TRANSPARENCY AS A TECHNIQUE TO SUPPORT THE AIMS OF

THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR FIGHTING CORRUPTION (2019-2022)

IN EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS

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Summary:

The study pointed toward deciding the degree of transparency in Egyptian governmental institutions, deciding the degree of support for the targets of the national strategy for fighting corruption (2019-2022) in Egyptian governmental institutions, and recognizing the hardships that limit transparency commitments in reinforcing the goals of the national strategy for fighting corruption (2019-2022) in Egyptian government institutions, then reaching proposed techniques to actuate the commitments of transparency in reinforcing the targets of the national strategy for fighting corruption (2019-2022) in the Egyptian governmental institutions. This study is considered as a descriptive study, it depended on the use of social survey strategy with the sample for officials in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, which are (270) individuals, and the study tool was represented in a questionnaire form for officials about transparency as a technique to aid the aims of the national strategy for fighting corruption (2019-2022) in Egyptian governmental institutions. Statistically significant relation was found through the results of the study among transparency in its various proportions: informational, administrative, participation, communication, decision-making and supporting the aims of the national strategy for fighting corruption (2019-2022) in Egyptian governmental institutions.

Key words:

Corruption, information transparency, administrative transparency, transparency in participation, transparency in communication, transparency in decision-making.

الشفافية كآلية لتدعيم أهداف الإستراتيجية الوطنية لمكافحة الفساد (٢٠١٩-٢٠٢٢) بالمؤسسات الحكومية المصرية

الملخص:

استهدفت الدراسة تحديد مستوى الشفافية بالمؤسسات الحكومية المصرية، وتحديد مستوى تدعيم أهداف الإستراتيجية الوطنية لمكافحة الفساد (٢٠١٩-٢٠٢٢) بالمؤسسات الحكومية المصرية، وتحديد الصعوبات التي تحد من إسهامات الشفافية في تدعيم أهداف الإستراتيجية الوطنية لمكافحة الفساد (٢٠١٩-٢٠٢٢) بالمؤسسات الحكومية المصرية، وصولاً إلى آليات تخطيطية مقترحة لتفعيل إسهامات الشفافية في تدعيم أهداف الإستراتيجية الوطنية لمكافحة الفساد (٢٠١٩-٢٠٢٢) بالمؤسسات الحكومية المصرية، وتعد هذه الدراسة من الدراسات الوصفية، واعتمدت على استخدام منهج المسح الاجتماعي بالعينة للمسئولين بوزارة الشباب والرياضة وعددهم (٢٧٠) مفردة، وتمثلت أداة الدراسة في استمارة استبيان للمسئولين حول الشفافية كآلية لتدعيم أهداف الإستراتيجية الوطنية لمكافحة الفساد (٢٠١٩-٢٠٢٢) بالمؤسسات الحكومية المصرية، وتوصلت نتائج الدراسة إلى وجود علاقة طردية تأثيرية دالة إحصائياً بين الشفافية بإبعادها المختلفة المعلوماتية، والإدارية، وفي المشاركة، وفي الاتصال، وفى اتخاذ القرار وتدعيم أهداف الإستراتيجية الوطنية لمكافحة الفساد (٢٠١٩-٢٠٢٢) بالمؤسسات الحكومية المصرية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الفساد، الشفافية المعلوماتية، الشفافية الإدارية، الشفافية في المشاركة، الشفافية في الاتصال، الشفافية في اتخاذ القرارات.

First: Ascertaining the study problem:

Corruption is an old social peculiarity regarding its presence, yet this peculiarity is new as far as broad has risen above boundaries and obstructions between nations presently, and this peculiarity has been connected at the worldwide level to a few variables, like the shortfall of transparency and responsibility in the public eye, or the absence of accommodation by the specialists Political and managerial controls are proclaimed, empowering the activity of command over them, or as a result of the resident's obliviousness of his freedoms, or his anxiety toward the specialists.

Corruption has likewise been exacerbated by the absence of opportunity of articulation, and corruption has a high friendly, monetary and political expense, as it attempts to defer the improvement interaction and accomplish success for people groups, and it sabotages the structure of a vote based system, and diminishes the extent of law and order and organizations (Zayed, 2009, p. 3), and this was affirmed by a study (Ratmono, D ., Cholbyah, A., N., Darsono, 2021) due to its effect based on the state in conditions of monetary misfortunes and bad quality of human turn of events, which requires the need to fight and forestall it since it influences all kinds of regions, a study (Triesman, 2016) showed. To certain signs of managerial corruption in the nearby government, the most significant of which came in the spread of pay off and misappropriation and the assignment of public cash possessed by the state in unlawful ways and the utilization of ability to designate close individuals to public government occupations.

Thusly, corruption is one of the prickly issues in any general public, as it has spread to fluctuating degrees, making extreme harm the larger part, influencing all friendly, financial and political fields. The expansion in the shortfall in the state's general financial plan, the significant expense of administrations required by the resident, notwithstanding the misuse of public cash, and on the political side, corruption prompts debilitating the capacity of the political situation to meet the privileges of its residents, and consequently weakening the political solidness of the state. A study (Samiullah, 2020 affirmed) on the need to know the reasons that lead to the spread of corruption, and social orders have brought issues to light of the earnestness of this issue and sanctioned guidelines, regulations and strategies to fight it, utilizing numerous strategies like observing government organizations and laborers, reinforcing the standards of transparency in administration, and eliminating nepotism and partiality. At work (Abdul Majid, 2014, p. 20), and a study (2012 Raj Kumar, C.,) found that corruption influences It adversely influences basic freedoms and influences financial development and doesn't

accomplish equity. Subsequently, we look to take on a complex strategy to eliminate corruption, and this was affirmed by the study of Pauline, 2010) that corruption is a significant issue and meaningfully effects manageable monetary improvement at the worldwide level. The study affirmed that endeavors to fight corruption require progress in creating far reaching against corruption regulation. The study (Liu, H.- C., Hsiao, H.C., Lin, J.- S, 2012) demonstrated that it recognized many projects and measures that add to Administrative change of government organizations requires the advancement of transparent and responsible fighting corruption administration strategies to dispose of corruption and change legislatures, and the study (Al-Daihani, 2017) suggested reinforcing the elements of regulatory control and the components of authoritative transparency by making clear norms equivalent with the idea of each instructive region to accomplish The standards of decentralization the executives, and the study (Al-Shalkan, 2021) affirmed that the development of corruption was the aftereffect of ignoring the use of administration runs, the absence of equilibrium in the vital capacities of laborers in government institutions and the powerless capacity to oversee society and Applying regulations that ensure transparency and responsibility.

Authoritative corruption has many structures, addressed in: the spread of pay off and nepotism, misappropriation of public cash, disregard, work disregard, apathy and disregard of public interests, abuse of power, tolerating gifts and tips, fashioning solicitations, selling position and advancements (Al-Subaiy, 2017, p. 58).

There is no question that standing up to and restricting corruption is a test confronting all legislatures, social orders and emerging nations, and the endeavors being made to fight it at the degree of strategy improvement and execution and the advancement of viable instruments to face it are proof of the acknowledgment of its risk. Consequently, the reports of specialists and experts settled on the best instrument to fight it, which is the organization. Transparency (Bassem, 2019, p. 77).

Tending to corruption has turned into a first concern for government establishments and common society associations, and the connection among transparency and corruption is a reverse relationship, as the more noteworthy the transparency, the higher the chance of decreasing and controlling corruption (Ahmed, 2019, p. 2).

The consequences of the study (Albalate, D., 2018 affirmed the causal connection among corruption and transparency, and the aftereffects of the study (Lamoudi, 2013) showed that to moderate and lessen the peculiarity of managerial corruption inside government sectors is to know the explanations

for the spread of corruption inside government sectors and to realize the Techniques taken by the state to fight corruption.

The consequences of the study (Sayed, 2015) and the study (Abu Al-Nasr, 2016) showed the requirement for the state to embrace new systems to fight managerial corruption in government organizations by reinforcing the regulative climate, reinforcing authoritative change, improving responsibility and creating cultural attention to diminish regulatory corruption, and applying transparency, responsibility and lawful responsibility. Supporting political dependability, authoritative mindfulness and law and order, as the consequences of the study (Maghawri, 2011) and the study (Ganapati, S., 2021) underlined the need to foster components that might add to accomplishing transparency in the organization through: Easy admittance to guidelines, regulations, reports and choices The ecclesiastical association that controls the work process in government institutions, and characterizes the obligations and obligations of every person in the different establishments, considering the dissemination of jobs among them through the coordination cycle, to forestall duplication and exercise in futility and exertion.

In a study (for the Supreme Council of Universities, 2018), it showed that among the reasons that prompted the spread of corruption inside government sectors are the accompanying: Weak public responsibility, powerless local area oversight, inability to stay away from irreconcilable circumstances, unfortunate transparency and admittance to data, frail job of common society institutions, The low wages of government representatives and the exclusive expectation of living, the deficiencies in the hierarchical designs in government organizations.

To bring issues to light and spread the way of life of hostile to corruption, it is important to do the accompanying (Data and Choice Help Community, 2020, p. 23):

1. Enhancing and working with the spread of a culture of information about corruption, safeguarding informants, and improving the help of the utilization of grumbling components and their development.

2. Suggesting ways of improving validity, responsibility, transparency and judicious administration in the governmental and public sectors and the administration of public cash.

3. Promote and work with the reception of the standards of transparency in the managerial and monetary frameworks of establishments.

4. Develop and carry out a coordinated media strategy to bring issues to light, illuminate and advance a culture of transparency, validity and responsibility, work to advance significant and expert guidelines inside

government area organizations, and foster a significant sanction for public help.

5. Raising consciousness of government area representatives and the people who manage it in different types of corruption and the fundamental devices to fight it, and the significance of applying uprightness values, standards of transparency and responsibility frameworks in fighting corruption.

6. Adopting a program to foster a culture of adherence to one side of residents, and that they are a powerful device for observing help execution.

7. Launching the public mission to bring issues to light of the Unified Countries Show against Corruption and other global shows and public regulations connected with it and the privileges of residents in regards to them. Gulsum Tuba, 2019) clarified the relationship between organizational transparency and employee participation because of its significant effect on their participation.

The interest in rehearsing transparency in governmental institutions and global associations has turned into an essential necessity for effective administration as it adds to placing it in the very front and creating it, notwithstanding its capacity to confront hardships, particularly considering ongoing turns of events (Ibrahim, 2002, p. 25).

