

## Strategies for Preventing Economic Corruption with a Resistive Economy Approach

<sup>1</sup>Ayat-ol-allah Esmaeili, <sup>2</sup>Meysam Karimi and <sup>3</sup>Reza Faghihe Zade

<sup>1</sup>M.A. of Criminal Law and Criminology, Khatam-ol-Anbia (PBU) University, Tehran, Iran

<sup>2</sup>Ph.D. Student of Islamic jurisprudence and law, Khatam-ol-Anbia (PBU) University, Tehran, Iran

<sup>3</sup>Ph.D. Student of Comparative interpretation, University of Science and teachings of the Holy Quran, Qom, Iran

**ABSTRACT:** Economic strength and economic corruption is one of the controversy that in recent years by economic and legal experts raised the country and particularly the Supreme Leader. Many economists believe that the economic pattern of Iran's political and cultural system is a resilient economy. Resistance economy means the identification of areas of pressure and effort to control and disadvantage them, and in ideal conditions, the transformation of such pressures into opportunity; As well as an approach based on efforts to reduce dependencies and emphasize the benefits of domestic production and efforts to achieve self-reliance; Therefore, its emphasis on productive economy and people are central to this economy. Corruption is one of the global phenomena that has long existed with the emergence of the early forms of government and more or less in contemporary times in all countries of the world. Across the globe, corruption is a serious problem in causing damage to public policies and interests. Therefore, in this paper, while investigating the policies and programs of the resistance economy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the components related to the lifestyle of the people are identified. And then appropriate solutions to achieve it, given the most important prevention of economic corruption, i.e. consumption management and consumer model reform, domestic consumption, productivity and knowledge-based economy.

**KEY WORDS :** *Resistance Economics, Economic Penetration, Crime, Prevention*

### I. INTRODUCTION

The word economy is derived from the two Greek words Oikos, meaning "Home" and Nemin meaning "management". It literally means "home management". Economics is one of the subsets of social sciences, presented in a scientifically independent manner by the book "the wealth and nations" written by Adam Smith (father of economics) in 1776. Resistive Economy is a new term that has been raised by the Supreme Leader over the last few years. In the supreme leader's statements, as pointed out at the top of the official communiqué of the policies of the resistive economy, it is a type of economic model based on Islamic and revolutionary culture and values, and its prominent feature, is ability of the country's economy to confront the enemy's threats and transform them to an opportunity for further progress.

For the first time, the keywords of the resistive economy was raised by the Revolutionary Leader during a meeting with a group of entrepreneurs in September, 2010; as he said: "From the point of view of the domination system, the great sin of the nation of Iran is to release itself from the domination. They want to punish this nation because of this sin ... This nation has found its way. Altogether, their calculations are wrong; they do not understand what they should do and what they are doing. Well, they push anyway; economic pressure through sanctions. We must create a real resistive economy in the country. Today, entrepreneurship is meaningful "(the statements of Supreme Leader, 2010).

Imam Sadiq (AS) states: "A dirham to be spent on the prevention of a disease is better than a large amount to be consumed for treatment." Prevention or avoidance also means "anticipation, adopting, and preventing something from happening "and also" informing and warning about something ". But in preventive criminology, prevention in its first meaning is used, that is, by using various techniques, prevent the delinquency. The goal is to prevent the crime and delinquency. The difference between the resistive economy and economic resistance is that economic resistance can be seen as a defensive and countermeasure that is done along with other types of resistance against the enemy, without affecting the nature and structure of the economy, but the resistive economy is an economy that, with a deep understanding of the fact that the enemy is always lying in the wait for the national economy and is constantly planning and acting offensive and

destructive, organizes its own nature and structure in a way that, with the assumption of the presence of enemy, continue, in such a way that not only the enemy's operations do not stop its activities, but also, turns these threats into opportunities, and thwarts the enemies, the growth and dynamism are accomplished. Given the intrinsic contrast between the nature of the Islamic revolution and the values governing the dominant economic trends in the global arena, the design of a resistive economy is an indispensable necessity for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

