


OPEN PEER REVIEW

Elucidating the Necessity of Drafting a Legal Provision for Corruption Prevention in the Law Establishing the General Inspection Organization

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1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The introduction extensively discusses "slam" as a comprehensive religion. It would enhance clarity to define "slam" explicitly at the outset to ensure that all readers, regardless of their familiarity with Islamic terminology, understand the context.

While the introduction outlines various aspects of oversight and control, a clear thesis statement articulating the primary aim and scope of the paper is missing. Including this would guide the reader on what to expect in the subsequent sections.

The role of Hisbah is well-introduced; however, integrating historical context with contemporary applications could provide a more robust understanding. Consider adding a brief overview of Hisbah's evolution over time.

The discussion on the Supreme Audit Court's anti-corruption actions references directives from 2001. Updating this with more recent directives or initiatives would demonstrate the organization's ongoing efforts and adaptability to new challenges.

The amendment to the Supreme Audit Court's oversight definition is significant. Including the exact wording of the amendment or summarizing its key points would provide clearer insight into its implications for corruption prevention.

The introduction of penal consequences for non-compliance is crucial. Analyzing how these penalties have been enforced historically, and their effectiveness, would strengthen the argument for their necessity.

The discussion on various enforcement mechanisms is comprehensive. To enhance this section, consider comparing the efficacy of different mechanisms (criminal vs. administrative) in deterring corruption based on empirical evidence.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The comparison between Islamic oversight mechanisms and modern managerial control is intriguing. To strengthen this section, include comparative examples from non-Islamic governance systems to highlight unique aspects of the Islamic approach.

The literature review mentions Falsafi (2015) and Babamohammadi (2015). Expanding this section to include more recent studies (post-2015) would provide a more comprehensive overview of the current state of research on oversight and corruption prevention.

The description of the Supreme Audit Court's duties is thorough. However, incorporating specific case studies or examples of successful interventions by the Court would illustrate its impact more concretely.

While the identification of corruption causes is essential, elaborating on the methodologies employed by the Supreme Audit Court for diagnosis would enhance the scientific rigor of the analysis.

The focus on national programs is pertinent. Including metrics or indicators used to assess the effectiveness of these programs would provide measurable insights into their success.

The section discusses preventive supervision but lacks specific examples of self-control mechanisms. Detailing particular programs or technologies used would clarify how these preventive measures are operationalized.

The importance of inter-agency collaboration is well-stated. However, identifying key partner organizations and describing the nature of these collaborations (e.g., joint initiatives, data sharing) would add depth to this discussion.

The incentives for reporting corruption are well-outlined. Including data on the uptake and effectiveness of these incentives (e.g., number of reports filed, successful prosecutions) would provide evidence of their impact.

The link between poor supervisory mechanisms and increased corruption is clear. Suggest adding a discussion on recent reforms or proposed changes to public procurement oversight to address identified weaknesses.

The section highlights the private sector's role in corruption. Expanding on specific challenges unique to the private sector, such as cross-border corruption or digital fraud, would provide a more nuanced analysis.

Authors revised the manuscript and uploaded the document.

2. Revised

Editor's decision: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.