The aftereffects of the study (Jean, Villeneuve, 2007), the study (Bowra, A., 2020), the study (Grasso, C., 2020), and the study (Widiyanta, M., 2018) affirmed the significance of transparency in the activities and administrations of governmental associations, and that It is the public's on the right track to get data and the need of committing governmental and worldwide associations to practice the best level of transparency to accomplish their motivations, and it is one of the necessities of rehearsing great administration to fight corruption .

Transparency is a significant speculation and financial advancement rule that implies the need to report and illuminate about the activities and projects carried out by the organization. It is likewise one of the main underpinnings of administration that would fight corruption in government and confidential organizations. The consequences of the study (Dobrynin, N.M., 2017) affirmed that transparency depends on It has numerous standards, including aversive measures to control corruption violations. Transparency the board is one of the main mainstays of the progress of practical turn of events, since it gives work in a climate described by complete transparency and assists with actuating the method for correspondence inside establishments, prompting the nature of human and

institutional execution (Badr El-Deen, 2020). , p. 248), and the study (Al-Jarwani, 2012), the study (Gallage, S., 2021), the study (Grimes, J.M. 2010), and the study (Ali, A., 2018) underscored the need to enact transparency in instructive institutions through Enacting the method for correspondence between the regulatory levels, focusing on applying managerial responsibility, which considers follow-up work, empowering laborers to self-screen their presentation at work, furnishing data to all representatives effortlessly, and guaranteeing the trustworthiness of work strategies.

Transparency decreases equivocalness and eliminates corruption and ensures public privileges to understanding and information through their cooperation in data and the executives of the association's inner information activities. It permits familiarity with residents, and accomplishes lucidness and reconciliation between all regulatory levels of the association. Transparency stresses the requirement for individuals to know about what's going on and what helps them. On understanding the reasoning for the choices taken by the public authority and its representatives at different levels. Transparency includes fostering an implicit set of rules that attempts to make trust among laborers (Al-Bahaji, 2014, p. 15).

Consequently, the significance of transparency is addressed in the accompanying (Allam, 2014, p. 45):

1. Transparency chips away at the cooperation of laborers in direction and permits residents to be taught and educated regarding the accessible choices and accomplish equity in assessing the presentation of laborers and admittance to what is known as the open framework.

2. Transparency fights corruption in all its endlessly shapes, as the transparency of regulation and its failure to decipher forestalls deviation, and the transparency of regulation assists with eliminating obstructions and improve on systems, which can expand the productivity and viability of execution.

3. Transparency assists the representative with getting away from individual ascertaining in the understanding of regulations and guidelines, the extension of decentralization and the simplicity of imparting data from the top to the base and criticism. In this way, the presence of clear and transparent regulation prompts the turn of events and conservation of trust for all portions of society.

4. Transparency is a prerequisite in managerial associations between pioneers from one viewpoint and laborers under their administration on the other, so there is no uncertainty in the orders and directions that prompts a decline in the soul of having a place with them. Explaining

data among pioneers and laborers upgrades faithfulness among laborers and expands their efficiency.

5. Transparency adds to the progress of advancement and change plans, as heads of associations face many hardships that oppose their help with achieving the ideal change.

6. Transparency improves self-checking, as people working in regulatory associations that apply the idea of transparency appreciate more autonomy while completing their work obligations, where everything is obvious to laborers and they have adequate abilities to take choices connected with their extent of work inside the work rules.

7. Transparency assists with fostering the elements of regulatory units from particular managerial units to work groups that carry out their roles in a superior, more clear and more transparent way.

The necessities for applying transparency are as per the following (Al-Omari, 2013, p. 243):

1. Availability of a majority rules system in the public eye.

2. Clarity and absence of equivocalness in the guidelines, regulations and strategies and their declaration to residents and representatives.

3. Spreading mindfulness among workers and residents and advising them regarding their freedoms and obligations.

4. Appointment to occupations based on outright elimination.

5. Developing the data network between all divisions and organizations and working with the progression of data.

6. Fortifying the job of the monetary and managerial control organizations.

7. Implementation of e-administration.

8. Freedom of the media and common society associations.

9. Simplifying work strategies and fostering the capacities of government representatives.

10. Focusing on working on the effectiveness of regulatory pioneers through better preparation for the labor force and choosing the best specialists.

11. Relying on representative revolution so the worker doesn't remain in that frame of mind for quite a while, empowering him to fabricate individual connections and dependent upon outside pressures so respectability and transparency are upgraded to the furthest reaches conceivable.

12. Existence of an extensive and powerful correspondence framework between all interested individuals, including authorities, residents, and administrative organizations.

The proportions of transparency will be presented in the light of the current study as follows (information transparency, administrative transparency, transparency in participation, transparency in communication, transparency in decision-making).

1. **Informational transparency:** The idea of transparency is connected to information and data through data frameworks and its advantages, and that divulgence of information and data is a right of laborers and residents, and this data ought not be limited to one gathering over another, yet rather be open to everybody, which increments work effectiveness and transparency. It doesn't mean unveiling mysteries that could influence the security of the state, hurt its economy or its people, or lead to hurting the public interest. Rather, what is implied here is the revelation of information and data that lead to further developing work, working on its results, tackling issues and settling on sane choices. The organization is worried about utilizing programming strategies. Current information and data examination to accomplish the greatest conceivable advantage, and the organization utilizes present day innovation to arrange data, and data streams from authorities to laborers effectively and without any problem. Transparency and Respectability, 2010, p. 44).

2. **Administrative Transparency:** This is a pointer that actions the outcome of the association in accomplishing its aims and its capacity to get by and develop and accomplish a sort of progression for the association. Authoritative practices are dependent upon consistent observing and simple admittance to data. This would improve the ideas of fair turn of events and the fight against corruption by upgrading trust between the association, its workers and clients. This was affirmed by the consequences of the study (Al-Daihani, 2017), so the organization explains every one of the guidelines and regulations for its representatives, with its utilization of decentralization in the organization, and gives instructional classes to workers as per the work needs in an open way. what's more, productivity by expressed guidelines.

3. **Transparency in participation:** The savvy the executives is the one that welcomes the representative to offer direct proposition, regardless of whether there is a work map. It urges people to adjust it in the event that it isn't sensible, and through the representative's support in setting

the norms whereupon he assesses his presentation is significant in tolerating them. What's more, his obligation to them, and that the guidelines be explicit, clear and unambiguous, and transparency is accomplished through support, with the organization's perception to illuminate the specialists regarding the consequences of their work, and furthermore their astuteness to pay attention to the laborers' concerns and needs, while inviting the laborers' ideas to foster their work, and helping out the specialists worried about fighting corruption to foster activity plans in Transparency system, and organizations help out one another in the radiance of a reasonable vision of fighting corruption (Maghawri, 2011, p. 55).

4. **Transparency in communication:** It is addressed in correspondence between all levels of the association and the trading of data and information important for the lead of business and accomplishing the ideal aims. Transparency requires successful correspondence between the different authoritative offices for simple admittance to information and data to and from the association as well as trading data. Present day specialized administration is utilized in Regulatory correspondence, and the organization benefits from the arrival of the correspondence cycle to foster work, and the organization gives the open door to laborers to see the minutes of the gatherings, and this is the thing a study demonstrated (Al-Harbi, 2012).

5. **Transparency in decision-making:** independent direction is characterized as a reasonable decision between various accessible choices to accomplish a particular aim. The pioneer depends on his knowledge, experience and sense, so he pursues the choice without making sense of how? Also, why? Then, at that point, the pioneer looks for realities, assembles data, coordinates thoughts to reach from causes to results, attempts to find connections that make sense of the noticed peculiarities, and arrives at the choice in the wake of adjusting and auditing the other options. In direction, choices are unbiased, and the organization looks to go with a choice in picking the most fitting choice to tackle regulatory issues, and afterward the organization reports the choices it takes in a reasonable way (El-Gohary, 2018, p. 35).

Lately, Egypt has been keen on taking on new arrangements that would maintain the upsides of respectability and transparency, in lined up with pushing ahead with Egypt's vision for supportable turn of events (2030), as the progression of speculations and the outcome of the financial change framework should be safeguarded by a compelling strategy to fight corruption. Subsequently, the study suggested (Morsi, 2017) of the need to depend on productive strategies to diminish corruption by planning all

endeavors made among governmental and non-administrative associations, and it is important to bring issues to light among residents of the need to help out experts in fighting corruption.

In this way, the presence of a coordinated system to face regulatory corruption   has turned into a basic to decrease and fight managerial corruption, and considering the endeavors made in the fields of authoritative and financial change as two fundamental doors to check corruption , and Egypt's endorsement of the Unified Countries Show against Corruption in (2005), and the Bedouin Show against Corruption in (2014) and the going with responsibilities towards nations that require going to certain lengths in the field of aversive measures to diminish corruption, and the study (Varas, C.P., Machuca, N.L., 2021) observed that states are keen on creating various strategies to control corruption and to reinforce the significant structures for representatives.

Egypt's endeavors in examining and drawing up a public system to fight corruption are addressed in the accompanying (Transparency and Validity Council, 2007, p. 25):

1. Deciding the highlights of the public fighting corruption anticipate a normal premise, organizing with other administrative specialists, distributing this arrangement and ascertaining its elements for individuals, government organizations, and administrative organizations.

2. Conducting similar examinations and suggestions for giving regulations and regulations that ensure more transparency and actuate responsibility and responsibility.

3. Studying and applying the components of exposure, candor and transparency by accentuating the responsibility of government area representatives to their obligations in dispersing data to people in general through legitimately managed systems, responding to their requests and circling back to their work.

4. Develop an overall origination of the methods, means and ways of keeping and fight corruption from the procedural, aversive, control and reformatory perspectives, and work to carry out them with the concerned specialists (government organizations where corruption infiltrates, the concerned administrative organizations, the specialists worried about creating work cycles, the Service of State for Managerial Turn of events).

5. Studying the institutional system to secure and advance the significancy and ethics of the public assistance (non-legal oversight specialists (improve jobs and survey institutional and hierarchical construction)

working with the readiness of instructional classes on the significant and expert way of behaving of public area representatives).

6. Preparing and following-up measurable examinations on corruption issues and countermeasures, and including different common society organizations, individuals from parliament, public and strict figures, chiefs and pastors to talk about work strategies, and accentuating their reception inside their plans to chip away at them later on.

7. Preparing a yearly report on the condition of validity and transparency in government sectors in the nation in view of a survey of worldwide and public signs of corruption in the space of (taxpayer supported organizations (area) and the degree of progress in fighting corruption or deformities in it).

