

Journal of legal and social studies

Issn: 2507-7333

Eissn: 2676-1742

**Electronic control as a mechanism to combat administrative and financial
corruption in public institutions**

LARBI Wardiya^{1*}, ARIOUT Ouassila²

¹ LARBI Wardiya, University of Tlemcen, Algeriers, wardiya.larbi@univ-tlemcen.dz,

² ARIOUT Ouassila, MaghniaUniversity Center, Algeries, o.ariout@gmail.com

Date of send: 05 / 03 / 2024	date of acceptance: 01 / 05 /2024	Date of Publication: 01/06/2024
------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---------------------------------

***Corresponding author**

Abstract :

The emergence and strengthening of what is known as electronic control in various public institutions and administrations would work to establish the principle of transparency, and then work to reduce the phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption more effectively, through the advantages that distinguish it from traditional oversight through speed in completing transactions as well as Increasing accuracy in employees 'work and raising their quality. It also contributes to discovering administrative violations and deviations, and holding those responsible to account more accurately and effectively. Which contributes to making sound administrative decisions that aim to achieve the public interest.

Keywords :administrative control - modern technologies - the principle of transparency - administrative corruption.

1. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of administrative and financial corruption is one of the dangerous phenomena facing countries, especially developing countries, which has become widespread in most of their societies. It began with security and the subsequent paralysis in the process of construction and economic development,(salem, 2008, p. 83) which entails the destruction of the economy and financial and administrative capacity, and thus the state's inability to face the challenges of reconstruction or development. Reconstructing and building the infrastructure necessary for its growth, and its continuation is linked to the human desire to obtain material and moral gains by using the authority granted to him illegally. On this basis, its risks and negative effects extended to various economic, social, political and legal aspects of society, which prompted most countries to confront this epidemic and control those factors that lead to its spread, and to work to establish the principle of transparency in various public institutions and administrations.(elfattah, 2011, p. 09)

With the developments taking place today in the field of information and communication technology, electronic administration has become imposing itself as an appropriate and effective solution to confront administrative and financial corruption, and to establish the principle of transparency in public institutions(SAMIR, 2013, p. 43). It is the perfect alternative to traditional management. It made it easier for those seeking public service to obtain it without coming into contact with the public employee, who is usually the subject of bargaining and blackmail to obtain undeserved benefits.(Aissat, 2013, p. 78) Therefore, this electronic administration came to provide public service in the quickest time, at the lowest cost, and with complete transparency, thus contributing to the fight against all forms of corruption. Extending leadership and control over the work of its employees in a more precise and effective manner.(djassim, 2018, p. 1110)

Based on the above, the problem of the study revolves around :How effective is electronic control through its various applications in combating administrative and financial corruption in public institutions?

To answer this problem, the study will be divided into two points. The first point will address the conceptual framework of electronic monitoring and administrative and financial corruption. The second point will be devoted to studying the impact of electronic control in combating the phenomena of administrative and financial corruption

1. Conceptual framework for electronic monitoring and administrative and financial corruption:

The terms electronic control and administrative and financial corruption raise many questions for both public officials and ordinary individuals, so both terms must be properly defined, as follows:

- 1.1 The concept of electronic control:

In general, oversight aims to follow up on the work of public institutions and measure the degree of actual performance of administrative work, and thus

determine the positive achievements that require consolidation, and the violations that must be addressed and reduced.

This oversight has developed and become more effective with the emergence of modern technologies, and everyone has the right to engage in knowing everything that exists in their public administrations and institutions, which is known as electronic oversight. So that its effect extends not only to the administration to establish the principle of transparency, but also extends to ordinary citizens and individuals (QUAWASMAH, 2008).

Accordingly, electronic control has been defined as the use of modern electronic methods and means to monitor activities and transactions within public institutions in order to achieve the required results with the least risks, the least effort, time and cost, and with high accuracy (qhassasba, 2011, p. 17).

From this, it can be said that electronic administrative control is the use of modern technologies to directly monitor, supervise, and evaluate the employee's performance in general.

Considering that electronic oversight is based more effectively on the use of Internet networks, which makes it characterized by accuracy in following up on all administrative files and the work of employees of public institutions, it is characterized by a set of characteristics that distinguish it from regular traditional oversight, which are mainly represented in the following:

- Activating more the principle of accountability and accountability in the event that a public employee commits a mistake while performing his work, and determining his responsibility.

- More control over information and ease of access to it by higher authority, as well as ordinary individuals, in an effective manner and quality.

- Establishing the principle of transparency in public institutions and administrations. (DJASSIM, 2018, p. 1112)

1.2. The concept of administrative and financial corruption:

The term corruption is a term that includes many meanings. It is present in many public and private institutions in which the employee, while performing his work, has a controlling force or a decision maker, and he has the freedom to determine the category of individuals who benefit from the decision over others. This is in violation of legal legislation and controls on individual values. That is, state employees exploiting their job positions to obtain illegal gains and benefits, in addition to financial deviations and violating the provisions and rules currently adopted in state regulations and institutions, in addition to violating financial control controls and instructions. (FATILI, 2011, p. 39)

Thus, it can be said that administrative and financial corruption is the misuse of public influence to achieve private profits.

