International Journal of Engineering & Technology, 7 (4.19) (2018) 649-656

International Journal of Engineering & Technology

Website: www.sciencepubco.com/index.php/IJET

Research paper

The Role of Information Technology in Administrative Control: Analytical Study of the Babylon University's Community Views

FryalJassimAbd AL-Razaq[1], SafaSaad A. AL-Murieb[2]

[1,2]*Iraq- University of Babylon- College of Information Technology*

Abstract

Due to the main role of information technology in many fields of life such as in administrative control and the increasing occurred, the interest with this subject increased, this is occurred because a lot of processes are running by the organizations via the usage of information technology. So the problem of current research is (Is there a use of information technology in administrative control, is there a role for IT in administrative control of the unit under study, and what is the most frequently used information technology field in the administrative control) and adopted Find on two assumptions are the link to the role of the hypothesis of IT in administrative control of the unit surveyed, The premise of the effect, and the goal of research is to identify the role of information technology in administrative control, and identify the concepts of the role of information technology and administrative control of the unit under study, has identified conduct research and Babylon university, as the total members of the research community 87 individuals were, in order ,the researchers use, analytical study, a meta search in the collection of information using the questionnaire methods, and use statistical means the arithmetic mean, standard deviation, and correlation coefficient for the completion of the requirements of the search.The research found a set of conclusions was the most important, there is the role of IT in administrative control of the unit researched process, in terms of the use of information technology in administrative control, and that the most widely used field of information technology in administrative control is the financial and administrative field by virtue of the nature of their work.

Keywords: *Information Technology Role, Administrative Control, Hypothesis of IT in Managing, Data Analysis.*

1. Introduction

It is known that many organizations need information technology in its work mechanism, organizational structures, multiple control at different locations [1], implementation of its decisions, its work in different environments, continuous development, or the organization's desire to use it in a specific field to achieve certain objectives [2]. A group of questions about the role of information technology in administrative control, which reflected the problem of research, including the use of information technology in the administrative control of the unit being investigated, and what is the most used area of information technology in administrative control [3]. The purpose of the research is to identify the concepts of information technology in the administrative control of the unit in question by converting the theoretical rooting of both variables into the practical reality of the research so that it can be dealt with and to reach a set of recommendations through which to work on using The current research aims to identify the correlation and influence of the role of information technology in administrative control, and try to enrich the library with scientific ideas for information technology and administrative control. The research considered a number of points as important to research Extend how to deal with these pressures using technology, and opens this research to the area of interest in the field of technology to conduct further research and studies that can be supportive of the current research.

2. Literature Review

In [4] a study of examination the correlation of information technology and managing the accounting, by analyzing the IT usage in accounting's management.
In [5] the importance of the role of IT was presented in management of business problems, where the problems reasons were examined by the IS (especially IT), which introduced the solutions for reducing such problems.
In [6] a survey about the need of government to enhance its productivity by effectiveness of the Information Communication Technology (ICT) role in the administration of local government in Nigeria.Juma1 did a study in Uganda, in administration of higher educational, the aim of that study was to identify the ICT's role [7].

3. Information Technology

3.1 The Role of Information Technology

The information technology has a basic role, they are [8]:

- In education and learning, business, industry, commercial, etc. [16][17].
- Information technology coordinates between organizational divisions and organizations, thus reducing the costs of personal

interviews that may be needed for the process of transforming individuals from one organization to another [9].

- Keep pace with the organization of the globalization of informatics in the provision of goods and services based on quality standards.
- Information technology often improves business decision making.
- Information technology helps organizations to understand the potential risks to the organization and reduce their potential through scientific prediction, planning and organizational skills.
- Information control as IT improves the way by collecting, selecting and classifying it to increase the speed of learning for working individuals [10].
- Globalization of employment.
- Development of the field of work.
- Integration.
- Justify the use of information technology.
- Information Engineering.
- Administrative of the use of the information system [11].
- The spread of information technology
- Information Technology Sector.
- Qualifications of computer specialists.
- Use of Information Technology.
- The field of using information technology.
- Qualifications for the implementation of information technology [12].