8. Ascertaining the regions and sectors in government organizations in which managerial corruption enters, concentrating on systems to fight it and attempting to execute them in a joint effort with other control organizations.

9. Regulating public listening systems on issues connected with transparency and responsibility in administrations given by workers of public area organizations.

In this way, the Public Fighting Corruption Methodology (2014-2018) was ready, which addresses a dream towards working fair and square of managerial execution and saving public cash, and a message to affirm that trustworthiness, transparency and responsibility are fundamentally important for the state in all fields (Sub-Public Organizing Board for Counteraction and Fighting Corruption, 2014, p. 5).

President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi sent off the Public Fighting Corruption Strategy (2019-2022) during the activities of the Africa Gathering (2018), which is the second period of the Public Fighting Corruption System (2014-2018), which made incredible progress against corruption.

Considering the ongoing study, we will clear up the strategy of the public methodology for fight corruption beginning around (2019-2022), as follows (The Organizing Sub-Panel for the Avoidance and Fighting of Corruption, 2019, pp. 22-24).

1. **Vision:** A general public that grasps the risks of corruption and rejects it fully backed up by a managerial body that values transparency and respectability and is known for its proficiency and viability.

2. **Mission:** Recognizing and assessing the dangers of corruption in the Bedouin Republic of Egypt and attempting to forestall and fight it by laying out aims, chief methods, projects and systems to guarantee its regulation, enacting a cultural culture that rejects corruption, supporting

the capacities and freedom of corruption counteraction organizations and organizations, and raising degrees of transparency and respectability in the state by including all sections of society and in collaboration. With the neighborhood, provincial and worldwide partners to accomplish Egypt's vision (2030) and actuate the global and local arrangements worried about fighting corruption, particularly the Middle Easterner and African countries understanding.

3. **The strategy for building the Public Fighting corruption Methodology (2019-2022):** The arrangement for building the public fighting corruption strategy and avoidance depends on recognizing its actual causes and laying out aims, strategies, projects and instruments that improve the standards of transparency , validity and responsibility without smugness or separation, and add to forestalling and fighting it through Join the endeavors of all gatherings of the public framework to fight corruption and characterize jobs for every one of them.

4. **The groundworks of building the strategy:** observing the main signs of corruption, precise analysis of the issue of corruption to figure out the causes, recognizing the main qualities and shortcomings in the work framework and fighting corruption in Egypt, distinguishing the dangers looked by the work framework to fight corruption in Egypt and the open doors that can be taken advantage of to help them, and exact ID of aims Considering its accomplishment over the short and medium term, characterizing the strategies to be followed to accomplish the aims to address corruption, deciding the methodology expected for compelling support in the fight against corruption by undeniably concerned specialists, particularly the administrative offices, policing, government organizations and common society associations, setting systems to carry out the public fighting corruption plan.

5. **Techniques for building a strategy:** creating work frameworks to accomplish hostile to corruption , viable support among all partners in building a brought together fighting corruption front, enacting against corruption components addressed by excusing hierarchical designs, creating human resources, applying standards of transparency and trustworthiness, laying out short and medium-term aims with the chance of Accomplishing the pre ascertained aim in a way that doesn't struggle with different aims, giving all human and material assets to carry out the methodology, disseminating undertakings and obligations considering the strategy's axes, setting elective systems when important to accomplish adaptability, and setting public pointers to circle back to the execution of the methodology.

6. **The standards on which the strategy was based:** the guideline of law and order and the partition of state specialists, the rule of administration that the public authority should apply in following the standards of transparency , trustworthiness and proficiency, and the advancement of clear and successful systems to accomplish aims, and the standard of responsibility as per which the state specialists are liable for doing their obligations in carrying out the methodology The chief arrangement and guaranteeing its adequacy, the guideline of viability in fighting corruption , the guideline of regard for common liberties and correspondence of all residents under the steady gaze of the law, and the standards of transparency and association between people in general and confidential sectors, which consider the significance of the collaboration of common society associations and business committees in concrete and genuine activities focused on endlessly forestalling corruption.

7. **Entities partaking in the execution:** There is no question that accomplishing the targets and proposed measures to fight corruption requires carrying out endeavors in a coordinated system, so it turns out to be more equipped for confronting the different hardships that might forestall its prosperity. The interest of all concerned specialists has been thought about while setting up the system:

- The Public Planning Board of trustees for Forestalling and Fighting Corruption, and its subcommittee, the Place of Agents.
- Neighborhood individuals' committees in various governorates, the public authority (services, governorates, offices, partnered organizations), public business area units, against corruption counteraction and policing.
- Administrative experts on monetary establishments, units of the financial framework, and non-bank monetary organizations.
- Public boards, colleges and particular examination institutions.
- Media and press organizations.
- Common society associations.
- Strict establishments.

8. **The fundamental targets of the Public Fighting Corruption Methodology (2019-2022):** The second period of the Public Fighting Corruption Strategy depended on a few principal goals, and the chief activities that exude from them. We survey the accompanying:

- Foster a productive and compelling regulatory device.
- Offering top notch public types of assistance.

- Actuating transparency and trustworthiness components in government units.
- Fostering the official construction that upholds the fight against corruption.
- Refreshing legal systems to accomplish brief equity.
- Supporting policing to forestall and fight corruption.
- Expanding cultural familiarity with the significance of forestalling and fighting corruption.
- Actuating global and territorial collaboration in forestalling and fighting corruption.
- Support of common society associations and the confidential area in endlessly forestalling corruption.

The report for the year (2020) of the Public Fighting Corruption System (2019-2022) demonstrated that the main year (2019) designated the execution of (39%) of the all-out methodology, of which (36.6%) was carried out with a triumph pace of (92.46%), and the subsequent year (2020) was focused on.) Execution of (32.06%) of the total system, of which (23.36%) was carried out with a triumph pace of (72.86%), and the arrangement likewise focused on during the year (2020) to follow up the execution of a rate (2.94%) of the strategy, which is execution unfulfilled obligations during the year (2019). The subsequent brought about the execution of (1.17%) of the complete system, bringing what was carried out of the methodology during the first and second a very long time to (60.59%) of the total strategy with a triumph pace of (85.27).

The scientists trust that the fundamental goals that help the public fighting corruption system for the year (2019-2022) and are most firmly connected with the ongoing study that is applied to the Service of Youth and Sports are: fostering a productive and compelling regulatory device, offering great public types of assistance, expanding cultural consciousness of the risk of corruption, and accomplishing equity. Social, laying out standards of respectability in the managerial framework, and can be introduced as follows:

1. **Developing a productive and viable regulatory contraption:** This is achieved through refreshing the data set of government establishments and organizations for resources and representatives of the public authority device, creating wage structures and connecting them to a high level framework for assessing execution, holding instructional classes for workers on the dangers of corruption , making a framework for answering to higher managerial organizations, and the organization utilizing coaches He is a specialist from hostile to corruption organizations to hold numerous gatherings with representatives. The

organization is keen on surveying representatives to quantify the level of their fulfillment with work. The organization gives method for correspondence that guarantee simplicity and transparency of occupation execution.

2. **Providing excellent public administrations:** finishing and distributing taxpayer supported organization manuals, offering types of assistance to youth by improving on managerial methodology, offering electronic types of assistance, simple progression of information and data between various divisions to one another, simple progression of information and data between the Service of Youth and Sports and the concerned specialists To fight corruption , the executives is considered between specialist organizations and administration conveyance.

3. **Increasing cultural attention to the risk of corruption:** creating public mindfulness among laborers of the significance of transparency in decreasing corruption. The organization holds studios for youngsters to teach them about the risks of corruption. Shows short movies to teach youngsters about the risks of corruption. Holds classes for laborers to explain the targets of the public fighting corruption methodology for them. The Service takes part in introducing sections in media projects to explain the risks of corruption and the degree of its effect on the state.

4. **Achieving civil rights:** Components to accomplish equivalent open doors for all workers of the organization, preparing the administration staff on current regulatory strategies that eliminates organization, the organization gives fair measures to choosing managerial pioneers inside a system of transparency , the organization disperses undertakings to all representatives of the establishment without separation, The executives applies the standard of remuneration and discipline to all representatives.

5. **Establishing the standards of trustworthiness in the regulatory framework:** the organization adds to spreading the way of life of uprightness and fighting corruption, a reasonable system for managing mistakes at work, establishing a local area climate that upholds the upsides of validity at work, the organization applies its regulations connected with managerial corruption with respectability to all representatives, the organization conveys work undertakings Workers with trustworthiness.

Through the past proposition and inside the structure of what was introduced from past examinations, the issue of the not entirely set in stone in deciding the degree of transparency in the Egyptian government institutions

- the Service of Youth and Sports, and deciding the degree of fortifying the targets of the public fighting corruption system (2019-2022) in the Egyptian government organizations, as well as recognizing the challenges confronting Transparency ' commitments to reinforcing the goals of the public fighting corruption methodology (2019-2022) in Egyptian government establishments, prompting proposed arranging components to enact the commitments of transparency in fortifying the targets of the public fighting corruption strategy (2019-2022) in Egyptian government establishments.

Second: Importance of the study:

1. Keeping speed with worldwide patterns towards building computerized institutions, and staying up with the huge advancement in the field of data and correspondence innovation.

2. The state's ongoing heading is centered around fighting corruption in the entirety of its structures, through the mandates of the Leader of the Republic, to lay out a commission and a public strategy to fight corruption and advance the upsides of validity and transparency to guarantee the legitimate exhibition of the public capability and the protection of public cash.

3. The presence of an unequivocal arrangement in the Constitution of the Middle Easterner Republic of Egypt specifying the commitment of the state to fight corruption in a reasonable and express way.

4. Transparency is one of the public authority's headings for regulatory change in institutions inside society.

5. Transparency has turned into an essential prerequisite that all governmental and non-governmental associations look to accomplish to fight corruption and foster institutional execution inside their establishments.

6. The goals of the social help are reliable with the targets of social preparation and its association with the elements of transparency, as it starts with gathering information and data, creating options, then, at that point, picking the best other option, executing it and afterward following it up through correspondence and interest of all kinds of levels inside the establishment, until choices are made to pick the fitting other option.

Third: aims of the study:

1. Ascertaining the degree of transparency in the Egyptian government institutions.

2. Ascertaining the degree of help for the goals of the public fighting corruption methodology (2019-2022) in Egyptian government institutions.