Administrative and financial corruption has many causes, including:

- Lack of professional ethics among many employees within public institutions.

The negligence of the governing bodies in combating all types of administrative deviations and corruption, as well as the procrastination in imposing deterrent penalties against every corrupt employee.

-Lack of the necessary professional competence among public employees, which causes a decline in the productivity of administrative work, thus becoming fertile ground for committing corruption crimes.

-Low level of wages, and lack of material and moral incentive systems in place.

-The increase in work placed on some employees in charge of finance and accounting in public institutions, and the small number of them compared to the burdens placed on them, which causes them to exploit their positions to commit many corruption crimes, due to the lack of a precise review of their work by the oversight bodies over them (IDRIS, 2021, p. 22).

.2The impact of electronic monitoring in reducing and combating the phenomena of administrative and financial corruption:

Relying on electronic systems would enhance the principle of transparency for public administrative bodies, and thus the latter's activities would be clear to oversight bodies, which would help them identify hotbeds of administrative and financial corruption, increase the effectiveness of decision support systems, and facilitate the work of oversight bodies, thus eliminating all forms of corruption. (ASSAKKAL, p. 08)

Hence, the impact of electronic control in reducing and combating the phenomena of administrative and financial corruption appears through (ASSAKKAL, pp. 13-14):

*Relying on modern electronic means of oversight works to activate the principle of transparency for executive bodies, and thus the activity of the latter is clear to the oversight bodies, which facilitates the identification of hotbeds of administrative and financial corruption and increases functional effectiveness, whether by internal or external control bodies, or by the information seeker or The recipient of the service, regardless of his legal status (KAZZAZ, 2015, p. 54).

The Algerian legislator has sought, in many laws, to ensure the necessity of resorting to electronic control in many areas, including the new method that he introduced in managing public transactions under Law (15-247, 2015), which includes public transactions and public utility authorizations. It was confirmed in Law No. 23-12, which specifies the general rules related to public procurement, by the necessity of establishing an electronic portal for public procurement (23-12, 2023), run by the Ministry in charge of Finance and the Ministry in charge of information and communication technologies. Whereas, in Articles 105 and 106 thereof, it stressed the need for the contracting authorities to provide all contractors with invitation documents to compete electronically according to a timetable, and the contractors must also respond electronically. All files related to candidates must be saved electronically for use in subsequent procedures. Thus, all procedures are clear for all contractors to choose the best offer with clarity and transparency.

*Also, resorting to electronic oversight reduces the inspector's work in search and investigation operations, so that relying on oversight programs to identify deviations makes it easier to give alerts electronically through oversight programs, which helps in combating the phenomenon of corruption in public institutions as quickly as possible. With minimal effort.

*Also, resorting to remote electronic oversight would protect those charged with oversight operations from abuses or threats by employees working in public institutions and administrations.(haddar, 2016, p. 252)

*In addition, since the phenomena of administrative and financial corruption are considered a crime punishable by law in various countries of the world, in order to apply the punishment to the perpetrator of them, it requires conclusive evidence, which is what we find when resorting to electronic monitoring, as the latter is fixed and clear evidence in Judicial review, which helps limit employee abuses and combat this phenomenon in public institutions.

*Public institutions resorting to electronic oversight by using information technologies in their various forms to monitor necessary documents and communications would facilitate oversight activity by accessing data and information with high accuracy and quality, in the quickest time and at the lowest cost. On the basis of this, it is necessary to spread awareness within public institutions and lower Algerian administrations by the senior management in order to generalize the work of this supervisory method by guiding and directing them, as well as introducing them to all developments in the field of modern technologies, and clarifying how to work with them to achieve the goal for which they were developed.

*Also, generalizing this type of control would work to improve the performance of public employees in public institutions, such as, for example, the latter resorting to activating fingerprint systems for employee attendance and departure, controlling a large number of surveillance cameras equipped in public institutions, and monitoring the work of employees. Public employees via computers using multiple technologies designed for this purpose, to ensure the correctness of the work of public employees.(J.M.stanton, 2000, p. 430)

*Various public institutions must also provide a special e-mail address to receive complaints, suggestions, and inquiries. This is what helps these institutions to extend their control over the work of their employees and uncover their violations in performing their duties.

Thus, activating electronic oversight in the manner described above by various public institutions would place public employees in a state of extreme caution while carrying out their duties in a legal manner. Their deviation outside this framework and in the presence of electronic monitoring will expose them to responsibility, and this will undoubtedly contribute to the fight against corruption of all kinds, whether administrative or financial.