3.2 IT Components

Researchers differed on key IT components, McLeod noted that the key components of IT are: computer,softwar, and networks. While Turban, Volonino, Wood) and Veron mentioned that the main components of IT are: data, software, hardware, human resources qualified [13]. So the main components of IT are: database, hardware-software component, and programmers.

4. What is Administrative Control

The administrative control system is designed to assist managers in making decisions whether the state takes the central system or the decentralized system. It must exercise some kind of supervision over the other administrative bodies. This is what they call administrative control. It is customary to use the term administrative control instead of using the term control , i.e., administrative control over the work of decentralized administrative bodies, and it can be said that the word censorship has grown with the world F.Taylor when adopted for the idea of scientific administrative at the beginning of the twentieth century where it was neglected was not understood, the control works to detect deviations and valid It also provides the manager with feedback to help him determine future goals and set standards or standards.

Thomson defines it as the process that tries to emphasize that actual activities are compatible with desired activities or goals that have already been identified. James Higgins describes the necessary parts of the control process that administrative oversight is a systematic effort to define performance measures to achieve the planned objectives [14].

Therefore, the administrative control is the process of ensuring that what has been planned is what has been implemented and detect deviations and correct them, if any to reach the goals set in advance.

4.1 Areas of Application of Administrative Control

Yaghi believes that the areas of application of administrative control include the following areas [4]:

- Purchasing control: monitoring records of purchase prices.
- Production control: to ensure the extent of conformity of the product.
- Control in marketing: Monitoring sales volume, sales cost and sales volume.
- Control in finance

Either (Sterchnt) believes that the areas of application of administrative control are [4]:

- Financial Control: Financial Statements, Financial Analysis and Balance Sheet.
- Centers of responsibility: The implementation or application of control means strict implementation in the control process in the development of the system
- Production control: quantitative control and quality control
- Control in marketing: the activity that accompanies the commodity from the moment of production to the moment of arrival to the hands of the end consumer including after-sales services.

Therefore, oversight should ensure the effective operation of the control procedures to apply to all areas in general, namely : administrative control, monitoring the implementation of the system, software control, control of computer operations, control of data security, and financial Supervision.

5. Research Methodology

5. 1 Research Objectives

- To identify the role of information technology in the administrative control of the unit investigated by converting the theoretical rooting of both variables into the practical reality of research so that it can be dealt with.
- Identify the most used field of information technology in administrative control.
- Identify the step that captures the largest use of information technology among the steps of the control field.
- reach a set of recommendations through which to work on the use of technology in the process of administrative control.
- The current research aims to identify the correlation between the role of information technology and administrative control.
- Identify the relationship of the influence of the role of information technology in administrative control.
- Enrich the library with scientific and practical ideas for information technology and administrative control.

5.2 Research Hypotheses

The research is based on two main assumptions:

There is a significant correlation and impact between the role of information technology in administrative control and branch out of them:

- There is a significant correlation and impact between the use of information technology and administrative control.
- There is a significant correlation between the qualifications of the implementation of information technology and administrative control.

5.3 Research Diagram

Figure (1) shows the main diagram of the plan.

