

The role of social media in combating corruption in government departments in Marib Governorate

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Abstract: This study focused on the role of social media in combating corruption in Marib governorate institutions. The voices of media professionals and social media pioneers in Marib city have raised about corruption. Therefore, this research aimed to investigate the impact of social media in combating corruption in Marib and find out the significant differences between the participants regarding the role of social media in fighting corruption in Marib governorate institutions. The quantitative method was used for data collection. One hundred and forty-three respondents answered the questionnaire of 21 items. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23 was used for data analysis. The results revealed that 70% of participants use Whatsapp, 50 % use Facebook, and 40% use Twitter. The results also showed that social media in Marib Governorate has a significant impact on fighting corruption. The results also revealed that males had shown better attitudes toward the role of social media than females because of the social boundaries that prevent women from using social media where only a few women in Yemen use social media.

Key Words: Social Media, Marib Governorate, Combating Corruption,

1. INTRODUCTION:

Social media is considered an effective tool in combating corruption in all institutions and departments. Social media sheds light on the places of corruption and corrupted officials and criticize them for tackling their mistakes. Officials nowadays have a fear of being attacked by social media and the pioneers of these methods as well. Social media is defined as a social network on the internet websites that allows users to enter their personal details and exchange information with other website users (Al-Harbi, 2017). There are many types of social media used in Marib. This study addresses three kinds of social media (Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp).

- **Facebook** is one of the social media on the Internet that allows those who wish to obtain an account for the purposes of social communication with relatives, friends, and others. It helps to exchange information, personal photos, and videos (Atmeezi, 2013). Facebook is a social media in which different topics are dealt with comfortably with a wide area of freedom and lack of censorship. It is very similar to a place where people of different colors, genders, and social statuses meet and exchange various topics and contents.
- **Twitter** is a social media that was founded in 2006 by Jack Dossey, which provides a micro-blogging service that allows its users to send updates (Al-Harbi, 2017). Twitter is one of the pioneering sites that the educated classes often get used to. On Twitter, the topics and issues are dealt with briefly, supported by pictures and short videos, because the program's feature is limited to a few letters.
- **WhatsApp** is a free application that allows its users fast messaging. It also enables its users the opportunity for synchronous and asynchronous communication and the exchange of various files such as audio files, videos, and images. In addition, WhatsApp provides the facility of creating groups, allowing for broader interaction with group members (Al-Aubathani, 2020).

Therefore, these types of social media play an essential role in curbing the corrupted officials and fighting corruption because these sites are within reach of any member of society. Anyone can create content and makes it an issue of public opinion. The researchers focused on the importance of social media and its positive repercussions on the fight against corruption through the previous studies. This study also sheds some light on three social media (Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp), which became a way of observation about corrupted officials.

1.1. Problem Statement:

The problem of the study is that the voices of media professionals and social media pioneers in Marib city have raised about corruption. Marib Governorate is considered one of the most governorates in which social media celebrities

are present. In Marib, there is a safe space for the freedom expression where people can express their opinions safely. After citizens' complaints about corruption, nepotism, and bribery in the Marib governorate, this study was conducted to ensure these complaints and found a set of solutions and recommendations.

2. OBJECTIVES:

- To investigate the impact of social media in fighting corruption in Marib government departments.
- To find out the significant differences between the participants towards the role of social media in fighting corruption in Marib government departments.
- To identify the extent to which respondents are using social media to fight corruption in Marib government departments.

3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Is there any influence of social media in fighting corruption in Marib government departments?
2. Are there any significant differences between the participants towards the role of social media in fighting corruption in Marib government departments?
3. To what extent respondents are using social media to fight corruption in Marib government departments.

The Variables of Study

1. Independent variable (The role of social media)
2. Dependent variable (Fighting corruption)

4. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Al-Shamiri, Hatem Badawi. & Rashid, Ibtihal Jassem. (2016). "The Role of the Media in Combating Corruption, Iraq is a Model" The phenomenon of corruption still poses a threat to the citizens in all parts of the world, increases pressure on them in their livelihood, limits their freedom, and has become one of the most dangerous factors. The media has a role in eliminating it because of its influential role in raising awareness, revealing its hideouts and promoters, and limiting its phenomenon through what is reported by various and specialized media to the public, which is one of its main functions. Hence, the relationship between the media and society emerges. Guidance in its comprehensive sense and warning in its broad sense. Therefore, its methods were described as one of the most dangerous, highly effective, and broad-impact methods. The research consisted of three topics, which included the first topic, methodology, research objectives, and objectives. As for the second topic of corruption, its causes, forms, means, and ways of its spread, the third topic included the role of the media in limiting this phenomenon, including the objectives and media means to curb this phenomenon, adding results, recommendations and sources for the research.