3. Ascertaining the troubles confronting the commitments of transparency in supporting the goals of the Public Fighting Corruption Strategy (2019-2022) in the Egyptian government institutions.

4. Ascertaining recommendations to enact the commitments of transparency in fortifying the goals of the public fighting corruption methodology (2019-2022) in Egyptian government establishments.

5. Reaching for proposed arranging systems to actuate the commitments of transparency in reinforcing the goals of the Public Fighting Corruption Methodology (2019-2022) in Egyptian government establishments.

Fourth: The study Hypotheses:

1. **The first hypothesis of the study:** There is a direct, statistically significant, effective relationship between informational transparency and supporting the aims of the National Fighting corruption Strategy (2019-2022) in Egyptian government institutions.

2. **The second hypothesis of the study:** There is a positive, statistically significant, positive relationship between administrative transparency and the fortifying of the aims of the National Fighting corruption Strategy (2019-2022) in Egyptian government institutions.

3. **The third hypothesis of the study:** There is a positive, statistically significant, positive relationship between transparency in participation and the fortifying of the aims of the National Fighting corruption Strategy (2019-2022) in Egyptian government institutions.

4. **The fourth hypothesis of the study:** There is a positive, statistically significant, positive relationship between transparency in communication and the fortifying of the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy (2019-2022) in Egyptian government institutions.

5. **The fifth hypothesis of the study:** There is a positive, statistically significant, positive relationship between transparency in decision-making and the fortifying of the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy (2019-2022) in Egyptian government institutions.

6. **The sixth hypothesis of the study:** There is a positive and statistically significant positive correlation between the proportions of transparency and the fortifying of the aims of the National Fighting corruption Strategy (2019-2022) in the Egyptian government institutions.

Fifth: Theoretical premises guiding the study:

(1)   Theory of Organizations:

It is one of the significant social administration speculations that help numerous logical disciplines in examinations connected with associations, with the point of improvement and change to support those associations. To fulfill human necessities in a levelheaded way (Sarhan, 2008, pp. 3157-3158), the association is a gathering who are connected together to pursue accomplishing a particular aim or reason (R. Armandi and Cherrill, 1988, p3).

The hypothesis centers around grasping the idea of the association for its aims and distinguishing the main issues, and it tends to be utilized as an instrument to effect the way of behaving of people in the association and looks to guide positive moves toward assist them with understanding their jobs inside the association to upgrade transparency and responsibility at work and dispose of corruption, and the hypothesis of associations assumes an unmistakable part in propelling crafted by Organizations through the improvement of their strategies and components (Abdul Latif, 2007, p. 33).

(2)   Social Systems Theory:

It depends on the way that the association can be seen overall comprising of parts between which there is a utilitarian reliance, where the social framework hypothesis depends on a fundamental suspicion that all associations in the entirety of their structures are viewed as friendly frameworks comprising of social units, whether people or gatherings, that address sub-structures inside the enormous framework and there are connections useful between them (Chetkow& Yanoov, 1992, p 23).

The main qualities of the open social framework are the accompanying (Coulshed and Orme, 1998, p 47):

1.   **Inputs:** It implies the energy that frameworks import from outside them. Open frameworks should constantly import specific types of energy from outside themselves, for example from their current circumstance.

2.   **Through put:** where the open business sectors, through a progression of progressive tasks, change or treat the imported energy and change it into another structure.

3.   **Out puts:** Open arrangements send out an item to the general climate of some sort or another.

Inside the structure of the ongoing study, the authoritative cycles of the association can be seen as an open arrangement comprising of:

1. **Inputs:** It is addressed in the human and material assets and capacities, sorts of involvement, information, data and criticism results, notwithstanding the predominant political, social, social and authoritative environment, which is thought about the worth framework inside the association and the act of transparency and fighting corruption. The most effective method to get its administrations, information on the association's authoritative construction, the organization's spending plan, and its representatives' work framework.

2. **Through put:** It remembers the utilization of transparency for its managerial capabilities and activities in navigation, enlistment, documentation and records, follow-up and assessment, and arrangement and accommodation of reports.

3. **Out puts:** It addresses the outcomes and targets accomplished from the tasks and activities that are connected with the managerial parts of the association, whether material or significant outcomes, addressed in the arrival of applying transparency in its regulatory activities through the issuance of the Civil Service Law, which contributed altogether to improving the frameworks of arrangement, assessment and advancement for state workers. What's more, the issuance of a regulation to forestall irreconcilable circumstances for government representatives and the robotization of monetary revelation explanations, as well as attempting to spread the upsides of validity and transparency , fostering a productive and powerful managerial contraption, offering excellent public types of assistance, and fostering the official construction supporting fighting corruption, the cooperation of common society associations and the confidential area in endlessly forestalling corruption , as The shortfall of transparency establishes an invalid climate helpful for corruption .

4. **Feed Back:** It is a significant cycle by assessing the qualities and shortcomings that obstruct transparency, and assists in fostering a strategy with fighting corruption inside the association, to support the administrations it gives.

(3) Significant Direction Theory:

This hypothesis thinks about that human shortcoming is typically the wellspring of corruption. Corruption is because of significant factors more than financial or political variables. Assuming the ethical level of the individuals from any human culture decays, corruption spreads, and afterward standing up to this peculiarity comes through overhauling virtues

and standards. The significant school of corruption as a hindrance to the turn of events and modernization process, lessens regard and dependability to the public authority, and compromises political, monetary and social soundness in the public arena (Rateb, 2005, p. 1005).

Through this hypothesis inside the system of the ongoing study, it is feasible to consider the validity and transparency of the people who possess a task, to advance the upsides of significant work, steadfastness and having a place in the hearts of representatives, and to reinforce responsibility to fight corruption.

Sixth: Concepts of the study:

(1) Concept of Transparency:

The Dictionary of Corruption Terminology characterizes transparency as a trait of lucidity, genuineness, and transparency. The standard of transparency requires government workers to play out their obligations with transparency and lucidity, and their activities are apparent and justifiable, so adequate data ought to be given so different organizations and general society can assess the methodology as far as the degree to which they are followed or not (Glossary Terms of Corruption, 2010, p. 13).

Also, there are the people who characterize transparency as uncovering current realities, public discussion about those realities, examining various strategies in ways that are open to all, and self-revelation of deficiencies in execution or inner administration (Transparency International, 2006, p. 98).

Transparency implies attempting to uncover interests, aims, intentions, assets, and proclaiming standards. It incorporates the freedoms of governmental and non-administrative associations and residents to be educated regarding all realities connected with work, activities, projects, supporting and agreements (Al-Afandi, 2002, p. 259).

Transparency implies the requirement for lucidity in the organization of the state by those responsible for it at their different levels as to the methods for offering types of assistance, and the revelation of the circumstances, standards and systems for getting these administrations in an open and equivalent way for all residents, as well as government choices connected with the administration of any part of public, for example, the overall strategies followed, and the approaches Public Finance and Public Sector Accounts (Musleh and Abeer, 2016, p. 85).

To guarantee the application and regard of the standards of transparency, there should be an overall strategy for distributing and unveiling data to the concerned public, and offering them the chance to see

the overall choices gave by the foundation. It gives them adequate data that helps them comprehend and screen it. For the establishments that answer individuals' requirements and issues to be fair, they should be transparent and work as per law and order. Changing state organizations and making them more effective, responsible and transparent is a foundation of good administration (Bernard, 2000, p20).

Transparency can be characterized procedurally in this concentrate as the association's obligation to divulgence, data support, clearness about dynamic methods, and arrangement of administrations to residents.

(2) Concept of Corruption:

Corruption is characterized as a conduct in which a public representative, or an individual relegated to a public help, or the like digresses from the norms of public office significant and social qualities, ascertained to get an individual or gathering benefit to the detriment of the public interest (Mu'abara, 2011, p. 29).

Managerial corruption communicates the utilization of public office or public office in an unreasonable and degenerate way in government agreements and administrations given by institutions (Abdul Halim, 2002, p. 158).

Corruption is likewise characterized as a social relationship addressed in disregarding the principles of social conduct comparable to the public interest. As a matter of fact, the act of corruption is because of the absence of grandiosity of the individual who rehearses it, and thusly it is an infringement of the worth and upsides of the general public against which this conduct is drilled (Ferjani, 2009, p. 38).

Transparency International characterizes corruption as the abuse of force, effect, and public office to accomplish individual additions or confidential interests, for example the public authority's double-dealing of his situation to accomplish an individual premium for himself or his gathering, which is the definition more expansive to incorporate the confidential area close to general society, and corruption can be characterized from many points, including Grand corruption, negligible corruption or political corruption relying upon the squandered cash notwithstanding the area wherein that corruption happens (Transparency International, 2006, p. 57).

With respect to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), it decided not to characterize corruption as a philosophical or graphic definition, yet rather went to the meaning of corruption by alluding to the sectors wherein corruption is converted into genuine demonstrations and practices on the ground that it thought about a type of corruption, and

afterward requested the criminalization of these practices They are: pay off in the entirety of its structures in general society and confidential sectors, misappropriation in the entirety of its structures, exchanging effect, maltreatment of position, tax evasion, unlawful addition and enhancement and different types of corruption (Transparency and Probity Committee Report, 2008, p. 25).

Corruption can be characterized procedurally in this concentrate as any demonstration that includes the abuse of force or position, purposefully or unexpectedly, pessimistic way of behaving that the representative purposes for his own advantage or to help others shamefully, and offense of regulations, managerial standards and guidelines in force for individual interest away from equity, trustworthiness and transparency.

Seventh: The Methodological strategies of the study:

1. **Type of study:** This study is a descriptive study through which accurate information can be obtained that depicts and diagnoses reality. Therefore, the current study aims to ascertain the level of transparency as a technique to support the aims of the National Fighting corruption Strategy (2019-2022) in Egyptian government institutions.

2. **The method used:** the study relied on the scientific method using the social survey method by sample of officials in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the number of which is (270) individual.

3. **Sampling Plan:**

(A) **Inspection frame:** The inspection frame for officials in the Ministry of Youth and Sports amounted to (910) individual.

(B) **Inspection unit:** the official in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, whatever his type, age and educational status.