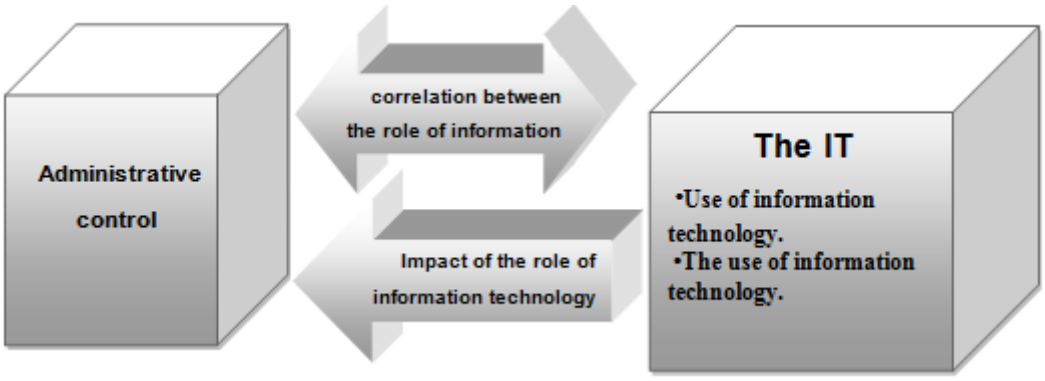

Fig. 1: The role of IT in administrative control

5.4 Research Methodology

The current research is based on analytical research methodology to enrich the practical aspect of research, in line with the nature of the problem, which requires a clear vision and an in-depth analysis of the phenomena and problems that are limited. This method is based on clarifying events and factors related to an organization or a specific administrative situation, Correlation and influence) between information technology and administrative control in research.

5.5 Research Community

Due to the nature of this research, the size of the research community was determined by all individuals working in the financial, administrative and scientific units at the university of Babylon (87) individual who working in the financial, administrative and scientific units at the university in These units were chosen because they include the use of technological and supervisory aspects.

5.6 Date Collection

In order to obtain the field information and digital data necessary to complete the practical aspect, the following methods have been followed:
A) Field coexistence of the research community and personal observation.
B) Questionnaire: To obtain data and information related to the field aspect of the research, the questionnaire was prepared in light of the scientific vision achieved through the survey of scientific sources related to the research, where the statements were prepared on the variables of information technology and some of several opinions and studies that related with current research such as: Amor, 2002,Earl,2001Kendall 2005,Harrison 2014, Gallaher, 2013&Turban2003.

5.7 Data analysis Tools

In order to analyze the data collected, the ratios were used to extract the arithmetic mean and the standard deviation to determine the level of the research variables within the organization investigated and the following equations:
-Arithmetic mean.
-standard deviation.
-Link and regression.

5.8 Administrative Control System Steps

Most of the studies and writings of researchers and writers on the steps of the administrative systems of control, including a series of steps include:

A. Setting standards: Standards are the indicators that measure results, that is, they are the criteria adopted to achieve the objectives, and the standards are usually measured in terms of productivity, but non-monetary criteria such as loyalty, customer attraction, goodwill, etc. can be measured [15].
B. Measuring Performance: The measurement must include a comparison between what has been achieved and what it is aspiring to achieve. Actual performance measurement should be measured in units similar to those of the predetermined scale, ie the standard used should be uniform and homogeneous throughout the measurement process. Strategic control points', since it is not possible to achieve all what is planned and therefore it is necessary to choose the strategic control points for measurement and these points are: revenue, expenditure, inventory: the minimum must remain some stock of both the finished product as well as raw materials In stock as a protection zone.
C. Comparison of actual performance with expected performance : The important principle in the control process is that the two phases of goal setting and performance measurement are the preparatory parts of the control process. The administrative has to compare the actual performance with the criteria that have been set. In the third stage, Of the causes of deviation, the effect of deviation, size deviation, positive or negative deviation.
D. Correction of Deviations: The last element of the control process is a corrective action that reveals deficiencies, failures or deviations. The plans will be in vain if the necessary corrective actions are not followed. Therefore, in order for the control to be effective, it should include not only detection of failures but also failure, It is responsible for failure, and these corrective measures must be applied at work, and correction procedures must be balanced. At different points to ensure that the process is properly controlled and managed. Therefore, in order to contribute to the development of systems, we must look for formal review points at different stages of development that will enable users or administrative to approve or not to implement, In order to ensure that the monitoring has contributed to the development of the systems, also check the level of user participation at each stage of implementation and selection and use of the control methodology based on the prevailing standard (cost / benefit achieved) through the establishment of a system to study the feasibility of using control, Censorship [15].