Carpenter, Alwaizeh. (2017). "The Role of the Media and Civil Society in Combating Corruption" The struggle against corruption goes hand in hand with the concept of the citizen as the right holder and the basis of governance in democratic societies. . The struggle against corruption includes consolidating the rule of law, through the dissemination of information and informing the citizen about it. This is in addition to the individuals playing an active role in governance, represented by media interest, knowledge, public opinion formation, and effective membership in civil society institutions, so that their civil activity brings about a change in politics or an end to injustice, or exposing corruption, or manipulation of public money. This is what the researcher will try to clarify by examining the role of the media and the role of civil society in combating corruption as informal organizations, in addition to the struggle or the penal response that includes various legislations that criminalize corruption in all its forms.

Nagy, & Hussein. (2017-2018). "The Role of Electronic Administration in Combating Administrative Corruption, the United States of America as a Model" The study stated that electronic administration provides new tools and applications to combat administrative corruption, for example, electronic services, electronic participation, electronic control, and other fields. They are efficient mechanisms, through the adoption of information and communication technology, especially with regard to issues of transparency, as it makes public administrative institutions visible and open, and electronic means provide the possibility of strengthening links between public administrative institutions and citizens through the practice of modern principles of management such as participation, order. Openness, transparency, increasing efficiency, and improving performance. The researcher stresses that government accountability based on performance requires joint efforts to increase citizen participation. The researcher reviews the initiatives and projects of electronic management within the United States of America.

Al-Ajili, Saleh Abed Ayed. & Al-Mandeel, Nazer Ahmed. (2018). "The Role of Transparency in Reducing Administrative Corruption" The study mentioned the increase in global interest in transparency after the spread of corruption in many countries, so the researcher in this study had to identify the concept of linguistic and idiomatic transparency for the purpose of giving a clear picture of this principle. In order to achieve the proper application of transparency, we must understand the nature of transparency and its legal basis, as well as its nature, dimensions, and

levels that must be adhered to when applied in administrative work and as every administrative system seeks to achieve certain goals. It proved its worth in the application, and its presence was not limited to the administrative domain only but rather transcended it to other fields. Public utilities, as well as a statement of the experiences of some countries, as well as an explanation of their role in preventing corruption.

Al-Ahmari, Ali Abdul Rahman Al Abdo. & Najm, Taha Abdel-Aty. (2018). "The Role of the Media in Fighting Corruption." The problem of the study lies in answering the following main question: What is the role of the new media in fighting corruption from the Saudi public's point of view? Study Objectives: The study aimed at (types of new media) fighting corruption and the efforts of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in combating corruption, and it found a case of statistical differences in the respondents' opinions about the study's axes. The researcher used the descriptive-analytical method in this study and used the questionnaire as a tool for the study. The results showed that the study sample members are neutral in their approval of the news media's interest in corruption issues. The results showed that the members of the study sample agreed on the obstacles that limit the role of the new media in combating corruption. The results showed that the sample members agreed on ways to overcome the obstacles that limit the role of the new media in combating corruption. The results showed that respondents strongly agree with Saudi Arabia's efforts to combat corruption.

Recommendations: In light of these results, the study reached a number of recommendations, most notably:

- Supporting corruption news with evidence and official documents from responsible sources.
- Develop regulations that include severe penalties against deceivers.
- Defining a legal framework regulating the work of journalists in the fight against corruption.

