INVESTIGATE THE EFFECT OF APPLYING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN INCREASE ADMINISTRATIVE HEALTH

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Abstract: The main purpose of this research was to investigate the effect of applying information technology in increase administrative health. The statistical population of the research are the staffs of Social Security Offices of west Azerbaijan province that their number is 1600. The sample size using Morgan table was estimated 309 persons and they were selected by cluster sampling method. The validity of questionnaires was approved by the supervisor and a handful of management teachers and its reliability was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha that for information technology and administrative health questionnaires, were 0.85 and 0.88 respectively. The obtained results indicated that there is positive relationship between applying information technology and administrative health of the staffs of social security offices of west Azerbaijan province.

Key words: Information technology, health administrative, social dimension, political dimension.

1 Introduction

According to the domestic and international evidences Iran is one of the most corrupt countries in the world .according to science survey in the monthly research economic journal that has been done in 2002, it has been identified that about two-thirds of respondents were grappling with the problem of bribery and have been paid the bribery (Khezri, 2008) also the institute of international transparency in his 2014 report ranked Iran in 136 in terms of administrative and economic corruption index.

Corruption that is the contrast point of official health suffered both developed and developing societies and exploring about it suggests that corruption inhibit the growth of competition and neutralization of activities in order to reduce poverty and social discrimination and by negative effect on efficiency and effectiveness of the system of official health leads to waste national resources and thus reduce the effectiveness of the government in the conduct of affairs and people's confidence in government and non-state organizations. Corruption also weakens the incentives, social harms or weaken existing institutions, inequitable distribution of resources and the political losses and finally results in economic losses. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines corruption as the abuse of public and administrative power for personal gain through bribery, extortion, nepotism, fraud and embezzlement. And equals it with "Increasing monopolization of power and personal discretion and reducing accountability, trust and integrity and transparency" (International Transparency Organization, 2004). The results show that corruption is caused by multiple and wide factors. In such a way that cultural, social, economic, political and administrative factors were diagnosed for this phenomenon. Also focusing on, preemptive actions instead of punishing of culprits, following regular and systematic anti-corruption programs, emphasis on corporate culture and strengthen it as part of general society and finally address the problems of organization, administrative structure and analysis on the basis of sociological approach in order to reducing official corruption have been proposed as basic solutions (Ghaderi, 2010). Another tool that is effective in reducing corruption and improving administrative health is advanced information and communication technologies (Khezri, 2008). Internal changes and evolution of disease-oriented approaches to holistic health and individualization to the community in recent years and significant progress in information technology in the world have followed

The idea of using information and communication technologies in improving the quality of services organizations (Matolx et al., 2007).

Innovation and change is a unique feature of the third millennium, referred to as the age of information, many countries have found that the age of the information is the arena of organizations that have served the capabilities of information technology to their services and they take actions with effective approaches in order to reproduce and rebuild the bureaucracy and generally in social system (Zahedi, 2005).

Experiences from various countries indicate that corruption is a complicated, hidden and varied affair. In fact, corruption in the administrative aspects and other aspects of society is such as an infection, if penetrate in the limbs and body of society, makes infectious its members one after another and destroy them and even may corrupt all the society. Since the social security administration deals with in a sense that people are concerned with the health and insurance and also in terms of the extent of the scope of its business is exposed to official corruption the problem of corruption and ways to combat it has always been a concern for officials and administrators. In the meantime, one of the tools that appear to be useful in the prevention of corruption and administrative health promotion is information systems. However there are some conflicts between researchers and experts on the health effects of information systems. Therefore with regard to the stated materials the aim of this study is to find an answer to this question that what effects the applying IT on increasing health administration in the Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province.

2 Methodology

The method of the study is survey-descriptive. The statistical population of the research are the staffs of Social Security Offices of west Azerbaijan province that their number is 1600 person. The sample size using Morgan table was estimated 309 persons and they were selected by cluster sampling method. The tool for data gathering were questionnaires, the standard questionnaire of information technology of Mostafaee (2009) and standard questionnaire of administrative health of Mc Kasker (2006) .the validity of questionnaires was approved by the supervisor and a handful of management teachers and its reliability was confirmed by Cronbach's alpha that for information technology and administrative health questionnaires, were 0/85 and 0/88 respectively .the collected questionnaires were analyzed by (Kolmogorov Smirnov and Pearson tests. The tool for data gathering were questionnaires, the standard questionnaire of information technology of Mostafaee (2009) and standard questionnaire of administrative health of Mc Kasker (2006) .

3 Findings

Statistical indicators (central and dispersion) research variables are show in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Statistical indicators (central and dispersion) research variables

variables	mean		Max	Min	range	Sample size	SD
	Standard error	statistics					
Administrative health	0.01201	2.852	4.65	1.50	2.80	309	0.31420
Administrative Agent	0.2213	3.625	5.02	2.75	2.17	309	0.41011
Political factor	0.03202	3.325	3.02	1.36	1.80	309	0.33111
Economic factors	0.01652	2.485	3.74	2.02	1.75	309	0.27296
Social factors	0.02419	2.845	5.06	2.02	3.00	309	0.12277
Information Technology	0.02451	3.751	4.18	1.84	2.40	309	0.42419

3.1 Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

As it can see in table 2, for all variables of the research the significance of the test is bigger than error level of 0/05 (P-value=sig> 0.05).it means that all variables of the research with 95 percent confidence are normal and the null hypothesis of the test is confirmed.