6. Research Results

The data collected through the questionnaire that was implemented in University of Babylon, financial, administrative and scientific units,for all personnel working in financial, administrative and scientific units. The collected data by the questionnaire were classified according to the information provided by individuals and according to the Likert quintile as follows:

6.1 Identification Information

Figure (2) shows that the research community (87 individuals) consists of 73 females and 14 males, and the number of years of service (8 individuals) for those with 5 years and 37 years for those with 5-10 years, (42 individuals) for those with 11 years and above, and more than 57 people from 4 to 6 years of computer experience, with a research community with full knowledge of IT (87 people). The criteria are (Sex, Number of years of service Your computer's dependence, Subscribe to computer courses).

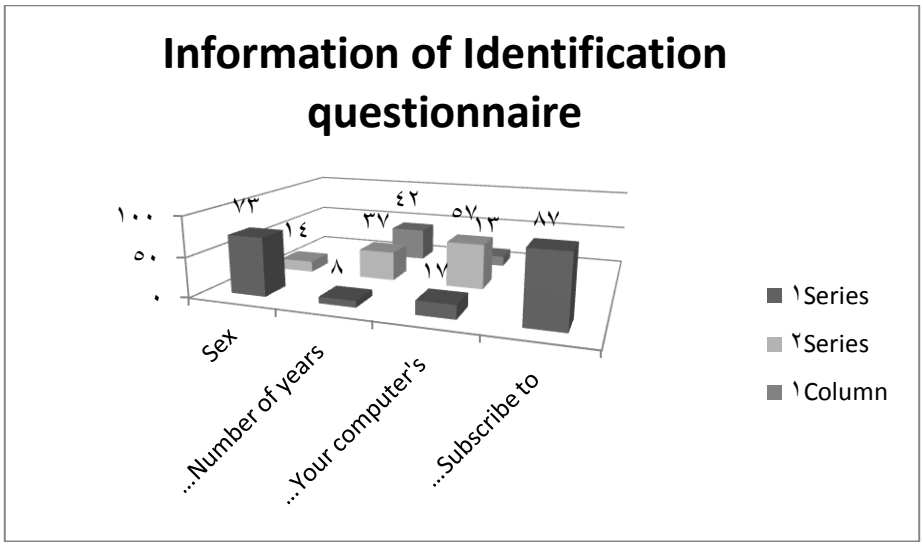

Fig. 2: Information of Identification questionnaire

6.2 Human's Answers According to the Likert Quintile

The Table (1) shows the distribution of responses according to the questionnaire. The data collected in the questionnaire were abstracted in Excel tables to extract the mean and the standard deviation.

Table 1: The arithmetic mean and the standard deviation of the role of information technology in administrative control

	Items	Mean	Standard Deviation
− A-	**Role of IT Use IT**		
1-	use IT as part of my regular monitoring activities	4.327	0.827
2-	The use of IT attracts me to better oversight.	3.466	0.985
3-	There is a growing demand for IT to be used in my current work.	3.422	0.687
4-	The use of the current technology achieves the greatest possible utilization in the current work	2.692	0.786
5-	Using information technology, I can detect the glitches in my current work.	3.416	0.965
B-	**The field of using information technology**		
6-	I want to use IT in other areas.	4.148	0.454
7-	The area in which I work uses information technology beyond all other professional fields.	2.835	1.146
8-	IT is used in the area where I work to make decisions about the control process only.	3.352	0.572
9-	use information technology in the field in which I work to implement the control process.	3.866	0.982
10-	The information technology is designed to solve the problems and commensurate with the design and implementation accompanying the control process in each field.	4.011	0.350
11-	The financial field is the most used area of information technology in the control process.	3.426	0.784
12-	The administrative area is the most used area of information technology in the control process.	3.18	0.527
13-	The scientific field is the most used area of information technology in the control process.	2.531	0.470
14-	The area in which I work does not require the use of information technology in the control process.	1.40	0.726
15-	The area in which I work uses information technology beyond all other professional fields.	3.68	0.619
C-	**IT qualifications are essential for job creation**		
16-	The IT qualifications I possess are necessary to exercise the control function.	3.989	0.673
17-	The qualifications I possess are essential for working on IT for control purposes.	3.352	0.572
18-	My qualifications for working on IT control are advanced and advanced qualifications.	3.538	1.146
19-	The administrative selects highly qualified people to work on current IT.	3.625	0.751
20-	My IT qualifications enable me to distinguish mental choices based on the right analysis that benefits my work.	3.65	0.576
− **A- Standard setting**	**Administrative control**		
21-	Information technology is used to develop control indicators.	3.138	1.046
22-	Control indicators that use IT are supported in achieving the objectives.	3.025	0.851
23-	I do not need to use any information technology to identify control indicators.	1.65	1.976
B- Performance Measurement			
24-	The information technology used in measuring current work includes a comparison of what has been achieved	2.18	0.727
25-	Measuring the work that uses IT involves a comparison of what has been achieved with	1.43	0.836