Congratulations, Ammar. (2019). "The Role of Electronic Administration in Fighting Administrative Corruption" This study aimed at many goals, including:

- Knowing the role of electronic administration in combating administrative corruption.
- Eliminating ambiguity and recognizing the nature of electronic management as a new term produced by human development as a new stage in the field of administration and management, highlighting the importance of administrative work and increasing its effectiveness through the use of information technology and its impact on the rationalization of public service.
- Recognizing the degree of application of electronic management in public administrations and the extent of its contribution to the development of administrative work.
- Getting to know the environment that prepared the breeding for the electronic management project, highlighting the most important difficulties that prevent the application of electronic management in public administrations, analyzing the challenges of the electronic management project, and proposing appropriate solutions to them.

The researcher relied on the descriptive approach and the analytical approach in order to answer the problem at hand and reach an accurate knowledge of its elements by identifying the general framework of both electronic management and the phenomenon of administrative corruption. Characteristics of the challenges facing the project and a strategic vision for electronic management. Bodhan, Moses. (2019-2020). "The Role of the Three Authorities in Fighting Corruption" This study aimed to study corruption in the Algerian constitution, where the descriptive analytical approach was mainly relied on to address the subject by analyzing the legislative and legal texts, international and national, due to corruption in the world in general, in particular. The study was divided into two chapters, and each was divided into four sessions. These results have resulted in the result of their exclusive names. This study also aimed to identify the role of the three authorities in combating corruption in Algerian legislation based on the descriptive-analytical approach by analyzing the various international and national legislative and regulatory texts related to comprehensively combating corruption in the world. In Algeria, in particular, the researcher divided the study into two parts, and each section was divided into four chapters. The study reached a general conclusion that the executive authority dominates over the rest of the authorities, which negatively affects its role in combating corruption.

Issa, Siham Syed Othman Muhammad. (2011). "The social and ethical responsibility of business organizations and their role in combating administrative corruption" This study deals with the issue of the social and ethical responsibility of business organizations and their role in combating administrative corruption within a theoretical framework based on the analytical and descriptive approach. The researcher's results are that the moral and ethical aspect is one of the most important considerations that make up the decisions and actions of entrepreneurs. The study also found that the material considerations, whether technical or financial, have diminished their relative weight. Thus, organizations work within an ethical and value framework, and when they find that they are working within an immoral or value framework, which means the existence of administrative corruption, they work to waste the immoral and non-valued framework prevailing in the organization and then rebuild an ethical and value framework in the organization.

This confirms the close relationship between the social and moral commitment of business organizations and the fight against administrative corruption.

As for the recommendations, business organizations should put in their systems and codes a commitment to prevent administrative corruption by introducing anti-corruption programs and putting them into practice and guidance by teaching the subject of administrative social and ethical responsibility as independent courses in Sudanese universities and institutes. The researcher also recommends more studies that link social and ethical responsibility and the elements. The research also recommends activating the means of preventing administrative corruption instead of focusing on the means of treatment. Al-Obthany, F. (2020). "The role of social media in promoting social and academic interaction from the point of view of the students of the College of Science and Human Studies and the Community College in Huraymila" This study sought to explore the views of the students of the College of Science and Human Studies and the Community College in Huraymila, on the role of social media in promoting social and academic interaction. The study also aimed to identify the extent to which there are statistically significant differences between the opinions of female students that are attributed to the scientific specialization or the academic level. The researcher adopted the descriptive approach by distributing a questionnaire whose validity and reliability was verified. The questionnaire was completed by 105 female students of various specializations and levels of study. After processing the data statistically. The results indicated that the applications of WhatsApp, Snap, Instagram, and Twitter are the most popular means of communication for female students. The results also revealed the positive attitude of female students towards employing social media in enhancing social and academic interaction. The results did not show any statistically significant differences attributed to the scientific specialization or the academic level, in light of the results of the study.

5. METHODS:

DATA COLLECTION:

This section describes the study population and sampling method. This section also includes a summary of the sample size required for the current study as well as the statistical sample size required to estimate the results using various analysis methods.

The population of the study:

The population of the current study consists of the entire employees of the governmental institutions in the Marib Governorate. These institutions include the immigration & passport department, Marib general hospital authority, the branch of the Central bank of Yemen, the university of the saba region, the tax office, etc.

Sample of the Study:

The primary data was collected through a survey questionnaire distributed randomly to a selected population. Employees were asked to fill up the questionnaire to cover different parameters of The role of social media in combating corruption in government departments in Ma'rib Governorate. The total number of the selected sample is 143 (Distributed questionnaire 160, no responses 10, and 7 not valid).