(C) **Sample type and size:** A simple random sample was drawn, and by applying the law of optimal sample size, the sample size was (270) individual, then the proportional distribution method was used for the study sample. **This is as follows:**

Table Number (1)

Distribution of officials in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the study community

N	Statement	Number of Officials	Optimal sample size
1	Sector of Minister's Affairs	54	16
2	Sector of Investment and asset management	43	13
3	Sector of Financial and Administrative Affairs	42	13
4	Youth sector	389	115
5	Sports sector	382	113
	SUM	910	270

4. Study Tools:

The data collection tools were:

▪ **A questionnaire form for officials on transparency as a technique to support the aims of the National Fighting corruption Strategy (2019-2022) in Egyptian government institutions:**

The tool is designed according to the following steps:

1. The researchers designed an electronic questionnaire form for officials on transparency as a technique to support the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions using Google Drive Models, based on the theoretical framework of the study and previous studies related to the proportions of the study, **and the link of the form is as follows:**

- https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdavwnG17OjRy3A_xAe ecCeHs5hfW34ZWJk00C8rKi5GCcuqw/viewform?vc=0&c=0&w=1& flr=0&usp=mail_form_link

2. The proportions included in the officials' questionnaire form were identified, which were represented in four main proportions, then the phrases for each proportion were identified and formulated, which numbered (66) phrases, **and distributed as follows:**

Table Number (2)

Distribution of the phrases of the questionnaire form

N	Main Proportions	Sub proportions		N of phrases	Phrase N
1	Proportions of transparency in Egyptian government institutions	-	**Information transparency**	5	1 - 5
		-	**Administrative transparency**	5	6 – 10
		-	**Transparency in participation**	5	11 – 15
		-	**Transparency in communication**	5	16 – 20
		-	**Transparency in decision making**	5	21 – 25
2	Proportions of fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions	-	**Developing an efficient and effective administrative apparatus**	5	26 - 30
		-	**Achieving social justice**	5	31 - 35
		-	**Increasing societal awareness of the dangers of corruption**	5	36 - 40
		-	**Providing quality public services**	5	41 - 45
		-	**Establishing principles of probity in the administrative system**	5	46 - 50
3	**The hardships facing the contributions of transparency in supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions**			8	51 - 58
4	**Suggestions for activating the contributions of transparency in fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions**			8	59 - 66

3. The officials' questionnaire was based on a triple gradation, so that the response to each statement is (yes, to some extent, no) and each of these responses was given a weight (degree): yes (three marks), to some extent (two marks), no (one mark).

4. The researchers relied on the logical validity of the officials' questionnaire by studying the theoretical literature, previous studies and research, and then analyzing them in order to reach the different proportions associated with the study problem.

5. The researchers conducted the apparent validity of the officials' questionnaire by presenting it to (5) arbitrators from faculty members at the Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University, to express their

opinion on the validity of the tool in terms of the linguistic probity of the phrases and their relationship to the proportions of the study, and it was relied on an agreement ratio of no less About (80%), and accordingly, the form was drafted in its final form.

6. In calculating the internal consistency of the officials' questionnaire, the two researchers relied on the correlation coefficient of each proportion in the tool with the total score, for a sample of (30) officials from the Ministry of Youth and Sports (outside the framework of the study sample). It was found that it is significant, and that the validity coefficient is acceptable, **as follows:**

Table Number (3)

Internal consistency between the proportions of the officials' questionnaire form and the degree of the questionnaire as a whole (N=30)

N	Statement	correlation coefficient	Sig
1	**Proportions of transparency in Egyptian government institutions**	**0.872**	**
2	**Proportions of fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions**	**0.896**	**
3	**The hardships facing the contributions of transparency in supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions**	**0.799**	**
4	**Suggestions for activating the contributions of transparency in fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions**	**0.843**	**

The previous table shows that:

The proportions of the tool are significant at a level of significance (0.01) for each proportion separately, and then the level of confidence in the tool and depending on its results was achieved.

7. The researchers also conducted a statistical reliability of a questionnaire for officials for a sample of (30) officials from the Ministry of Youth and Sports (outside the framework of the study sample) using the alpha-Cronbach coefficient, **as follows**

Table Number (4)

Results of the reliability of the questionnaire using the coefficient (Alpha-Cronbach) (N=30)

N	The Statement	(Alpha - Cronbach)
1	Proportions of transparency in Egyptian government institutions	0.90
2	Proportions of fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions	0.94
3	The hardships facing the contributions of transparency in supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions	0.91
4	Suggestions for activating the contributions of transparency in fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions	0.98
The Reliability of the questionnaire as a whole		0.93

The previous table shows that:

The reliability coefficients of the proportions have a high degree of reliability, so that their results can be relied upon and the tool is in its final form.

5. Ascertaining the level of transparency proportions in Egyptian government institutions:

To judge the level of transparency proportions in Egyptian government institutions, so that the beginning and end of the triple scale categories are: Yes (three degrees), to some extent (two degrees), No (one degree), the data was encoded and entered into the computer, and to ascertain the length of the triple scale cells (Lower and upper bounds), range = greatest value – lowest value (3 – 1 = 2) was calculated, divided by the number of scale cells to get the corrected cell length (2/3 = 0.67) and then this value was added to the lowest value in The scale or the beginning of the scale, which is the correct one, in order to ascertain the upper limit of this cell, **and thus the length of the cells became as follows:**

Table Number (5)

The levels of the arithmetic averages for the proportions of the study

Values	The Level
If value for the phrase or proportion ranges from 1 to 1.67	low level
If value for the phrase or proportion ranges from 1.68 to 2.34	Medium level
If value for the phrase or proportion ranges from 2.35 to 3	High level

6. Statistical Analysis Methods:

The data was collected from 1/2/2022 to 24/2/2022, then the data was processed through a computer using the program (SPSS.V. 24.0) statistical packages for social sciences, and the following statistical methods were applied: Frequencies , percentages, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, range, (Alpha-Cronbach) coefficient of reliability, simple regression analysis, Pearson's correlation coefficient, coefficient of ascertaining, t-test for two independent samples, and one-way analysis of variance.

Eighth: The Results of The Field Study:

The First Axis: the officials' description of the study community:

Table Number (6)

Description of the officials of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the study community (N=270)

N	Quantitative variables	Mean	Std. D
1	Age	41	6
2	Years of work experience	15	5
N	Gender	Frequency	Percent
1	Male	132	48.9
2	Female	138	51.1
	SUM	270	100
N	Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percent
1	High qualified	157	58.1
2	Postgraduate Diploma	25	9.3
3	Master's	40	14.8

4	PhD	48	17.8
	SUM	270	100
N	Career	Frequency	Percent
1	Deputy Minister	16	5.9
2	Director general	18	6.7
3	Director of the Department	52	19.3
4	Youth Specialist	98	36.3
5	Sports Specialist	86	31.9
	SUM	270	100
N	Sectors of the Ministry of Youth and Sports	Frequency	Percent
1	Minister's Affairs Sector	16	5.9
2	Investment and asset management sector	13	4.8
3	Financial and Administrative Affairs Sector	13	4.8
4	Youth sector	115	42.6
5	Sports sector	113	41.9
	SUM	270	100

The previous table shows that:

- The average age of officials in the Ministry of Youth and Sports is (41) years, with a standard deviation of approximately (6) years, and this may clarify that officials have a high maturity and awareness in the work field, whether at the personal or professional level, which helps them to achieve their professional role well, and they have knowledge and experience in conducting transparency, probity and accountability.

- The average number of years of experience in the work field is (15) years, with a standard deviation of approximately (5) years, and this clarifies that they have acquired experience and in dealing with each other and dealing with citizens, especially the youth category, and their awareness of the importance of transparency in the work field.

- The greatest percentage of officials in the Ministry of Youth and Sports are females with a percentage of (51.1%), while the percentage of males is (48.9%).

- The greatest percentage of officials in the Ministry of Youth and Sports hold a university degree with a percentage of (58.1%), followed by those with a doctorate with a percentage of (17.5%), then with a

master's degree with a percentage of (14.8%), and finally with a diploma in postgraduate studies with a percentage of (9.3%), This may reflect the presence of a highly knowledgeable cadre in the ministry, which we expect will be in the interest of work.

- The greatest percentage of officials in the Ministry of Youth and Sports have a job as a youth specialist with a percentage of (36.3%), followed by a sports specialist with a percentage of (31.9%), then a director of a department (19.3%), followed by a general manager with a percentage of (6.7%), and finally an undersecretary of the ministry with (5.9) %), and this may reflect that there are job titles within the Ministry of Youth and Sports that contain a number of sectors and within each sector a number of departments, and under each department falls a number of sub-departments with a number of job titles, and this is clarified by Table No. (1) the distribution of officials in the Ministry of Youth Sports and study community.

- The greatest percentage of officials in the Ministry of Youth and Sports in the youth sector at (42.6%), followed by the sports sector with (41.9%), then the minister's affairs sector with (5.9%), and finally the investment and asset management sector, and the financial and administrative affairs sector with (4.8%) , and this may reflect that the sector with the greatest number of officials is the youth sector, because it is directly responsible for dealing with the youth category, which converges with the various services of the ministry.

The Second Axis: the level of transparency proportions in the Egyptian government institutions as a whole:

Table Number (7)

The level of transparency proportions in the Egyptian government institutions as a whole (N=270)

N	The Proportions	Mean	Std. D	Level	Arrange
1	**Information Transparency**	2.5	0.72	**High**	2
2	**Administrative transparency**	2.27	0.79	Medium	5
3	**Transparency in participation**	2.32	0.83	Medium	4
4	**Transparency in communication**	2.33	0.75	Medium	3
5	**Transparency in decision making**	2.57	0.79	**High**	1
The Proportions of Transparency as a whole		2.4	0.73	**High Level**	

The previous table shows that:

The level of transparency proportions in the Egyptian government institutions as a whole, as ascertained by officials, is high, as the arithmetic average is (2.4), and the indicators for this are according to the arithmetic mean arrangement: the first rank is transparency in decision-making with an arithmetic average (2.57), followed by the second rank information transparency with an arithmetic average (2.5), then The third rank is transparency in communication with an arithmetic average (2.33), and finally the fifth rank is administrative transparency with an arithmetic mean (2.27), and this may reflect that transparency in decision-making is that the administration makes its decisions based on preliminary studies and accurate information that is clearly obtained, and the official uses Rational management in decision-making, and decisions are characterized by objectivity, and the administration seeks to make a decision in choosing the most appropriate alternative to solve administrative problems, and this was assured by a study (Mansour and Al-Amri, 2010) that administrative transparency focuses on complete clarity in drawing plans, policies, decision-making, and ease of access to information. And the results of the study (Al-Shalkan, 2021) reached the issuance of strict laws and regulations to avert administrative corruption and considering it a crime against work, simplifying work strategies and speeding up the completion of work. transactions to the extent that the employee is not allowed to easily violate the system, and the results of the study (Ahmed, 2021) ensured the need to give the organization's employees the necessary powers to take decisions that serve the organization's work, and to implement accountability strategies aimed for all employees, and the results of the study (Allam, 2014) reached The need to investigate credibility and transparency in discussing the opinions presented, while declaring the decisions taken with a kind of clarity for all employees, followed by informational transparency, which is represented in the administration's use of modern software methods in analyzing data and information to achieve the maximum possible benefit. Information flows from officials to workers easily and smoothly, keenness the administration must constantly update the organizational information in accordance with the technological development. The administration sets its plans to suit the current and future goals of the work. This was assured by the results of the study (Jean, Villeneuve, 2007) that it is related to the amount of information available to the public, the importance of access to correct information, and that the right to The public has access to information, the

necessity of obligating organizations to exercise the greatest degree of transparency to achieve their purposes, and the necessity of implementing good governance, and a study (Lreland, 2010) recommended the necessity of preparing employees in institutions to implement transparency by disclosing information and data for the benefit of the beneficiaries, by providing an administrative regulation capable of facilitating the application of transparency provided that these strategies are clear, accurate and applicable from the workers' point of view in the institution.