## II. EXPLAINING THE SUBJECT AND CONCEPT

Discussing the conceptualization and the nature of the resistive economy, three articles have been written on the site of the Supreme Leader and their definitions are mentioned. There are four definitions for four different aspects of the "resistive economy", each of which must be simultaneously introduced into the political package of the resistive economy. Also, ten axes are written as the main strategies of the resistive economics, which have to be referred to and read. In this paper, the economic ideas of the Supreme Leader and his emphasis on the issue of resistive economics are dealt with. Samuel Huntington believes that if political opportunities are scarce, corruption occurs because people use wealth and prosperity for power purchasers, and if economic opportunities are low, corruption is still happening, because political power is used to achieve wealth and prosperity. Issuance of the Major Policies of Resistive Economy:

Following the discourse on the resistive economy in the country, on February 29, 2013, the Supreme Leader of the Revolution provided general policies of Resistive Economy in 24 articles, after consultation with the Expediency Council, and issued them to the heads of the three forces and the chairman of the Expediency Council Communicated.

He, during the issuance of these policies, stated that: "the Islamic Iran, with rich spiritual and material resources and rich, and diverse capabilities and infrastructures, and most importantly, with a committed and efficient human resource, has a firm resolve to progress, if it follows the ingenerate and scientific economic model derived from revolutionary and Islamic culture, which is the very resistive economy, and it not only overcomes all economic problems, and defeats and deflects the enemy who are imposing an entire economic war against this great nation, but also it would be able to, along with maintaining the achievements of the country in different fields and continuing the progress and realization of the ideals and principles of the Constitution and the Twenty-year vision document, realize an economy based on the technology and science, and justice, which is ingenerate and extrovert, and dynamic and progressive, and concretize an inspirational model of Islamic economic system, in a world in which the risks and the uncertainties derived from uncontrolled changes, such as the financial, economic, political crises are increasing. Now, with the necessary scrutiny, and after consultation with the Expediency Council, the general policies of the resistive economy, which follow and continue the previous policies, especially the general policies of Article 44 of the Constitution, are drawn up with such a view, and lead the strategy of the correct movement of the country's economy towards these great goals, are issue. It is imperative that the forces of the country immediately and with a specific timetable act, implement it, and by providing the necessary laws and regulations and compiling a roadmap for different fields, provide the opportunity and background for the people and all economic activists to play a role in this sacred jihad, so that by Divine Bounty The economic saga of the great nation of Iran is also seen as a political saga against the eyes of the world. I ask the Almighty God to help everyone in this important matter. "(Joushani, 2017).

## III. INSTITUTIONALIZING THE CULTURE OF ENDURANCE, DILIGENCE AND ECONOMIC JIHAD

The Supreme Leader, in a phrase, says: Today, buying Iranian goods is the people's diligence. In the year of economic jihad, in my opinion, one of the people's economic cases is to go to the domestic goods, and want it. Of course, on the other hand, the domestic goods must be satisfying; their endurance, strength, and quality must be such as to convince the customer; both of the cases are obligatory; why people do not buy domestic goods? Maybe they are not determined and diligent. The revolutionary leader also knows that some Iranian goods do not have the quality right now, so the diligence concept is raised. Everyone has a duty to institutionalize your culture of endurance, diligence, and economic Jihad. This is the duty of the media of the country to prepare the conditions by provision of the cultural products and poetry. For example, the poetry of resistance in the field of politics worked well. During the war, a poet called Mr. Moallem was very effective in promoting war, along with eulogies by Mr. Ahangaran, and they worked well. The propaganda burden of war and passion of war, was on their shoulders. The enemy does not believe it. They think that many psychologists and sociologists are analyzing this poetry from psychological and sociological point of view. Where is the poet of resistive economy now? Diligence and economic jihad requires passion in the operational aspect" (Peighami, 2016).