Table 2: Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to fitness of normal distribution

variable	number	Kolmogorov-Smirnov test	sig	result
Administrative health	309	063.1	068.0	normal
Administrative factor	309	093.1	054.0	normal
Political factor	309	935.1	124.0	normal
Economic factor	309	9830.	4320.	normal
Social factor	309	976.0	389.0	normal
IT	309	3211.	067.0	normal

3.2 Hypothesis testing

The main hypothesis test:

Applying IT is effective in applying health administration in Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province.

As it can see in table 3, the significance of the correlation test is smaller than error level of 0/05 (P-value=sig< 0.05).it means that the correlation between applying IT and health administration is significant with 95 percent confidence and an assumption of lack correlation between two variables is rejected. The positive correlation means that two variables have direct relationship with each other it means that by increasing applying IT the value of health administration in Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province increases.

Table 3: Pearson correlation test for the main hypothesis

variable	Staff's performance	
Applying information technology	Number of observations	309
	Pearson correlation coefficient	0.425
	significance	0.000

Testing the first sub hypothesis; applying IT is effective in increasing administrative factor of official health Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province.

As it can be seen in table 4 the significance level of the correlation test is less than 0.05 (P-value=sig< 0.05).resulted that the correlation between applying IT and office factor of health is significant with 95 percent confidence and the assumption of lack of correlation is rejected. The positive value means that two variables have direct relationship with each other.it means that by increasing applying IT the amount of administrative health system increases in Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province.

Table 4: results of Pearson correlation test for first subsidiary hypothesis

variable	Administrative factor	
Applying information technology	Number of observations	309
	Pearson correlation coefficient	0.412
	significance	0.000

The second sub hypothesis: applying IT is effective in increasing political factor of official health Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province.

As it can be seen in table 5 the significance level of the correlation test is less than 0.05 (P-value=sig< 0.05).resulted that the correlation between applying IT and political factor of health is significant with 95 percent confidence and the assumption of lack of correlation is rejected. The positive value means that two variables have direct relationship with each other.it means that by increasing applying IT the amount of political health system increases in Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province.

Table 5: results of Pearson correlation test for second subsidiary hypothesis

variable	political factor	
Applying information technology	Number of observations	309
	Pearson correlation coefficient	0.258
	significance	0.004

The third sub hypothesis: applying IT is effective in increasing economic factor of official health Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province.

As it can be seen in table 6 the significance level of the correlation test is less than 0.05 (P-value=sig< 0.05).resulted that the correlation between applying IT and economic factor of health is significant with 95 percent confidence and the assumption of lack of correlation is rejected. The positive value means that two variables have direct relationship with each other.it means that by increasing applying IT the amount of economic health system increases in Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province.

Table 6: results of Pearson correlation test for third subsidiary hypothesis

variable	economic factor	
Applying information technology	Number of observations	309
	Pearson correlation coefficient	0.312
	significance	0.004

The fourth sub hypothesis: applying IT is effective in increasing social factor of official health Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province.

As it can be seen in table 7 the significance level of the correlation test is less than 0.05 (P-value=sig< 0.05).resulted that the correlation between applying IT and social factor of health is significant with 95 percent confidence and the assumption of lack of correlation is rejected. The positive value means that two variables have direct relationship with each other.it means that by increasing applying IT the amount of social health system increases in Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province.

Table 7: results of Pearson correlation test for fourth subsidiary hypothesis

variable	social factor	
Applying information technology	Number of observations	309
	Pearson correlation coefficient	0.441
	significance	0.004

4 Discussion and Conclusion

The main purpose of this research was to investigate the effect of applying information technology in increase administrative health.

Results indicated that applying IT is effective in increasing official health of Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province and this is consistent with findings of other researchers (Ahmad Baladehi et al., 2014) and it is inconsistent with findings of Farhadi and Mottaghian (2014). Therefore managers and authorities in Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province should use the newest technologies and information and communication technologies and in this way increase the amount of official health.

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Results indicated that applying IT is effective in increasing economic factor health of Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province and this is consistent with findings of other researchers (Ahmad Baladehi et al., 2014) and it is inconsistent with findings of Farhadi and Mottaghian (2014). Therefore managers and authorities in Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province should use the newest technologies and information and communication technologies and in this way increase the amount of economic health of health administration.

Results indicated that applying IT is effective in increasing social factor health of Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province and this is consistent with findings of other researchers (Ahmad Baladehi et al, 2014) and it is inconsistent with findings of Farhadi and Mottaghian (2014). So, managers and authorities in Social Security offices in Western Azerbaijan province should use the newest technologies and information and communication technologies and in this way increase the amount of social health of health administration.

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