	the schema in accessing it.		
26-	The standard defined by IT is uniform and homogeneous at all stages of the measurement process.	3.68	0.419
C-	**Compare actual performance with expected performance**		
27-	Information technology shows deviations, if any, between standards and performance.	2.426	0.784
28-	Information technology shows causes of deviation between standards and performance.	2.431	0.770
29-	Information technology shows the effect of deviation between standards and performance.	3.08	0.507
D-	**Correcting deviations**		
30-	IT is used to correct deviations between standards and performance.	4.248	0.424
31-	IT is used to apply corrective actions at work.	1.835	1.106
32-	Corrective actions using IT are balanced.	3.252	0.552
The general mean		3.320	1.284

The middle tolerance is 3 (1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5/5 = 3).

6.3 Discussion of Results

The general mean of the standard deviation (1,284) and the general mean of the arithmetic mean (3,320), indicating the continued interest in the role of information technology in administrative control.The highest value of the arithmetic mean of paragraph (1), where a mean of 4,327 and a standard deviation (0.827), means that I use information technology as part of the normal activities in the control work, while the lowest mean value of paragraph (14) It does not require the use of information technology in the control process.) With a mean (1.40) and a standard deviation (0,726). while the paragraphs remained respectively ascending as follows:

In paragraph (6) I would like to use information technology in other fields, with a mean (4,148) and a standard deviation (0.454).), Then paragraph (10) The information technology is designed to solve the problems and commensurate with the implementation associated with the control process in each area, the mean (4,011) and the standard deviation (0,350), then paragraph (16) IT qualifications that I possess necessary to exercise the control function, (3,989) and standard deviation (0,673), then paragraph (9) uses information technology in the field in which I work to implement the control process, Bo (3,866), standard deviation (0,982), then paragraph (15). The field in which I work is using information technology more than all other professional fields, with a mean (3,681) and a standard deviation (0,619). Then paragraph (26) (3,080), standard deviation (0,419), and paragraph (20). My IT qualifications enable me to distinguish mental choices based on the correct analysis that benefits my business, with a median of 3,656) And a standard deviation (0,576), then paragraph (19) the administrative selects persons with high qualifications to work on the Babylon university (18) My qualifications for working on information technology in auditing are advanced and advanced qualifications, with a median of 3,538 and a standard deviation of 1,146, and then paragraph (2), the use of information technology attracts me (3,625), a standard deviation (0.751) (11) The financial field is the most used area of information technology in the control process, with a mean of (3,426) and a standard deviation (0.784), then paragraph (3) There is an increasing demand for information technology in the control of my current work with a mean (3,422) and a standard deviation (0.687), then paragraph (5) (8) I use the information technology in the field in which I work to make decisions for the control process only, with a mean (3,352) and a standard deviation (0,572), then Paragraph (32) corrective measures using information technology balanced, with a mean of (3,252) and a deviation Standard (0.552), and then paragraph (12), the administrative area is the most used areas of information technology in the control process (21), information technology is used in the development of control indicators with a mean (3,138) and a standard deviation (1,046), then paragraph (29) Information technology shows the effect of deviation between standards and performance (3,080), standard deviation (0,507), then paragraph (22). The control indicators used for IT are approved in achieving the objectives, with a mean of (3,025), a standard deviation (0.851), then paragraph (7) The information is superior to all other professional fields, with a mean (2,835) and a standard deviation (1,146), then paragraph (4) (2,692), standard deviation (0,786), then paragraph (13). The scientific field is the most used area of information technology in the control process, with a mean of 2,531 and a standard deviation of 0.470, 28) Information technology shows the causes of deviation between standards and performance, with a mean (2,431) and a standard deviation (0,770), then paragraph (27) (24) Information technology is used to measure the current work, which includes a comparison between what was achieved, with a mean (2,180) and a standard deviation (0.727), then paragraph (31) I do not need to use any information technology to identify control indicators with a mean (1,652) and a standard deviation (1,976). , Then paragraph (25) Measurement of work that uses information technology, comparing between what achieved and the plan to reach it, with a mean of (1.43) and a standard deviation (0.836), then paragraph (14) The area in which I work does not require the use of information technology In the control process, with a mean (1.40) and a standard deviation (0,726).