#### IV. CONFRONTING THE FOREIGN ECONOMIC THREATS AND ASSAULTS

"The significance of the resistive economy comes from the fact that the assaults by the enemies of the Islamic Revolution has been focused on the economy more than ever. The enemies, in pursuit of economic pressure, are seeking, firstly, to stop the progress of the country, and secondly, by hindering the economic and political life of the people, reduce their trust and attachment to the system, and weaken the Islamic Republic system from the inside, and eventually collapse it" (Statements by the Supreme Leader of the Revolution, 2013). "It is imperative that the forces of the country immediately and with a specific timetable act, implement it, and by providing the necessary laws and regulations and compiling a roadmap for different fields, provide the opportunity and background for the people and all economic activists to play a role in this sacred jihad, so that by Divine Bounty The economic saga of the great nation of Iran is also seen as a political saga against the eyes of the world" (Guidelines of the Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution, 2012).

#### V. GLOBAL POLITICAL ECONOMY

One of the axes, which is among the fundamental issues in this thought, and in the discussion of the resistive economy, is a title in the academic circles, which is called "international political economy" or "global political economy". International political economy as an interdisciplinary topic, uses different perspectives and fields, most important of which are political science and economics, along with sociology, history, and cultural studies. For an economy that wants to be robust, how to interact with global arrangements is a very important and strategic issue. As you know, the world after World Wars I and II, and with the formation of the United Nations and its various institutions, including the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, as well as other UN bodies and institutions, developed a global management. In the words of the Supreme Leader, it found a command room. How much should we be affected by this room, and in fact obey this room? He states that: "Globalization is a very beautiful name. Every country thinks global markets are opening up to them. But globalization, as turning into bots and nuts of the capitalist machine of the West, should not be accepted by any independent nation. If globalization is to be achieved in the right sense of the word, the countries must maintain their independence; the globalization that has come about decades ago through the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization, and so forth - which are all American and arrogant systems means, is worthless. Therefore, an important principle is the issue of independence, which, if not present, is the mirage of progress. There are various types of regulations that exist within the UN and the Security Council which are set for the ruling of the arrogance. Domination or hegemony is what the system of domination after World War II, and especially through a system, is applying it, which is called the international political economy or global political economy" (Ghadiri, 1987, 31). The Chart of the Main Indicators Provided by the Supreme Leader about the Resistive Economy:

1. The necessity of holistic explanation of the idea of resistive economy

2. The necessity of activating the private and democratic sectors

3. Resistive economy, an example of society's virtue in the economy

4. Ingeneration beside extroversion, the canonical point of resistive economy

5. The proper capabilities of the country for implementation of resistive economy

6. Resistive economy, a proper and desired model

1- Human capital,

2- The proper position of Iran in global economy,

3- The distinguished geographical position of Iran,

4- Having a handy market of the neighboring countries,

5- An internal market of 70 million people,

6- Having the basic infrastructure,

7- the accumulated management experience.

7. The challenges the resistive economy faces

1- Superficiality,

2- Ignorance in action,

3- Choosing the parallel and easy, but fatal ways,

4- Compromising the principles of the system,

5- Lack of trust in people's tolerance and resistance,

6- being dubious about the domestic capabilities)