Thus, electronic monitoring has a very important effectiveness in knowing everything related to the work of employees within public institutions and the degrees of their implementation in real time. All information is recorded immediately after implementation by the administrative head, which enables him to view all variables before, during or after implementation.

4. CONCLUSION

The phenomena of administrative and financial corruption are among the dangerous phenomena facing most countries in the world, especially developing countries, because of their significant impact on the process of construction and

economic development, which entails the destruction of the economy and the financial and administrative capacity of the state. With the technological development that the world has witnessed, it has become necessary for all countries to activate what is known as electronic oversight with the aim of raising the level of job performance of public employees within public institutions and administrations, with the aim of combating corruption in all its forms. Accordingly, a set of results and recommendations have been reached, the most important of which are:

Results:

-Electronic control would contribute to increasing the accuracy of administrative work and raising the level of its quality, in the fastest time and with the least effort and cost.

Electronic monitoring is considered an effective means of enhancing transparency and identifying employee errors and deviations quickly and electronically without the need for human intervention to search for violations.

Many countries, including Algeria, are working to implement electronic oversight in many important sectors in which corruption crimes may be observed, such as public transactions, for example.

Recommendations:

-The necessity of generalizing electronic monitoring in all public institutions and sectors, even the least important, in order to work to combat all types of corruption crimes because of its characteristics and effective impact in this field.

-The necessity of effective provision of Internet networks of the highest quality in all public institutions.

-The necessity of having higher supervisory bodies to follow up the work of supervisory programs, and to directly support and coordinate supervisory work.

-Working on programming formative and training seminars in the field of electronic control, in order to demonstrate how to apply it in the correct manner that raises the quality of administrative services to the level of applicable technological developments.

-The necessity of facilitating the work of this type of oversight by providing the necessary financial funds and providing specialized manpower to implement, activate and maintain electronic regulatory devices, with the aim of eliminating corruption in public institutions from its roots.

-Paying attention to educating citizens about the oversight work of job performance in public institutions as a social partner and contributor to the development of their country and preserving it from any type of corruption by informing them and submitting complaints about every case of abuse within public institutions.

-Care must be taken regarding the issue of electronic security by protecting national and personal information and preserving electronic archives. Therefore, in order to achieve information security and maintain its confidentiality, we must work on constantly updating computer operating devices and anti-virus programs, as well as confronting all attempts at piracy and infiltration by enacting strict and deterrent legislation and not being lenient in this.

5. Bibliography List :

1. Books :

- AHMED Muhammad Samir, 2009, Electronic management, Dar mysarrah for publishing, distribution and printing, Oman.
- ESSAID Ismail Kazzaz, 2015, The role of electronic administration in combating administrative corruption, hose of university thought, Alexandria.
- ElchamryHachemElfatily Ittar,2011, Administrative and financial corruption and its economic and social effects,El-yazouri publishing house, Oman.
- MatarIssam Abdul Fattah, 2011, Administrative corruption crimes,New University House, Alexandria.

2. Journal article :

- RANIA Haddar, 2016, Electronic management course in combating the phenomenon of administrative corruption, Algerian journal of security and development, issue 09.
- FAYZ Abdul hassandjessim , 2018 ,Using electronic monitoring to reduce the recording of illegal transactions on the ration card-A proposed model for the electronic monitoring program,- Al-Ghari Volume of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Volume 14, Issue 3.
- KanaanNawaf Salem,2008, administrative and financial corruption, its causes, effects, and means of combatingit, Sharia and Law Journal, Issue 33.
- AYNi Ayssat, 2013, The trend towardselectronic administration in Algeriathrough the ElectronicAlgeria Project, Algerian Journal of PoliticalStudies, National HigherSchool of Political Sciences, Volume 4, Issue 2

3. Universitynotes:

- Imad Ali Al-Kasasbeh,2011, The Impact of Electronic Control on the Quality of Internal Services in Islamic Banks Operating in Jordan, Master'sThesis in Electronic Business, Department of Electronic Business, Middle East University, Amman, Jordan.

4. Sources:

-Presidential Decree No. 15-247 of September 2015 regulating public transactions and delegations of public facilities Official Gazette No. 50 of 2015

-Law No. 23-12 of August 5, 2023, which determines the general rules related to public procurement, Official Gazette No. 51 of 2023

5. References in foreign languages:

- .M Stanton, E M WEIS, Electronic monitoring in their owns, an exploratory study of
- employees, experiences Whit new types of surveillance, Computers in human Behavior 16 ,
- 2000.

- R. Hamed Al Rojoub, ArwaZabian, Sami Quawasmeh, Electronic Monitoring: The Employees Point of view, journal of social Sciences 4 (3), 2008

6. Internet websites:

- Aisha Muhammad Ahmed Idris, The impact of electronic monitoring on the efficiency of performance in institutions operating on the link journal.oiu.sd/14-08-2021