6.4 Test Search Hypotheses

This section deals with the analysis of the correlation between the variables of information technology and administrative control, the test of its morale, and its sub-hypotheses, by using a number of statistical methods (simple linear correlationcoefficient, T-test, therefor, the sub-hypotheses arising from it have been tested as follows:

A- Test the first hypothesis: Table (2) shows the results of the relationship between the variables of information technology and administrative control, in addition to the value (t) calculated and tabulated according to the results of SPSS18 program.

Table 2: Relationship between the variables of information technology and administrative control

The dependent variable Independent variable	Administrative control	T – value
Information technology	0.68	2.62
Calculated value (t)	3.42	Degree of confidence
The result	Accepted	98%

The above table shows that there was a positive correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable. The administrative correlation was 0.68. The value of (t) for the correlation between the two variables (3.42) confirms the correlation relationship because it is greater than the t- (2.62), at a significant level (1%), with a confidence level (98%). This means that there is a significant correlation between the role of information technology in administrative control.

B - Testing the hypotheses: Table (3) shows the results of the correlation between the variables of the sub-information technology and the administrative control, in addition to the value (t) calculated and tabulated according to the results of SPSS18 program.

Table 3: Results of the correlation between the variables of the sub-information technology and the administrative control

The dependent variable / Independent variable	Administrative control	T - value	Calculated value (t)	Degree of confidence
Use of IT	0.89	2.92	10.289	99%
Field of Use of IT	0.673	2.13	3.23	99%
IT Implementation Qualifications	0.74	2.19	3.4	99%

- The relationship between the use of information technology and administrative control: Table (3) shows the results of the correlation between the variable (use of information technology and administrative control) and the value of (t) calculated and tabulated. From the table above, there is a positive correlation between the independent variable, the use of IT and the dependent variable, (0.89), and the value of (t) calculated for the correlation between the two variables (10,289) confirms the correlation relationship because it is greater than the t value of (2.92), at a significant level (1% , Meaning that there is a significant correlation between the use of information technology and administrative control.
- Significant correlation between the use of information technology and administrative control: Table (3) shows that there is a positive correlation between the variable of the use of information technology and administrative control, where the correlation coefficient between them (0.673), and the value of (t) calculated for the correlation between the two variables (3,23) The correlation between the variable in the field of information technology usage and administrative control is significant (1%), with a confidence level (99%).
- The relationship between the qualifications of the implementation of information technology and administrative control: The ratio of correlation between the two variables (3.4) is greater than the value of (t) (2.19) indicates that the correlation is significant at (1%) with a confidence level (99%). This means that there is a statistically significant correlation between the variable of IT implementation qualifications and administrative control. , At a significant level (1%), with a confidence level (99%).

6.5 Analysis and testing of the role of information technology in administrative control

This section includes the test of the second hypothesis involved (the effect of the role of information technology in administrative control). The researcher used this simple linear regression. In order to determine the validity of the second main hypothesis and its provenance, as bellow:

• There is a statistically significant effect on the use of information technology in administrative control. Table (4) indicates the estimation of the simple regression model for measuring. There is a statistically significant effect on the use of information technology in administrative control.