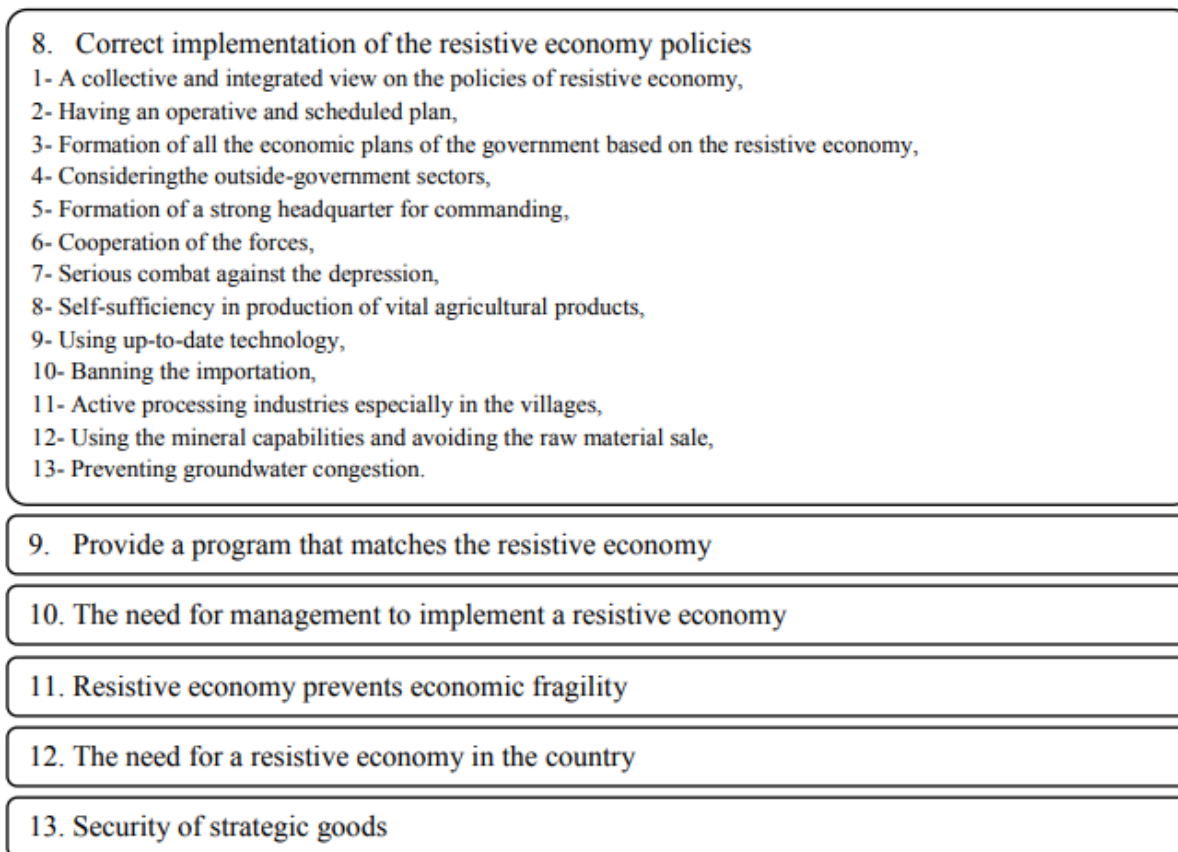


Figure 1: Main Indicators Provided by the Supreme Leader about the Resistive Economy

Any economic activity should be far from any sense of abjection, and maintaining the dignity and preventing the humiliation of the Muslims is so important that one of the exemplary measures of the great Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) for cutting off the roots of Muslims' attachment to the non-Muslims, was changing of the Medina market from the Bani Qinqa market, which was in the hands of the Jews, which had made them dominant over the heart of the Medina economy, to an independent market near the Ansar Gardens for Muslims. The establishment of this market and the establishment of rules facilitating its transactions eliminated the Jews' monopoly of trade and large profits resulting from it, and placed Muslims in a superior position. Ibn Shabba says: "When the Prophet (pbuh) wanted to establish a market for Medina, he went to Bani Qinqa market, then he came to the market of Medina and determined the place by his foot and said: This is your market, so there wouldn't be any restraints for it, and no tax would be upon it " (Ibn Shabba, 1989, 304). In the Islamic economics thought, one of the most important factors for the fulfillment of dignity for Muslims is the recognition and substantiation of their basic needs. According to the Islamic teachings, people should try to do without the need for others, and the Islamic state should also act to meet their basic needs.

#### IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Fighting economic corruption is a serious argument for all developing economies, because in this kind of economies, the rapid movement towards long-term goals and the privileges granted to the private sector for involvement in economic activities, creates the challenges in the legal behavior of economic institutions that naturally seek more profit in their activities. Naturally, in such a situation, it is to combat economic corruption is the same as passing on the edge of the blade, because, on one hand, if the fight against economic corruption does not take place, the illness of the ill-fated economy becomes ever more chronic and rooted, and on the other hand, if the fight is unreasonable, it will lead to the investors' fear, and undermines the security of investment system. In the current world, what can be imagined for the increase and presence of corruption with all its features and dimensions, is the activity of the state and the executive agencies in economic affairs, such as the issue of taxes, customs duties or the implementation of national projects in the country by the state, and the lack of clear rules on setting up private sector activities and complexity of these rules. It seems that the existence of monopoly in the economic sector, which is itself an example of economic rent and corruption, is considered to be a very important issue in the economy of all countries, and in particular our own country. The most dangerous aspect of combating economic corruption in every country is the political use and factionalization of



the flow that is naturally pursued in each country, since combating economic corruption, such as combating all branches and the existence of social delinquencies, is necessary and must always be running in a normal order. Fighting economic corruption is naturally a social struggle to address a kind of crime that should not be mixed up with political interests. Iran's economic transition to development, which has undergone a growing trend over the last few years despite many problems, has naturally exacerbated some of the economic roughness and delinquencies alongside itself.

The superficial behaviors, sometimes shown by some media encountering the economic corruption, not only do not contribute to the process of combating economic corruption, but have always led to revealing a part of the research process on the one hand, and hiding and eliminating the tracks of the roots of many economic corruption on the other hand, and also has allowed some exploiters to offset their burden in another way through the controversial issues introduction, and to forge the flow of corruption another way. The emphasis of the Supreme Leader on the importance of the proper fight against economic corruption, in fact, can be seen as a critique of months of this fight. He, along with the emphasis on the harmful effects of non-serious confrontation with the economic corruption, emphasizes that even judges with specific characteristics should be responsible for handling these cases, and thus, he warns the judiciary about the possible mistakes, imprudence, and inexperience of the judge, and insists that such a struggle should be carried out without any discrimination, in particular, with the priority of combating the big criminals. Emphasizing the principle that in the fight against economic corruption, society should not be disturbed, the records of the cases of corruptors should not be reflected before the end of the investigation process, in order to avoid any controversy and rush in this phase.

Government interventions are the most important factor in troubling the water the ransomers and monopolists fish in. Therefore, the presence of the government in economic activities and pricing policies is an important factor in creating economic and administrative corruption. Decreasing government ownership in the economy leads to a reduction in economic corruption; a large part of the country's liquidity is allocated to the production and possession of public and private sector capital, and a significant part of it is allocated to the affairs outside the production range. Increasing the efficiency of the economic system can have a positive effect on the macroeconomic variables and is a key factor in preventing and reducing economic corruption. In order to prevent corruption in the economy and move towards economic development, the government must make the most of the approved budget, and step in a way to increase the country's economic growth and the dynamism of the national economy.