The Third Axis: the level of proportions of fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in the Egyptian government institutions as a whole:

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Table Number (8)

The level of proportions of fortifying the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in the Egyptian government institutions as a whole (N=270)

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N	The Proportions	Mean	Std. D	Level	Arrange
1	Developing an efficient and effective administrative apparatus	2.33	0.8	Medium	3
2	Achieving social justice	2.29	0.86	Medium	4
3	Increasing societal awareness of the dangers of corruption	2.19	0.84	Medium	5
4	Providing quality public services	2.33	0.75	Medium	2
5	Establishing principles of probity in the administrative system	2.44	0.83	High	1
The Proportions of fighting corruption as a whole		2.32	0.77	Medium Level	

The previous table shows that:

The proportions level of support for the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in the Egyptian government institutions as a whole as ascertained by officials is average, where the arithmetic average reached (2.32), and the indicators for this are according to the arithmetic mean arrangement: In the first order, the establishment of the principles of probity in the administrative system with arithmetic average(2.44), followed by the second order in providing quality public services with arithmetic average(2.33) and a standard deviation (0.75), and then in the third order the development of an efficient and effective administrative apparatus with

arithmetic average(2.33) and a standard deviation (0.8).), and finally, the fifth rank, increasing the societal awareness of the danger of corruption with arithmetic average(2.19), and this may reflect this The establishment of the principles of probity in the administrative system is that the administration prepares programs that can contribute to spreading the culture of probity and fighting corruption. There is a clear technique for dealing with errors at work, creating a community environment that supports the values of probity at work. The administration applies its laws related to administrative corruption with probity to all Employees, the administration distributes work tasks to employees with probity, and this was assured by the results of the study (Sayed, 2015) on the most important techniques for fighting administrative corruption in localities by fortifying the governmental and work environment To strengthen the values of probity at work, enhance accountability and develop societal awareness to reduce administrative corruption. The results of the study (Khuzam, 2016) ensured the need to pay attention to means of oversight through the application of the governance system that supports the policy of transparency and institutional accountability and enhances trust and credibility in the work environment, which is an essential condition of the elements Good governance is necessary to achieve development and lead to the quality of human and institutional achievement, as the results of the study (Abu Al-Nasr, 2016) ensured the need for the state to adopt new techniques to reduce the administrative and financial corruption prevalent in government institutions through the application of laws related to standards of ethical behavior based on probity in choosing Leadership and the application of transparency, accountability and legal accountability, support for political reliability, organizational awareness and the rule of law, and the results of the study (Abdul Aziz 2021) ensured the provision of a clear system of accountability within the organization, and the application of regulations and laws to everyone without exception, and this also assures that the development of an efficient and effective administrative apparatus is the concentration of management To hold training courses for employees about the risks of corruption, there is a system for reporting to the higher administrative authorities, and the administration uses the Experienced trainers from fighting corruption organizations to hold many meetings with employees. The administration conducts an opinion poll for employees to measure their degree of satisfaction with work. The administration provides means of communication that ensure ease and transparency of job achievement, and this may reflect that the administration is sufficiently aware of the importance of transparency and declaring it among employees. And citizens to avoid the spread of corruption and eliminate it, and to put in place a special system of incentives that is more effective and encouraging for

employees, and this is reflected in the achievement of employees with each other at work.

The Fourth Axis: the hardships facing the contributions of transparency in fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in the Egyptian government institutions:

Table Number (9)

the hardships facing the contributions of transparency in fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in the Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

N	The Phrases	Mean	Std. D	Arrange
1	Lack of public awareness of the concept of transparency and fighting corruption	1.97	0.98	8
2	Not taking advantage of information technology to fight corruption	2.02	0.98	6
3	The lack of sufficient legislation to clarify the importance of implementing transparency	2.13	0.97	2
4	Poor ability to apply electronic management	2.12	0.98	3
5	Lack of clarity on the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy for employees	1.99	0.98	7
6	Lack of sufficient number of workers to suit business needs	2.22	0.96	1
7	Leniency in the application of penalties with negligent workers	2.08	0.98	5
8	There are no clear techniques to punish the corrupt	2.11	0.98	4
Hardships as a whole		2.08	0.92	Medium Level

The previous table shows that:

The level of hardships facing the contributions of transparency in fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in the Egyptian government institutions as ascertained by officials is average, where the arithmetic average reached (2.08), and the indicators for this are according to the arrangement of the arithmetic mean: the first order is the lack of sufficient number of workers to suit the work needs with an arithmetic average (2.22).), followed by the second rank is the lack of sufficient legislation explaining the importance of applying transparency with an average of (2.13), then the

third rank is the weakness of the ability to apply electronic management with an arithmetic average (2.12), and finally the eighth rank is the absence of public awareness of the concept of transparency and fighting corruption with an arithmetic average (1.97), This may explain that the absence of transparency, the weakness of the oversight techniques and the punishment of the corrupt are among the most important factors that contributed to the spread of administrative corruption. Corruption within government sectors and knowledge of the techniques taken by the state to fight corruption, as the study (Hilal, 2012) assured the existence of challenges to transparency and accountability represented in not taking advantage of this technology. Information technology, and the weak culture of accountability and accountability, and Pauline (2010) study assured that corruption is a serious problem and has many negative effects on sustainable development.

The Fifth Axis: Suggestions for activating the contributions of transparency in fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions:

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Table Number (10)

Suggestions for activating the contributions of transparency in fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

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N	The Phrases	Mean	Std. D	Arrange
1	Updating administrative structures and regulatory laws in line with transparency	2.57	0.82	5
2	Filling administrative loopholes to fight corruption	2.59	0.81	2
3	Fortifying the role of oversight organizations to fight corruption	2.6	0.8	1
4	The necessity of adhering to the techniques of governance in institutional work	2.59	0.81	2
5	Activating e-government services to fight corruption	2.58	0.81	3
6	Spreading a culture of transparency to confront corruption	2.59	0.81	2
7	Existence of clear techniques to punish the corrupt and announce them	2.58	0.81	3
8	Providing an appropriate administrative environment for efficient work	2.57	0.81	4
Suggestions as a whole		2.58	0.8	**High Level**

The previous table shows that:

The level of proposals for activating the contributions of transparency in fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions as ascertained by officials is high, as the arithmetic average reached (2.58), and the indicators for this are according to the arithmetic mean arrangement: the first rank is to strengthen the role of the supervisory organizations to fight corruption with an arithmetic average (2.6), followed by the ranking The second is to fill the administrative gaps to fight corruption, and the need to adhere to governance techniques in institutional work, and spread a culture of transparency to confront corruption with an average of (2.59), then the third order is to activate e-government services to fight corruption, and the existence of clear techniques to punish the corrupt and announce them with an average of 2.58, and finally Fifth Rank: Updating the administrative structures and regulatory laws in line with transparency with an average of (2.57). This may reflect the enthusiasm of state officials to achieve the goals of transparency and confront corruption, and the enthusiasm of officials in various departments within the youth and sports sectors to develop the capacities of the Ministry's employees to develop their capabilities and provide them with many experiences to confront corruption and enhance The principles of transparency and the establishment of values and probity within the work, and this was assured by a study (Al-Subaie, 2017) stressed the need to work on raising the level of efficiency of the regulatory organizations by granting them sufficient powers and supporting them with specialized human cadres, material resources and modern technologies, and modernizing regulations and legislation related to corruption issues to bridge administrative gaps. The results of the study (Idris and Al-Mutairi, 2015) ensured the need to work on Raising the level of efficiency of the regulatory and judicial organizations by updating the regulations, laws and legislation related to administrative transparency.

The Sixth axis: Variance analysis of the level of transparency proportions in Egyptian government institutions according to the responses of officials in the sectors of the Ministry of Youth and Sports:

Table Number (11)

Variance analysis of the level of transparency proportions in Egyptian government institutions according to the responses of officials in the sectors of the Ministry of Youth and Sports (•) (N=270)

N	Proportions	Variance Source	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig	LSD Test
1	Information Transparency	Between Groups	10.897	4	2.724	5.582	**	1> 2-5
		Within Groups	129.323	265	.488			
		Total	140.219	269				
2	Administrative transparency	Between Groups	21.830	4	5.457	9.857	**	1> 2-5
		Within Groups	146.717	265	.554			
		Total	168.547	269				
3	Transparency in participation	Between Groups	20.980	4	5.245	8.502	**	1> 2-5
		Within Groups	163.479	265	.617			
		Total	184.459	269				
4	Transparency in communication	Between Groups	18.752	4	4.688	9.326	**	1> 2-5
		Within Groups	133.206	265	.503			
		Total	151.959	269				
5		Between Groups	9.348	4	2.337	3.958	**	1> 2-5

▪ **The categories of officials' responses in the sectors of the Ministry of Youth and Sports are divided into five groups: Group (1) Minister's Affairs Sector n = (16), Group (2) Investment and Asset Management Sector n = (13), and Group (3) Financial and Administrative Affairs Sector n = (13), group (4) youth sector n = (115), and group (5) sports sector n = (113).**

N	Proportions	Variance Source	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig	LSD Test
	Transparency in decision making	Within Groups	156.460	265	.590			
		Total	165.808	269				
The Proportions of Transparency as a whole		Between Groups	15.838	4	3.960	8.270	**	1> 2-5
		Within Groups	126.880	265	.479			
		Total	142.718	269				

** Significant at (0.01)   **Significant at (0.05)**

The previous table shows that:

There are significant statistically significant differences at a significant level (0.01) between the responses of officials according to the sectors of the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Minister's Affairs Sector / Investment and Asset Management Sector / Financial and Administrative Affairs Sector / Youth Sector / Sports Sector) with regard to their ascertaining of the level of information transparency and the level of administrative transparency The level of transparency in participation, the level of transparency in communication, the level of transparency in decision-making, and the level of proportions of transparency in the Egyptian government institutions as a whole. This may reflect the awareness and awareness of workers in the various sectors in the ministry about the levels of transparency and the extent to which these levels are applied within the work to confront corruption, especially the minister's affairs sector, as it is the most knowledgeable sector with data and information related to the work body, and it is the sector that seeks the survival and continuous growth of work and employees in the institution, and seeks to make a decision Clearly based on the decisions and instructions of other concerned authorities to confront corruption, and this clarifies the awareness of the leadership The institution stressed the importance of transparency, and this may have an effect on all employees of the ministry, and this is what was clarified by the study (Transparency and Probity Committee, 2010), the study (Maghawri, 2011), the study (Al-Harbi, 2012), the study (Al-Daihani, 2017), and the study (Al-Jawhari). (2018) on the importance of informational and administrative transparency, participation, communication and decision-making.

