishment, and it depends on the gravity of the act committed and the reaction of society. to him (Abdul Karim Kamel, 2006: 87). As for Karl Marx, he explained corruption through his emphasis on money, prestige, power, and status that corrupt the individual, and this is a fact that we must believe in, because money and wealth are among the most important factors that stimulate the emergence and spread of corruption in social institutions (Mahmoud Abd al-Fadl: 45 ). In this context, identifying the illegal actions and activities that occur within the public institution, and how they spread in terms of being rooted in the seeds of social construction in Iraqi society, and trying to identify one of the most widespread types of corruption within the institution, which is bribery and abuse of influence.

### **Second: Images Of Corruption**

As for the forms of corruption, they can be identified in several forms, namely:

#### **1- Bribery**

Bribery is defined in its simplest sense as taking money or gifts from others in order to perform a specific work or service, and obtaining these gifts depends on the position he occupies, and his practice of work that violates the legal rules in state institutions, so it is one of the illegal and immoral acts and it is a breach of work Career and legal rules within government institutions (Fayez Al-Majali, 1999: 78).

#### **2- Mediation**

What is meant by it is a kind of exchange of benefits and interests, as it is implemented by a group of employees who have contact with people of influence and status, and this is represented in using the influence of the position he occupies in order to achieve it. Personal benefits and interests, and this crime occurs for private or material reasons or in order to facilitate a transaction .... and others, and this means that employees or managers abuse their authority in order to obtain private ends (Azmi Al-Shuaibi, Dr. T: 719).

#### **3- Nepotism**

It is one of the most widespread treatment methods within state institutions, especially in Iraqi society, where it is carried out by people who occupy special positions in the government institution or an employee who follows the influencer (Muhammad, Souad Abdel-Fattah, 2008), and then gives this special advantage to individuals, which is represented in Obtaining material benefits and special privileges obtained by the individual close to these minorities. And that this treatment has a negative impact on the work of state departments through the employment of people who are not scientifically and academically qualified and do not have sufficient experience that qualifies them for a job or position (Abdul-Taif, Asar, Fakhry, 2007).

#### **4- Abuse in the use of authority**

This is considered one of the most serious crimes of corruption for societies as a whole, given the influence enjoyed by a group of individuals with important positions and position in the institution. Ramesses defined it (is that person who trades in power and influence in order to achieve special interests and advantages because of the strength and power that he possesses). Exploitation by certain groups of persons in positions leads to serious consequences of abuse. Rules and legitimacy in the institution, and the citizen's lack of confidence in the institution's performance due to the presence of favoritism and mediation in dealing with others (Integrity, Periodical Newsletter, 2007).

### **Third: Causes Of Corruption**

There are many reasons that lead to this problem, which in their entirety constitute the so-called corruption regimes.

1- Social causes: Corruption crimes are a complex problem for which all individuals must share responsibility. Numerous reasons (political, economic, social and cultural) played a fundamental role in its emergence. A social factor is a set of circumstances that surround others and cause them to engage in antisocial behaviour. Therefore, sociologists see that elite crimes are based on social relations represented by the rules and laws recognized in society and related to the duties of the individual towards others (Saad Al-Anzi, 2002: 20).

2- Political reasons: the absence of social justice and the absence of a correct, stable and regular democratic and political system, which creates a politically unstable environment due to chaos within governments and ministries (Wajdan Faleh Al-Saadi, 2006), and thus leads to an incomplete state-building process. Institutions and the weakness of the work of laws, which provides a suitable environment for the corrupt and exploiters Weakness of the regulatory system and the weakness of the work of state institutions (Youssef Khalifa Al-Youssef, 1996: 577).

3- Economic reasons: It is the interference of the state in the economy and its institutions, and it is considered one of the main reasons for the emergence of various forms, including the increase in corruption and the exploitation of influence within state institutions.

4- Legal reasons: Weakness of legal oversight agencies over governments, their lack of independence, and their ability to supervise and supervise the board of directors and manage state institutions to perform their work properly or as appropriate. And the lack of accountability of individuals involved in cases related to corruption in all its forms, especially those with influence from the upper and influential elites in society (Alaa Abdel-Hassan Al-Silawi, 2011: 222).

**The First Group:** organizational corruption and one of the most important practices (Al-Haj Ali Ibrahim Badr Al-Din, 2016: 45)

A. Non-compliance with the administrative and legal orders and instructions within the institution, disrespect for the job or the institution in which he works, and refraining from performing the duty required to be performed in the institution.