Research Instrument:

An instrument is a tool designed to measure knowledge, attitude, and skill. Qualitative and quantitative methods are the two approaches generally followed by most researchers.

- PART 1

The first part of the questions was framed to obtain the demographic characteristics of the respondents based on gender, academic qualification, and age of the population of Marib city.

- PART 2

The second part of the questionnaire contains four statements used to determine the level of the study sample's use of social media.

- PART 3

The third part of the questionnaire deals with the variables of the study. This part consists of two constructs. All constructs are framed based on five Likert scales of 1 to 5, which are: 1- strongly disagree, 2- disagree, 3- Neutral, 4- Agree, and 5-strongly agree.

Statistical Tools:

The researcher used the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 23. The statistical methods used in this paper were:

- Cronbach's Alpha
- Frequency, percentage and descriptive statistics analysis
- One sample t-test, independent sample t-test and chi-square.
- Correlation and regression analysis.

6. ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The Reliability: To measure the reliability of the study tool (the questionnaire), the researcher used Cronbach's Alpha on a survey sample consisting of 30 participants who were excluded from the total sample.

Cronbach's Alpha to measure the reliability

Factors	No. of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
The role of social media	8	0.95
Fighting Corruption	9	0.90
Overall	17	0.95

The Validity: To measure the validity of the questionnaire items, the researcher calculates the correlation coefficient between each item and the factor to which it belongs, as follows:

Pearson Correlation to measure the validity of the questionnaire items

Factors of Study	Items	Pearson Correlation
The role of social media	S1	.853**
	S2	.838**
	S3	.890**
	S4	.889**
	S5	.860**
	S6	.766**
	S7	.869**
	S8	.910**
Fighting Corruption	S9	.786**
	S10	.691**
	S11	.726**
	S12	.675**
	S13	.854**
	S14	.651**
	S15	.875**
	S16	.760**
	S17	.719**

*Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Respondents' Profile Table (1) demonstrates the respondents' profile in the present study. This profile includes the demographic variables that have been introduced in the first part of the research instrument. The respondent profile consists of three dimensions of demographic variables that aim to collect demographic information about the study sample. The respondents' dimensions include; gender, qualification, and age.

Table (1) Respondents' profile

Gender		
	Frequency	Percent
Male	123	86.0
Female	20	14.0
Total	143	100.0
Qualification		
	Frequency	Percent
Secondary school	21	14.7
Bachelor's	40	28.0
Master's	46	32.2

Ph.d	36	25.2
Total	143	100.0
Age		
	Frequency	Percent
Less than 30 years	59	41.3
From 31 to 40 years	56	39.2
From 41 to 50 years	24	16.8
Greater than 50 years	4	2.8
Total	143	100.0

Level of use the social media: To know whether the participants use the social media or not, the researcher used the following question:

Do you use social media?

Table (2): Frequency and percentage of use the social media by the participants

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	143	100
No	0	0
Total	143	100

Table (2) shows all the participants who used social media. Further, to explore the type of apps used by the sample study and the level of use, the research utilized three Apps from the social media application (Facebook, WhatsApp and Twitter) because these Apps are the most easily accessible, most popular to the community. Besides, they provide a safe space for the freedom of expression.

Table (3): level use of Facebook relevant to gender

Level Use Facebook	Gender		Total	
	Male		Female	
	frq.	Per.	frq.	Per.
	Never	6 4.9%	0 0.0%	6 4.2%
	Rarely	14 11.4%	4 20.0%	18 12.6%
	Sometimes	27 22.0%	3 15.0%	30 21.0%
	Always	76 61.8%	13 65.0%	89 62.2%
Total	123 100.0%	20 100.0%	143 100.0%	
chi-square			df	p-value
2.415			3	0.490787

Table (3) shows that more than 50% of the sample always use Facebook. Chi-square test with (P - Value > 0.05) indicates that there is no significant difference between the males and females in the level of Facebook usage.

