

Good Governance and Health Promoting of Administrative System; Explaining the Role of Electronic Government

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Received: 22/04/2017 ; Accepted: 10/10/2017

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to investigate the role of establishing and deploying e-government in promoting good governance indicators in Iran. The statistical population of the research is composed of experts in e-government and good governance. Regarding the normal distribution of variables, based on the T-Student's parametric test, the research findings are as follow: Establishing and deploying e-government in the country from five aspects: transparency, accountability, partnership, trust and monitoring, government efficiency and access to Government services will promote good governance indicators in the country.

Also, the results of testing the hypotheses of the research show that establishment and deploying e-government in Iran will result in improved good governance indicators as the following aspects: from the aspect of facilitating and helping the better fulfillment of laws and regulations, from the aspect of transparency through the process of doing work, increasing information, free flow of information and monitoring transparency of transactions, from the aspect of transparency in administrative and employment affairs, and from the aspect of transparency through automation and information-mechanized systems. The findings also suggest that the establishment and deployment of e-government in Iran from the aspects of responding to clients and observing their rights, and improving and expediting responses to media and public opinion, and also responding to relevant organizations and monitoring units will lead to good governance in the country.

Introduction

Given the changing demands of the people to receive better and faster services, as well as the increasing expectations of the people about the

accountability of the government, governments have been struggling to meet these needs and satisfy the citizens (Danayifard, 2003). In this way, IT provides a wide range of facilities to increase the quality, quantity and speed of providing services and information to governments, and provides a good governance groundwork as an efficient tool (Jasbi & Nafari, 2009).

Information technology can be one of the important solutions for reducing corruption and increasing the transparency of government activities. The rapid growth of information technology constitutes an obstacle to administrative law violators and lobbyists of the Non-transparent environment. Information technology also suggests a fundamental change and more transparency and timely, clear and accurate information for the survival and maintenance of public administration. Considering the importance of e-government and the benefits of its deployment and the beneficial and effective experiences of advanced governments in the area of e-government deployment and the positive effects of using e-government in promoting good governance indicators in these countries, the scholar seeks to answer the question whether deployment and the use of e-government in Iran will lead to the promotion of good governance from the health aspect of administrative system?

Methodology

In general, the present study is based on the result, applied; on the basis of purpose, explanatory-descriptive and based on the type of data, quantitative. The research data has been collected through the field method. In terms of the time horizon, this research is sectional, because the data are collected over a specific time interval. The present research strategy is a quantitative survey. Regarding the purpose of the study, the statistical population of this study are the experts whose field of expertise is e-government and good governance with an emphasis on the health of the administrative system. The most appropriate people to be selected as respondents in this research are faculty members of universities and research institutes, experts and practitioners in the area of the study variables. In this research, non-probabilistic (purposeful and judgmental) sampling method was used to determine the number of analytical units. The sample size is calculated according to the Cochran formula for an unlimited population.

In this research, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to determine the reliability of the questionnaire. According to the data, all the variables of

the research have an acceptable reliability coefficient. It should be noted that for determining the validity of the construct, factor analysis method has been used with LISREL software. The results of the validation test of the research structures showed that all the standard estimates were more than 0.3 and the significant numbers were more than 1.96. On the other hand, the model's indicators are within the range. Therefore, it can be claimed that the questions of the variables of the research have a good validity.

To test the research hypotheses, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to measure the normal variables. The results of the research hypotheses test validate the eight hypotheses studied in the research. In the following, we will discuss the results of the research and present some suggestions in line with the results of the research.

Discussion and Conclusion

The research findings show that the establishment and deployment of e-government in Iran from the aspect of transparency will promote good governance by facilitating and helping to better fulfillment of laws and regulations, through the process of doing work, increasing information flow, free flow of information and monitoring, transparency in transactions, transparency of administrative and employment affairs, and transparency through automation. The results also indicate that the establishment and deployment of e-government in Iran from the aspect of accountability to the issue will promote good governance by responding to the clients and observing their rights, and improving and expediting responses to media and public opinion, as well as responding to relevant organizations and monitoring units. On the other hand, the establishment and deployment of e-government in Iran in terms of participation, trust and monitoring, and the efficiency of the government and access to government services will also promote good governance.

According to the confirmation of the first hypothesis, one of the factors that prevents the system from potential injustice and corruption in system, as well as the unplanned principles of net efficiency and saving in management and management processes, is transparency. The transparency of affairs in governance and management is one of the most important policies; because mostly, where the affairs are hidden from the people and the officials, corruption and wrongdoing can still be seen and grow and remain.

Key words: E-government, Good governance, Administrative health