B. Employees' non-performance of the work required of them and abuse of the delegated authority: The employee may prevent or sometimes evade the exercise of the powers entrusted to him.

The reasons for mediation are:

(1) The role, duties and capabilities of formal bureaucratic organizations

(2) Social and economic inequality of society groups

**The first group:** organizational corruption and one of the most important practices (Saad Al-Anzi, 2020: 21)

A. Non-compliance with administrative and legal orders and instructions within the institution, disrespect for the job or the institution in which he works, and refraining from performing the work required of him.

B. The employee's refusal to perform the work required of him and the abuse of his authority: The employee may sometimes prevent or evade the exercise of the powers entrusted to him.

C. Excessive squandering of public funds, such as spending on restoring and building buildings and furniture, and exaggerating the use of the institution's special technologies or special occasions. and so on.

**The second group:** behavioral deviations of individuals: the most important

A. Abuse of status: It is considered immoral behavior and a major reason for the overthrow of many societies and governments in recent years, especially in countries, as the owners of high positions exploit their positions and powers in light of the legal issue and the absence of oversight and accountability of violators, which leads to encouraging the abuse of power and influence even if it exists. Laws that prevent employees from extorting individuals in order to obtain or access rewards are illegal. The entire civil service system suffers from great corruption that prevents individuals from objecting for fear of antagonizing government employees and being harmed because of mediation and favoritism in dealings, and this led to the deprivation of individuals of their rights in Objection to any abuse of power, which leads to an increase in corruption, and thus the position that the individual occupies in the institution becomes for these employees a tool to obtain personal and material benefits and to extend influence at the expense of citizens in society (Muhammad Ahmed Darwish, 2016: 13).

B. Favoritism and nepotism: It is considered one of the most dangerous manifestations of corruption and results from the exploitation of the government position for the personal benefit of the individual. Positions are occupied by people who are not qualified in terms of competence and experience, which leads to the accumulation of huge wealth among a minority of individuals, and negative effects

arise that are reflected on the lives of societies as a result of these practices (Hisham Al-Shammari, 2011: 176).

C. Wasta: Wasta is considered one of the general phenomena that are prevalent in most societies, but it differs from one society to another and spreads in developing societies and has more impact on the structure and institutions of society than developed societies with its practices (Shereen Al-Tabbakh, 2012: 93).

According to the social status based on the continuity of personal and traditional primary relations and the associated values and special standards and the depth of its social and administrative problems and the weakness of the development process of society and its development due to the exploitation that takes place within state institutions and the control of foreign countries over the rule of the country (Mahmoud Fathi, 2006: 11).

It is defined as a tool or means used by an individual or individuals to reach a person who has the decision-making power to achieve the interest of one or more persons, and it is outside the official regulatory regulations, and sometimes it is used in the name of the affection of goodness and what is known as compassion or intercession (), and it consists of two parties, one of the parties represents the input side (average / Or the average is his and the other side is the output side (the average is his). The reasons for mediation are due to (Samia Saati, 1982: 43):-

- (1) The role, duties and potential of formal bureaucratic organizations
- (2) Social and economic inequality of society groups.

### **The social effects of administrative and financial corruption in Iraq and ways to combat it**

The administrative and financial corruption that afflicted society is one of the problems that social institutions are exposed to after the political, social and economic change that occurred after 2003 due to circumstances and factors related to lack of responsibility and low levels of accountability and questioning in state institutions and the existence of special protections within the institution for the holders of higher positions in the social hierarchy. In this case, the emergence of negative effects related to the economic and social aspect, represented by the reinforcement of the problems of exaggeration, unemployment, the size of embezzlement and forgery of public funds outside the country. Crime, theft and fraud, and the spread of it has caused the spread of immoral behavior and

destructive corruption, which has negative effects on the overall economic and social conditions in Iraq. These effects and their implications are well known. It must create awareness and stimulate the various forces within society, including political parties, organizations and institutions to combat this phenomenon and punish symbols of corruption (Bashir Nazer Al-Juhaishi , 2014: 54).