Table 4: The estimation of the simple regression model for measuring

The dependent variable / Independent variable	Constant	Use of IT	Calculated value (F)	F value of the scale (1%)	Explanation factor (R^2)
Administrative control	1.82	1.41	11.01	7.55	0.357

It is clear from the table that the calculated F value of the simple regression model was (11,01), and it is evident that it is greater than the (F) table value of (7.55) with a significant level (1%), i.e. with confidence level (99%). (Ie, there is a statistically significant relationship between the use of information technology and administrative control). It is also evident from the value of the interpretation factor (R2) of (0.357), that is, the ratio of the interpretation of the use of information technology from The changes are (35%) and the percentage of the package is due to other variables not included in the model.

• There is a significant statistical effect for the field of using information technology in administrative control: Table (5) indicates the estimation of the simple regression model for measuring. There is a statistically significant effect on the field of IT use in administrative control.

Table 5: The estimation of the simple regression model for measuring

The dependent variable / Independent variable	Constant	Field of Use of IT	Calculated value (F)	F value of the scale (1%)	Explanation factor (R^2)
Administrative control	7.20	0.43	10.05	8.14	0.63

It can be seen from the table that the value (F) calculated for the model simple regression, reached (10.05 (and clear that it is greater than the value (F) Tabulated amounting to (8.14) moral level (1%) of any degree of confidence (99%), this means proven moral estimated regression model at the moral mentioned level (meaning there is a relationship effect statistically significant between the use of information technology and administrative control), as is also evident, "the value of the explanation coefficient (R2) of $ (0.63), ie, the ratio is explained by the use of technology The information from the changes is (63%). The ratio of the package is due to variables not included in the model.

• There is a statistically significant impact on the qualifications of the implementation of information technology in administrative control: Table (6) indicates the estimation of the parameters of the simple regression model for measurement. There is a statistically significant impact on the qualifications of the implementation of information technology in administrative control.

Table 6: The estimation of the parameters of the simple regression model for measurement

The dependent variable / Independent variable	Constant	IT Implementation Qualifications	Calculated value (F)	F value of the scale (1%)	Explanation factor (R^2)
Administrative control	10.10	1.04	10.33	7.88	0.23

Table (6) shows that the calculated value of F for the simple regression model is 10.10, and it is evident that it is greater than the (F) table value of (7.88) with a significant level (1% The significance of the estimated regression model at this level of significance (ie, there is a statistically significant relationship between the qualifications of the implementation of information technology and administrative control) is also significant.

It is also evident from the value of the R2 (0,23) In other words, the percentage of IT changes explained by the changes is 23%. The remainder is due to variables not included in the model.

C. Test the second main hypothesis: Table (7) refers to the estimation of simple regression model parameters to measure the role of information technologies in administrative control.

Table 7: The estimation of simple regression model parameters

The dependent variable / Independent variable	Constant	Role of Information Technologies	Calculated value (F)	F value	Explanation factor (R^2)
Administrative control	9.5	0.454	4.88	3.4	0.25

Table (7) shows that the calculated F value of the simple regression model was (4.88). It is clear that it is greater than the (F) scale value of (3.4) at the moral level (5%). This means that the estimated regression model is proven at this level of significance. It is also evident from the value of the interpretation factor (R^2) of (0.25). The percentage explained by the role of information technology is (25%) either the ratio of the package to other variables Is not included in the model, and therefore the researcher draws on the validity of the second main hypothesis and proven.