The Seventh Axis: Variance analysis of the level of proportions of fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions, according to the responses of officials in the sectors of the Ministry of Youth and Sports:

Table Number (12)

Variance analysis of the level of proportions of fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions according to the responses of officials in the sectors of the Ministry of Youth and Sports (N=270)

N	Proportions	Variance Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig	LSD Test
1	Developing an efficient and effective administrative apparatus	Between Groups	20.526	4	5.131	9.055	**	1> 2-5
		Within Groups	150.005	265	.566			
		Total	170.531	269				
2	Achieving social justice	Between Groups	24.049	4	6.012	9.145	**	1> 2-5
		Within Groups	174.217	265	.657			
		Total	198.267	269				
3	Increasing societal awareness of the dangers of corruption	Between Groups	29.596	4	7.399	12.093	**	1> 2-5
		Within Groups	162.135	265	.612			
		Total	191.731	269				
4	Providing quality public services	Between Groups	19.088	4	4.772	9.602	**	1> 2-5
		Within Groups	131.695	265	.497			
		Total	150.783	269				
5	Establishing principles of probity in the administrative system	Between Groups	15.991	4	3.998	6.262	**	1> 2-5
		Within Groups	169.177	265	.638			
		Total	185.168	269				
	The Proportions of	Between Groups	21.538	4	5.385	10.19	**	1> 2-5

N	Proportions	Variance Source	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig	LSD Test
fighting corruption as a whole		Within Groups	140.020	265	.528	1		
		Total	161.55	269				

** Significant at (0.01)   **Significant at (0.05)**

The previous table shows that:

There are statistically significant differences at a significant level (0.01) between the responses of officials according to the sectors of the Ministry of Youth and Sports (Minister's Affairs Sector / Investment and Asset Management Sector / Financial and Administrative Affairs Sector / Youth Sector / Sports Sector) with regard to their ascertaining of the level of development of an efficient and effective administrative apparatus, The level of achieving social justice, the level of increasing societal awareness of the seriousness of corruption, the level of providing quality public services, the level of establishing principles of probity in the administrative system, and the level of proportions of fortifying the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in the Egyptian government institutions as a whole, and these differences are in favor of the first category, which falls in (the sector Minister's Affairs) to become the most responsive of officials according to the sectors of the Ministry of Youth and Sports specifically to those proportions, and this may reflect the awareness of workers in this sector of the aims of fortifying the national fighting corruption strategy and the extent to which these aims are applied within the work field.

The eighth axis: testing the study hypotheses:

(1) **Testing the first hypothesis of the study: "There is a positive, statistically significant, positive relationship between information transparency and supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions":**

Table Number (13)

The relationship between information transparency and supporting the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

Proportions	administrative apparatus	Social Justice	raising awareness	services provided	Probity Principles	All Proportions
Information Transparency	0.876**	0.830**	0.771**	0.890**	0.875**	0.891**

** Significant at (0.01)   **Significant at (0.05)**

The previous table shows that:

There is a direct statistically significant relationship at a significant level (0.01) between information transparency and supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions as ascertained by officials. Transparency provides the necessary information to lay strategic institutions for facing various challenges, and this was assured by the results of the study (Bente, 2007) on the importance of transparency and credibility of information for decision-making, and that administrative transparency contributes to restoring clients' trust in the organization, which makes us accept the first hypothesis of the study, which is "there is A positive, effective, statistically significant relationship between information transparency and supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions.

Table Number (14)

Simple regression analysis of the effect of information transparency on supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

Independent Variable	Beta	T-Test	F-Test	R	R^2
Information Transparency	0.956	32.124**	1031.944**	0.891**	0.794

** Significant at (0.01)   **Significant at (0.05)**

The previous table shows that:

The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable "information transparency" and the dependent variable "supporting the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in Egyptian government institutions" as ascertained by officials clarifies a direct correlation between the two variables, and the result of the (q) test clarifies the significance of the regression model, and the value of the coefficient of ascertaining is (0.794), that is, information transparency contributes to fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions by (79.4%), and this may reflect the effect of information transparency through the administration's plans to suit the current and future goals of work, and information flows from officials to employees. Easily and easily support the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions, and the study (Transparency and Probity Committee, 2010) showed that disclosure of data and information within the institution leads to improving work and improving its outputs and solving its problems in a rational way, which makes us accept the first hypothesis of the study, which

leads to " There is a positive, effective, statistically significant relationship between information transparency and supporting the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in Egyptian government institutions.

(2) **Testing the second hypothesis of the study: "There is a positive and statistically significant positive relationship between administrative transparency and supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions":**

Table Number (15)

The relationship between administrative transparency and supporting the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

Proportions	administrative apparatus	Social Justice	raising awareness	services provided	Probity Principles	All Proportions
Administrative transparency	0.919**	0.896**	0.879**	0.922**	0.817**	0.932**

** Significant at (0.01)   **Significant at (0.05)**

The previous table shows that:

There is a direct statistically significant relationship at a significant level (0.01) between administrative transparency and supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions as ascertained by officials. That this relationship helps the growth and reliability of the institution and the pursuit of its goals, which makes us accept the second hypothesis of the study, which states that "there is a positive, statistically significant positive relationship between administrative transparency and the fortifying of the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions."

Table Number (16)

Simple regression analysis of the effect of administrative transparency on supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

Independent Variable	Beta	T-Test	F-Test	R	R^2
Administrative transparency	0.912	42.032**	1766.723**	0.932**	0.868

** Significant at (0.01)   **Significant at (0.05)**

The previous table shows that:

The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable "administrative transparency" and the dependent variable "supporting the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in Egyptian government institutions," as ascertained by officials, clarifies a direct correlation between the two variables. 0.868), meaning that administrative transparency contributes to fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions by (86.8%), and this may reflect the effect of administrative transparency through the administration's clarification of all regulations and laws for its employees, and the administration's pursuit of continuous updating in administrative leaders, and appointment policies The administration is based on merit and efficiency with declared standards to support the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions to enhance the concepts of fair development, fight corruption and enhance trust between the organization, employees and customers, which makes us accept the second hypothesis of the study, which states that "there is a positive, statistically significant, effective relationship between administrative transparency Fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions.

(3)   **Testing the third hypothesis of the study: "There is a positive, statistically significant, positive relationship between transparency in participation and support for the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions":**

Table Number (17)

The relationship between transparency in participation and supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

Proportions	administrative apparatus	Social Justice	raising awareness	services provided	Probity Principles	All Proportions
Transparency in participation	0.911**	0.892**	0.840**	0.908**	0.882**	0.932**

**** Significant at (0.01)**   **Significant at (0.05)**

The previous table shows that:

There is a direct statistically significant relationship at a significant level (0.01) between transparency in participation and support for the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions as ascertained by officials. The use of transparency in participation contributes to addressing corrupt practices within institutions, and this was

assured by the results of the study (Maghawri, 2011) and the study (Al-Jarwani, 2012) that the application of transparency in participation ensures that employees participate in setting clear and specific standards upon which their achievement within institutions is evaluated. To achieve its aims, which makes us accept the third hypothesis of the study, which states that "there is a positive, positive, statistically significant relationship between transparency in participation and the fortifying of the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions."

Table Number (18)

Simple regression analysis of the effect of transparency in participation in supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

Independent Variable	Beta	T-Test	F-Test	R	R^2
Transparency in participation	0.872	42.170**	1778.341**	0.932**	0.869

** Significant at (0.01)   **Significant at (0.05)**

The previous table shows that:

The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable "transparency in participation" and the dependent variable "supporting the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in Egyptian government institutions," as ascertained by officials, clarifies a direct correlation between the two variables. (0.869), that is, transparency in participation contributes to fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions by (86.9%), and this may reflect the effect of transparency in participation by listening to workers' problems and needs, and departments cooperate with each other in light of a clear vision of fighting corruption. And smart management is what invites the employee to submit direct, explicit proposals, even if there is a work map. It encourages individuals to alter it if it is not reasonable, which makes us accept the third hypothesis of the study, which states that "there is a positive, statistically significant positive relationship between transparency in participation and support for the aims of the study." The National Fighting Corruption Strategy in Egyptian Government Institutions.

(4) **Testing the fourth hypothesis of the study: "There is a positive, positive, and statistically significant relationship between transparency in communication and support for the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions":**

Table Number (19)

The relationship between transparency in communication and supporting the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

Proportions	administrative apparatus	Social Justice	raising awareness	services provided	Probity Principles	All Proportions
Transparency in communication	0.924**	0.914**	0.880**	0.942**	0.834**	0.944**

**** Significant at (0.01)**   **Significant at (0.05)**

The previous table shows that:

There is a direct statistically significant relationship at a significant level (0.01) between transparency in communication and support for the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in Egyptian government institutions as ascertained by officials. This is because communication between all levels of the organization works on exchanging information and data necessary for conducting business and achieving goals, which makes us accept the fourth hypothesis of the study, which states that "there is a positive, statistically significant positive relationship between transparency in communication and the fortifying of the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions."