The economic effects must be reflected negatively on the social reality as a result of the close interdependence between the two sides. Perhaps the most important social effects that resulted from cases of administrative and financial corruption are summarized as follows:

#### **1- The effect of corruption on the low levels of education**

Most of the huge budgets must be allocated to education in order to build human capabilities that form the cornerstone of the human development process and to raise the level of education and urbanization in society. However, the behavior of administrative and financial corruption began to absorb a lot of the money from these budgets and divert the rest from its objectives, thus contributing to the deterioration of education. To the lowest levels, and this has appeared since the political change in Iraq in 2003, as the practical reality reflects the reluctance of teachers and educators to perform their educational duties in the country's schools in order to put pressure on students to pay money. Bribes through the interface of private lessons, and thus the deterioration of the level of education in all its stages, in addition to the decrease in the number of students annually, as statistics indicate a decrease in this number in the primary stage from (2.3) million students in 200 to (9.2) million students in 2006. Increase In the percentage of students who fail, for reasons including setting impossible questions that carry several faces to answer in an attempt to force students to pay bribes and gifts (Kamal Amin Al-Wasal, 2008: 155).

#### **2- The impact of corruption on the low level of health**

The development process aims to ensure that individuals receive an adequate amount of attention and health care, as this indicator is considered one of the criteria that unify consideration when judging the progress and

development of countries. In Iraq, health services were provided to the majority of the population for a nominal fee in government health institutions until Iraq became completely free from intolerant diseases that are a source of concern for many developed countries, such as AIDS and others (Hisham Mustafa Muhammad Salem Al-Jamal, 2014: 18).

### **3- The effect of corruption in increasing unemployment.**

The problem of unemployment in Iraqi society worsened after the events of 1991 and the imposition of economic sanctions, and many employees left their jobs and worked in the private sector or in the craft field to meet the requirements of living. ....) By demobilizing large numbers of employees of the former Iraqi army and security services and employees of some ministries, and their number is estimated at about (one million people) (Anwar Muhammad Hadqi, 2020: 20).

In order to increase the social cost borne by the state. In this regard, Mahmoud Sheikh Radi, Minister of Labor and Social Affairs, explained that the unemployment rate exceeded (52%), which is the highest rate in the countries of the region, due to the cessation of productive projects at a rate of (90%). %, and that much of the money collected to build projects and campaigns was stolen by Al-Ammar in a serial manner, eventually reaching (10%) of the original amount allocated, since (8-10) billions of the annual budget. It is in vain (Saladin Fahmy Mahmoud, 1994: 24). Because of corruption cases, Iraq is ranked in the advanced centers for corruption cases.

As for the Iraqi society, interest in the phenomenon of financial and administrative corruption has emerged since the second half of the eighties in the past, and after that the Iraqi state was established and this phenomenon intensified after the year (1968), and then it became more. It is clear from the events of 4/9/2003 the nature of the effects. Passive state institutions suffer from instability in the organizational structure. Perhaps one of the reasons that made corruption more widespread in society is that it is enjoyed by a minority of individuals who enjoy an important position and wide influence that enables them to interfere in issuing important decisions in society (Ali Youssef Shukry et al., 14-15).

And the entry of foreign and local forces in the year (2003) and a change in the political and social systems, and these effects still remain until the present time and the Iraqi society is still suffering from it. Therefore, the laws that have been legislated cannot be used to fight or eliminate corruption because these laws cannot confront the powerful or arrest them due to the existence of loopholes in the laws or the enactment of a special law to serve their goals and interests at the expense of other classes ( Mustafa Youssef Kafi, Electronic Terrorism: 14), while in the year (2007) Iraq ranked first in the most corrupt countries in the world according to Transparency International out of (163) countries, and at the present time Iraq has got the position (157) advanced in The year (2020) when Iraq achieved slow development in the standards and means of combating corruption, and the reason for this is due to the political, economic and social conditions and conditions, which are still deteriorating until now (Fares Rashid, 2009: 5).

### **4- The impact of corruption on the rise in crime rates.**

as a result of poor social conditions, low standard of living, and many people losing their jobs or not obtaining a job opportunity due to corruption, bribery, nepotism, and not placing the right person in the workplace. The right place, all of this and more have led to a rise in crime rates in Iraqi society.