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Ashmawi, Saadoddin-Mohammad (2007), Review of economic crimes in Arabic countries, translation of Mohammad Reza Nasrollahi and Seyyed Isa Hosseini, Kar Agah Publications, NAJA, [in Persian].
- [2]. Azami Moghadam, Majid, (2012), "Conceptualization of Economic Crime or Economic Corruption", Kar Agah, Year 4, Volume 2, Number 16, [in Persian].
- [3]. Dashti, Mohammad (2000), Nahj al-Balabagh, Qom: translated by the Amiralmomenin Cultural Research Institute's, Sermons and Letters from Imam Ali (AS), [in Persian].
- [4]. Esmaeili, ayatollah, (2018), "economic corruption and preventing it", [in Persian].
- [5]. Farhang, Manouchehr (1997), Contemporary Economics, Growth, Crisis and Economic Strategies, Tehran: Soroush Publications, [in Persian].
- [6]. Fatahi Ardakani, Habibullah (2010), Strategies and Solutions of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Combating Corruption, Proceedings of the Conference on the Promotion of Administrative Health, Coordinating Council of Observatory Organizations, Tehran: Zaman-e No Publication, [in Persian].
- [7]. Ghadiri Alish, Bagher (1987), General Economics, Fifth Edition, Tehran: Sepehr Publications, [in Persian].
- [8]. Habibi, Hasan and Monaem, Rohallah (2014), "Entrepreneurship, the basis of Resistive Economics", National Conference on Exploring and Resistive Economics, Gilan University, [in Persian].
- [9]. Holy Quran, [in Arabic].
- [10]. Joushaghani, Saeed, Abbasi Mohammmd, and Zahedi, Saeid (2017), the measures and guidelines of the Supreme Leader in the field of Resistive Economics, the Bureau of Legal Certification and the Rules and Programs, [in Persian].
- [11]. Khadri, Reza and Zohreh Mazhari (2015), Resistive Economics, Action and Practice, Tehran: Publishing House of Amir Bahador, [in Persian].
- [12]. Khani, Hossein Ali (2002), Iran's sanctions, the collapse of a policy, translated by Mohammad Mottaghi-Nejad, Tehran: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, [in Persian].
- [13]. Lui, Francis, T. (1986). A Dynamic Model of Corruption Deterrence. Journal of Public Economics. Vol. 31. Pp. 125-236.
- [14]. Maouro, Paolo (1993). Corruption, Country Risk and Growth. Harvard Univ.
- [15]. Marshall, Alfred (1962), Principles of Economics, Translation by Hossein Moteman, Tehran: Tehran University Press, [in Persian].

- [16]. Mohaqeq, Mohammad Jawad (2010), an Investigation of Economic Corruption in the Viewpoints of Islam, Proceedings of the Conference on the Promotion of Administrative Health, Coordination Council of Observatory Organizations, Tehran: Zaman-e No Publication, [in Persian].
- [17]. Monterio, John B. (1966). Corruption. Bombay: Manaktalas.
- [18]. Organization for Management and Planning of the Country, "Law of the Fourth Program of Economic, Social, and .... Of Islamic Republic of Iran (2005-2009)", [in Persian].
- [19]. Ostergaard , C.S. (1983). Political Corruption and local Administrative Elites in the people's Republic of China. Paper given at the workshop on Comparative Political Corruption. ECRR. Ereiburg.
- [20]. Ostergaard, C.S. (1986). Explaining China's Recent Political Corruption. Corruption and Reform 1. Pp.209-233.
- [21]. Ostrerfeld, David. Corruption and development. Journal of Economic Growth. Vol. 2. No. 4. P.13-20.
- [22]. Palmier, L. (1975). Corruption in India. New Society. Pp. 577-579.
- [23]. Peighami, Adel (2016), Explaining the Theory of Resistive Economics (based on Supreme Leader's Thoughts), Sadid Cultural Institute, Imam Sadiq University, [in Persian].
- [24]. Qavami, Seyed Hassan (Bita), Resistive Economics, Theoretical Foundations.
- [25]. Seifollah, Morad (2017), "The Proposed Economic Resistive Model (Supreme Leader's Point of View)", Afaq Amniat, [in Persian].
- [26]. Senturia, J.J. (1931). Corruption Political. Encyclopedia of Social Sciences. Vol. IV. P. 448-452.
- [27]. Shacklet J.R. (1978). Corruption: An Essay in Economic Analysis. Political Quarterly. 49. P.25-37.
- [28]. Tari, Fathullah, et al. (2015), Resistive Economics, Research Center of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, [in Persian].
- [29]. Zamani, Aliakbar (2009), "an Introduction to the Dimensions of Corruption and Economic Crimes and Its Consequences on National Security", Kar Agah, Second Volume, Second Year, No. 7, [in Persian].