Table (4): level use of WhatsApp according to gender

Level Use WhatsApp	Gender		Total	
	Male		female	
	frq.	Per.	frq.	Per.
	Never	6 4.9%	0 0.0%	6 4.2%
	Rerely	4 3.3%	4 20.0%	8 5.6%
	Sometimes	14 11.4%	1 5.0%	15 10.5%
	Always	99 80.5%	15 75.0%	114 79.7%

Total	123	100.0%	20	100.0%	143	100.0%
chi-square			df			p-value
10.334			3			0.016

Table (4) shows that more than 70% of the study sample always use WhatsApp. Chi-square test with (P - Value < 0.05) indicates that there is a significant difference between the males and females in the level of WhatsApp usage.

Table (5): level of Twitter usage according to gender

Level Use Twitter	Gender						Total	
	Male			female				
	freq.	Per.	freq.	Per.	freq.	Per.		
	Never	24	19.5%	2	10.0%	26	18.2%	
rereply	24	19.5%	3	15.0%	27	18.9%		
Sometimes	31	25.2%	4	20.0%	35	24.5%		
Always	44	35.8%	11	55.0%	55	38.5%		
Total	123	100.0%	20	100.0%	143	100.0%		
chi-square			df			p-value		
2.885			3			0.41		

Table (5) shows that less than 40% of the study sample always use Twitter. Chi-square test with (P - Value > 0.05) indicates that there is no significant difference between the males and females in the level of Twitter usage.

7. DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS OF STUDY FACTORS:

Role of social media factor:

Table (6): Frequency Analysis and Descriptive Statistics regarding the role of social media

Items		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean	SD	Level
S1	Freq.	15	6	16	70	36	3.74	1.19	high
	%	10.5	4.2	11.2	49.0	25.2			
S2	Freq.	15	35	24	62	7	3.08	1.14	Average
	%	10.5	24.5	16.8	43.4	4.9			
S3	Freq.	11	13	4	36	79	4.11	1.28	high
	%	7.7	9.1	2.8	25.2	55.2			
S4	Freq.	11	13	0	38	81	4.15	1.27	high
	%	7.7	9.1	0.0	26.6	56.6			
S5	Freq.	9	12	3	28	91	4.26	1.23	high
	%	6.3	8.4	2.1	19.6	63.6			
S6	Freq.	14	14	6	68	41	3.76	1.25	high
	%	9.8	9.8	4.2	47.6	28.7			
S7	Freq.	16	27	4	61	35	3.50	1.34	high
	%	11.2	18.9	2.8	42.7	24.5			
S8	Freq.	18	20	4	52	49	3.66	1.40	high
	%	12.6	14.0	2.8	36.4	34.3			
The role of social media							3.78	1.09	high

Table (6) presents frequency and descriptive statistics for the items that have been used to measure the role of social media. The results show that all the items of the role of social media have achieved a high degree of approval, except the second item has achieved an average degree with a mean of 3.08 and SD of 1.14.

Fighting Corruption factor:

Table (7): Frequency Analysis and Descriptive Statistics regarding the Fighting Corruption factor.

Items		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Mean	SD	Level
S9	Freq.	13	18	4	69	39	3.72	1.25	High
	%	9.1	12.6	2.8	48.3	27.3			
S10	Freq.	15	29	0	68	31	3.50	1.32	High
	%	10.5	20.3	0	47.6	21.7			
S11	Freq.	12	16	23	51	41	3.65	1.24	High
	%	8.4	11.2	16.1	35.7	28.7			
S12	Freq.	6	19	34	45	39	3.64	1.14	High
	%	4.2	13.3	23.8	31.5	27.3			
S13	Freq.	6	11	20	32	74	4.10	1.16	High
	%	4.2	7.7	14.0	22.4	51.7			
S14	Freq.	19	21	23	55	25	3.32	1.29	Average
	%	13.3	14.7	16.1	38.5	17.5			
S15	Freq.	6	11	0	27	99	4.41	1.10	High
	%	4.2	7.7	0.0	18.9	69.2			
S16	Freq.	12	9	8	32	82	4.14	1.28	High
	%	8.4	6.3	5.6	22.4	57.3			
S17	Freq.	6	23	22	35	57	3.80	1.24	High
	%	4.2	16.1	15.4	24.5	39.9			
Fighting Corruption							3.81	0.91	High

Table (7) presents frequency and descriptive statistics for the items that have been used to measure fighting corruption. The results show that all the items of fighting corruption have achieved a high degree of approval, except the sixth item has achieved an average degree with a mean of 3.32 and SD of 1.29.