In Iraq, there is a group of institutions to support and eliminate violators and their role in eliminating or reducing corruption and abuse of positions, namely:

The Office of Financial Supervision is known as an administratively and financially independent body, and it was established in 1927, and it is considered one of the most important and highest institutions associated with the House of Representatives. Its mission is to preserve public money, detect and combat cases of corruption within institutions, and contribute to supporting the national economy (Ahmed Abu Dabbah, 2010: 17), while the Integrity Commission is an independent body subject to oversight. The House of Representatives works to contribute to combating crimes of abuse of office and corruption. Or limiting it through transparency, developing the public and private sectors, and enhancing people's confidence in the government. As for the Office of the General Inspector, which was established in (2004), its mission is to monitor cases of embezzlement, forgery, and assault against an official or employee of his position, and to combat corruption in state institutions (Ahmed Abu Dabeh, previous source: 19) and these bodies. It operates in light of the Iraqi

constitution of (2005) which defines the duties, powers and roles of each of the other bodies and then defines the applicable laws (). It is considered one of the most important and highest institutions associated with the House of Representatives. Its mission is to preserve public funds, detect and combat cases of corruption within institutions, and contribute to supporting the national economy. And from it, depending on transparency, developing the public and

private sectors, and strengthening people's trust in the government. As for the Office of the General Inspector, which was established in (2004), its mission is to monitor cases of embezzlement, forgery, and abuse against the employee or employee in his job, and to combat corruption in state institutions (Muhammad Sadiq, 2014: 27), and these bodies work in light of the Iraqi constitution of (2005) Which defines the duties, powers, and roles of each of the other agencies, and then defines the applicable laws (Sharif Ahmed Al-Tabbakh, 2012: 116).

### Results

1. The phenomenon of corruption and abuse of positions has afflicted the administrative apparatus in institutions since the formation of the Iraqi government in the twenties of the last century and worsened after the 1968 coup and has increased significantly in the past three years, and important positions. were used for it. Material personal goals led to widespread corruption. Weak political will to combat corruption, as it prevents members of parliament from disclosing its sources.

2. The weakness of the process of oversight and legal accountability, not the people of influence, as Iraq has become the third country in the world in terms of widespread corruption in it, as Dr. Mahdi Al-Hafiz, former Minister of Planning, said. and development, he said. The cooperation revealed "the existence of an actual waste of wealth and misappropriation of funds received from donor countries as a result of administrative corruption inherited from the defunct regime that is widespread within state institutions."

3. Investigating irregularities for a long time contributes to the loss of criminal cases and the escape of others before trial, such as what actually happened in the escape of the head of the Integrity Commission himself because he was summoned to account before the House of Representatives. deputies. And the deputies withdrew their confidence from him in case of condemnation (and if they were told not to corrupt the earth, they said: We are only reformers, undoubtedly they are corrupt, but they do not see it). - Surah Al-Baqarah verses 11-12).

### Discussion

1. Developing a set of special and cultural curricula through various media, visual and audio, to create a culture of integrity and preserve public property and funds, through a set of special means and mechanisms with the intent of achieving loyalty and belonging among the masses. Individually. And the state, because the law is not the only deterrent to corruption, rather there must be a culture of integrity and preservation of public money.

2. Giving the primary role to the Ministries of Culture, Higher Education, Education, Science and Technology to develop a curriculum for all stages to meet the culture of taking care of public money and fairness in dealing, and reducing the spirit of individual selfishness and self-dedication. Collective spirit. .

3. Activating the Integrity and Financial Control departments of the Inspectors General and the sub-committees on oversight and integrity, according to the terms of reference within the relevant ministries.

4. Issuing strict laws to prevent waste of public money and administrative corruption, and to hold them accountable regardless of the individual's position in society or his status in the state.

Therefore, this phenomenon is considered one of the most dangerous phenomena experienced by the Iraqi society, which was created by man as a result of his love and selfishness for the individual and his tendency to collect money and access to power. Corruption combines all functional exploitation operations practiced by the elite in society, abuse of power, bribery, extortion, nepotism and nepotism, which have a great impact on the process of economic construction and development, which involves the destruction of the financial economy.

Administrative capacity, and thus the inability of states to face the challenges of reconstruction or reconstruction and building structures. infrastructure needed for its growth.

The danger lies in the lack of accountability and the issue of violators of the law and the exposure of society to this chaos, lack of social and political organization, weak political and social awareness, and deficiencies in education, as it has become a suitable environment for the growth of these elite crimes and the increase in the number of outlaws or exploiters of the law and influence, as it began to take a wide space for its generalization

and spread within state institutions and Iraqi society as a whole.

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