Table Number (20)

Simple regression analysis of the effect of transparency in communication on supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

Independent Variable	Beta	T-Test	F-Test	R	R^2
Transparency in communication	0.974	47.029**	2211.770**	0.944**	0.892

The previous table shows that:

The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable "transparency in communication" and the dependent variable "supporting the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in Egyptian government institutions," as ascertained by officials, clarifies a direct correlation between the two variables. (0.892), meaning that transparency in communication contributes to fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions by (89.2%), and this may reflect the effect of using transparency in communication through communication between the various administrative departments easily, and the administration benefits from the return of the communication process To develop work, the modern technical department in administrative communication is interested in fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions, and this was assured by a study (Al-Harbi, 2012) that the application of transparency requires effective communication between the various administrative departments for easy access to data and information from and to the organization in addition to The exchange of information, which makes us accept the fourth hypothesis of the study, which states that "there is a positive, influential, statistically significant relationship between transparency In communicating and supporting the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in Egyptian government institutions.

(5)   Testing the fifth hypothesis of the study: "There is a positive, statistically significant, positive relationship between transparency in decision-making and the fortifying of the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions":

Table Number (21)

The relationship between transparency in decision-making and supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

Proportions	**administrative apparatus**	**Social Justice**	**raising awareness**	**services provided**	**Probity Principles**	**All Proportions**
Transparency in decision making	0.800**	0.720**	0.676**	0.814**	0.823**	0.805**

** Significant at (0.01)   **Significant at (0.05)**

The previous table shows that:

There is a direct statistically significant relationship at a significant level (0.01) between transparency in decision-making and support for the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions as ascertained by officials. What was assured by the study (El-Gohary, 2018) that transparency in decision-making is through the manager's endeavor within the organization to collect information and organize ideas to reach from causes to results, and tries to find relationships that explain the observed phenomena and reach the decision, and a study (Bente, 2007) which ensured the importance of transparency And the credibility of information for decision-making and decision-making, which makes us accept the fifth hypothesis of the study, which states that "there is a positive, statistically significant positive relationship between transparency in decision-making and the fortifying of the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions."

Table Number (22)

Simple regression analysis of the effect of transparency in decision-making on supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

Independent Variable	Beta	T-Test	F-Test	R	R²
Transparency in decision making	0.794	22.190**	492.382**	0.805**	0.648

** Significant at (0.01)   **Significant at (0.05)**

The previous table shows that:

The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable "transparency in decision-making" and the dependent variable "supporting the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in Egyptian government institutions," as ascertained by officials, clarifies a direct correlation between the two variables. Ascertaining (0.648), meaning that transparency in decision-making contributes to fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions by (64.8%), and this may reflect the effect of using transparency in decision-making by choosing the most appropriate alternative to solve administrative problems, and the administration takes its decisions Based on preliminary studies and accurate information to support the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions through the administration's interest in means of communication that ensure ease and

transparency of job achievement, and tasks are distributed to all employees of the institution without discrimination, and this may assure that decision-making is made through rational choice between a number of alternatives available to achieve a particular goal, which makes us accept the fifth hypothesis of the study, which states that "there is a significant positive and effective relationship Statistically between transparency in decision-making and supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions.

(6) **Test the sixth hypothesis of the study: "There is a positive, statistically significant, positive relationship between the proportions of transparency and the fortifying of the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions":**

Table Number (23)

The relationship between the proportions of transparency as a whole and supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

Proportions	administrative apparatus	Social Justice	raising awareness	services provided	Probity Principles	All Proportions
The proportions of transparency as a whole	0.944**	0.906**	0.862**	0.953**	0.901**	0.959**

** Significant at (0.01)   **Significant at (0.05)**

The previous table shows that:

There is a direct statistically significant relationship at a significant level (0.01) between the proportions of transparency as a whole and the fortifying of the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in the Egyptian government institutions as ascertained by the officials. This is because there is an interrelationship between the proportions of transparency, the more effective the proportions, the more it leads to fortifying the aims of the national strategy, and this shows that the use of transparency in its various administrative, information, communication, decision-making and participation proportions leads to the existence of an efficient and effective administrative apparatus for workers, and is concerned with providing services to citizens in a good and acceptable way and seeks to Achieving justice in providing services to these citizens and employees of the institution, and developing the capabilities of everyone, both citizens and workers, with the importance of transparency and probity to fight and eliminate corruption, and this was assured by the results of the study (Sayed,

2015), the study (Khuzam, 2016), the study (Ahmed, 2021), and the study (Al-Shalkan, 2021), which makes us accept the sixth hypothesis of the study, which states that "there is a positive, statistically significant positive correlation between the proportions of transparency and the fortifying of the aims of the esters. The National Strategy to Fight Corruption in Egyptian Government Institutions.

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Table Number (24)

Simple regression analysis of the effect of the proportions of transparency as a whole on supporting the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in Egyptian government institutions (N=270)

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Independent Variable	Beta	T-Test	F-Test	R	R^2
The proportions of transparency as a whole	1.021	55.752**	3108.270**	0.959**	0.921

** Significant at (0.01)   **Significant at (0.05)**

The previous table shows that:

The value of the correlation coefficient between the independent variable "proportions of transparency as a whole" and the dependent variable "supporting the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions," as ascertained by officials, clarifies a direct correlation between the two variables. The result of the (P) test clarifies the significance of the regression model, and the value of the coefficient of ascertaining is (0.921), meaning that the proportions of transparency as a whole contribute to fortifying the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions by (92.1%), and this may reflect the effect of using the proportions of transparency as a whole on Fortifying the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy in the Egyptian government institutions through the use of modern technology means, providing training courses for workers according to the needs of the work openly, the presence of mutual respect between workers and leaders within the work, and the availability of rational management in decision-making supports the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy by creating A system for submitting reports to higher authorities, applying the principle of reward and punishment to all employees, and holding seminars and workshops for employees to clarify the aims of the strategy for them, and this was assured by the results of the study (Jean, Villeneuve, 2007) and the study (Abu Nasr, 2016), which makes us accept the hypothesis The sixth of the study, which states "there is a positive, positive, and statistically

significant relationship between the proportions of transparency and the fortifying of the aims of the national strategy to fight corruption in Egyptian government institutions." ".

Ninth: Suggested planning techniques to activate the contributions of transparency in fortifying the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy (2019-2022) in Egyptian government institutions:

By studying the theoretical framework guiding the study and the results of the field study, a set of proposed planning techniques can be reached to activate the contributions of transparency in fortifying the aims of the national fighting corruption strategy (2019-2022) in Egyptian government institutions, **as follows:**

N	Techniques		Implementation strategies	Entities involved in the implementation
1	Spreading a culture of transparency, accountability and probity among employees of government institutions	(1-1)	Providing information to employees in a timely way to enable them to achieve their duties.	Presidency. Presidency of the Council of Ministers. Parliament. The National Coordinating Committee for Averting and Fighting Corruption, its sub-committee. Fighting corruption aversion and law enforcement agencies. Supervisory authorities of financial institutions. National councils, universities and specialized research institutes. Media and the press. Civil society
		(1-2)	Investigate accuracy and credibility in providing the information and data needed by the organization's employees.	
		(1-3)	Strictly holding those who are negligent in their work tasks accountable within the institution.	
		(1-4)	Supporting the organization's employees in simplifying work strategies to achieve them without disruption.	
		(1-5)	Opening contact information to receive complaints from the employees of the institution.	
		(1-6)	Flexible handling when setting strategies and controls within work.	
		(1-7)	Declaring the organization's employees with the results of their achievement evaluation.	
		(1-8)	Continuous updating in the administrative leadership of the institution.	
		(1-9)	Fair criteria are available for the selection of administrative leaders within	

N	Techniques		Implementation strategies	Entities involved in the implementation
			a framework of transparency.	organizations. religious institutions.
		(1-10)	Appointment is based on merit and competency with stated criteria.	
2	Activate different methods to fight corruption	(2-1)	Organizing a forum for media and journalists to provide them with information	Presidency. Presidency of the Council of Ministers. Parliament. The National Coordinating Committee for Averting and Fighting Corruption, and its Subcommittee. Fighting corruption aversion and law enforcement agencies. Institutional oversight authorities. National councils, universities and institutes. Media and journalists Civil society organizations. religious institutions.
		(2-2)	And recent statistics on corruption and how to fight it.	
		(2-3)	Issuing strict laws to avert waste of public funds and administrative corruption, and to hold them accountable.	
		(2-4)	Updating the regulations and legislation related to the eradication of corruption.	
		(2-5)	Showing on screens short films to educate young people about the dangers of corruption.	
		(2-6)	Take the necessary measures to protect and reward people who contribute to exposing corruption.	
		(2-7)	Supporting the capacities of the private sector and civil society in the sectors of averting and fighting corruption.	
		(2-8)	Implementation of awareness initiatives for employees to fight corruption.	
		(2-9)	Use of information technology means necessary for work tasks.	
		(2-10)	Activating the role of schools, universities, mosques and the media in spreading a culture of transparency and eliminating corruption.	
3	Activating the aims of the National Fighting corruption Strategy	(3-1)	Develop strategic plans that are committed to applying transparency and accountability at the level of all government institutions on a regular basis.	Presidency. Presidency of the Council of Ministers. Parliament. the government. The National Coordinating Committee for
		(3-2)	Providing means of communication that ensure ease and transparency of job achievement.	

N	Techniques		Implementation strategies	Entities involved in the implementation
	(2019-2022)	(3-3)	A survey of employees' opinion to measure their degree of satisfaction with work.	Averting and Fighting Corruption, and its Subcommittee.
3	Continue to activate the aims of the National Fighting corruption Strategy (2019-2022(	(3-4)	Providing experienced trainers from fighting corruption organizations to hold many meetings with workers.	Fighting corruption aversion and law enforcement agencies. Supervisory authorities of financial institutions. National councils, universities and specialized research institutes. Media, journalists and civil society organizations. religious institutions.
		(3-5)	Create a system for submitting reports to the higher administrative authorities.	
		(3-6)	Developing wage structures and linking them to an advanced achievement appraisal system.	
		(3-7)	Implementing e-government to enhance transparency, accountability and remote service provision to confront corruption.	
		(3-8)	Using the Internet to present the achievements of institutions in confronting corruption.	
		(3-9)	Activating employee codes of conduct in all units of the state's administrative apparatus.	
		(3-10)	Completing and publishing government services guides.	

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