8. RESULTS OF HYPOTHESES TESTING:

Hypothesis I:

H01: there are no significant differences between the participants gender towards the role of social media in fighting corruption in Marib government departments.

Table (8): t-test for significant difference between Males and Females concerning the role of social media in fighting corruption.

Statements	Male		female		t-test	p-value
	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
S1	3.87	1.07	2.95	1.57	2.52	0.019*
S2	3.23	1.07	2.15	1.14	4.14	<0.001**
S3	4.33	1.10	2.75	1.48	4.58	<0.001**

S4	4.33	1.10	3.05	1.67	3.32	0.003**
S5	4.42	1.02	3.25	1.83	2.79	0.011*
S6	3.92	1.07	2.75	1.74	2.91	0.008**
S7	3.66	1.24	2.55	1.57	3.01	0.006**
S8	3.79	1.28	2.85	1.84	2.19	0.039*
The role of social media	3.94	0.92	2.79	1.46	3.44	0.002**

Note: 1. ** denotes significant at 1% level

2. * denotes significant at 5% level

From the above table, since the P-value is less than 0.01, the null hypothesis is rejected at 1% level with regard to all statements and the overall role of social media, except S1, S5, and S8 the P-value is less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected at 5% level. Hence there is a significant difference between male and female participants with regard to the factor of social media role. Based on the mean score, the males have shown better attitudes toward the role of social media than females because there are social boundaries that thwart women from using social media except for a very few numbers. Furthermore, men widely use social media as a means to exchange opinions with others about various issues.

Hypothesis II:

H02: there is no influence of social media in fighting corruption in Marib government departments.

- Simple linear regression analysis:
 - 1- Dependent variable: Fighting corruption.
 - 2- Independent variable: Social media.
 - 3- R value : 0.846
 - 4- R Square value : 0.716
 - 5- F value : 355.186
 - 6- P value : <0.001**

Table (9): Variables in the Linear Regression Analysis

variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	p-value	Correlations		
	B	SE	B			Zero-order	Partial	Part
(Constant)	1.12	0.15	-	7.52	<0.001**			
The role of social media	0.71	0.04	0.85	18.85	<0.001**	0.85	0.85	0.85

Note: ** Denotes significance at 1% level

The correlation coefficient is 0.846 measures the degree of relationship between the actual values and the predicted values of **Fighting corruption**. Because the predicted values are obtained as a linear combination of **the role of social media**, the coefficient value of 0.85 indicates that the relationship between **Fighting Corruption** and the independent variable is quite strong and positive. The Coefficient of Determination R-square measures the goodness-of-fit of the estimated Sample Regression Plane (SRP) in terms of the proportion of the variation in the dependent variables explained by the fitted sample regression equation. Thus, the value of R-square is 0.716, which simply means that about 71.6% of the variation in **fighting corruption** is explained by the estimated SRP that uses **the role of social media** as the independent variable, and the R-square value is significant at a 1 % level.

The linear regression equation is

$$\text{Fighting Corruption} = 1.12 + 0.71 \text{ Use of social media}$$

Here the coefficient of the role of social media is 0.71, representing the effect of **the use of social media** on **Fighting corruption**, holding the other variables constant. The estimated positive sign implies that such an effect is positive that **Fighting Corruption** would increase by 0.71 for every unit increase in **using social media**, and this coefficient value is significant at a 1% level.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION:

Social media is a crucial tool for combating corruption and limiting its spread. As the results of the questionnaire distributed to different samples of society, Marib is considered one of the least corrupt governorates in the Republic of Yemen. Based on the findings, this study arrived at the following recommendations:

- The Central Organization for Control and Accountability in Marib Governorate should be activated well.
- The Ministry of Media should pay attention to social media because of its significant role in combating corruption.
- The Society in Marib and Yemen should participate actively in media campaigns targeting corruption.
- The corrupted officials should be punished and receive punitive deterrent measures.
- The government should implement the principle of the policy of punishment and reward.
- The recruitment should not be based on the tribe or region, but the best and most qualified person must be chosen.
- Creating a set of administrative and reform measures in the government departments.

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