7. Conclusions

Based on the research results, the researcher reached a number of conclusions, the most important of which were:

- There is a clear role of information technology in administrative control, which was explained by the results of the research through the arithmetic mean (3,320).
- that the role of information technology is determined in the design of information technology to solve problems and commensurate with the implementation associated with the control process in each area.
- There is a large use of information technology in the administrative control of the unit investigated, as reflected by the results of the research in a previous research with a mean of (4,327) in the financial, administrative and scientific.
- The most commonly used area of information technology in the administrative control of the unit being investigated is the financial field primarily with a median of (3,426). The results of the study also indicate the nature of the work with the financial assets and liabilities, Then administrative and scientific fields, according to the results of the research.
- The majority of individuals working in the financial and administrative fields possess and have the qualifications to use information technology in administrative control, since the work or transfer to them requires working on information technology.
- The results show that the step that took the largest use of the control steps is the step of correcting the deviations of the mean (4,248) followed by the step of determining the specific measures in the field concerned.
- The results showed a significant correlation between the role of information technology in general and administrative control used in the control operations of (0.68), which prevents the existence of imbalance that will affect the work and obligations of the Institute with the related parties in dealing withThese units.

8. Recommendations

- To move forward in promoting the work on developing a greater role for information technology in all areas of control in the unit being investigate by internal the program to financial unit.
- Work on the promotion of existing technological programs and the existence of continuous updating of specific programs to implement administrative control, and replace the old program
- The need to identify the advantages achieved before and after the process of modernization and technical use, we achieved and creating an adverse feeding program that conveys accurate information about what is achieved.
- The need to follow all procedures and means aimed at achieving the highest performance and by use of the technology available.
- The inspected unit shall place the requirements of technical progress in the first place and shall endeavor to update the working mechanism or the computers used by it.
- The need for the unit to measure the effectiveness of technical work periodically in the process of administrative control, Its achieved by comparing the amount of the scheme and the results achieved and detect the imbalances that occurred in order not to affect the functioning of the unit in question.

References

[1] Amor, Daniel, Internet Future Strategies, How Pervasive Computing Will Change the World, Pearson Education, Prentice Hall Professional, 2002.

[2] Earl, M.J., Evolving the E-business. Business Strategy Review, 11 (2), pp. 33-38, 2001.

[3] Kendall, K.E., Kendall, J.E ., Systems Analysis and Design, Sixth Edition; Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, NJ 2005.

[4] M. Krishna Moorthy, Ong Oi Voon, CikAzniSuhailyBintiSamsuri, M. Gopalan, King-Tak Yew, Application of Information Technology in Management Accounting Decision Making, International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 1-16, 2012.

[5] AfërditaBerisha-Shaqiri, Information technology and management, Academic Journal of Business, Administration, Law and Social Sciences, IIPCCL Publishing , Vol 1 , No 1, pp. 166-171, 2015.

[6] Sev Joseph TeryimaAyegba Sunday, The role of information communication technology (ICT) in enhancing productivity in local government administration in Benue State, Nigeria, International Journal of Business and Economic Development Vol. 3 Number 1, pp. 110-124, 2015.

[7] KayiwaShafik Juma1, Dr. Md. Abu Raihan1& Dr. Che Kum Clement, Role of ICT in HigherEducational Administration in Uganda, World Journal of Educational Research, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 1-10, 2016.

[8] Robert W. Zmud and Yaung-Gul Kim, Behavioral Intention information In Knowles, Sing Extracting the Roles of Ettrick Mice Motivators Social-Psychological Forces, 2005.

[9] Yasin, SaadGhaleb, Fundamentals of Administrative Information Systems, Dar Al-Mahaqah for Publishing and Distribution, Amman-Jordan, 2012.

[10] Paulo B Goss, and James R. Marsden, ADriven Approach la the Design and Administrative of Flexible Database Systems, 2003.

[11] Alen, Dennis, Barbara Haley Wixom, and David Tegarden, Systems Analysis and Design with UMLvession 2.0: An Object-oriented Approach, New York: John Wiley & sons, Inc., 2th ed, 2005.

[12] Fuegi.j. and J. Francis, Lovelace & Babbage and the creation of the 1843 'notes'. IEEE Annals of the History of Computing 25 No. 4 , 2003.

[13] Turban, Efraim, Volonino, Linda, Wood, Gregory R.Information Technology for Administrative : Digital Strategies for Insight, Action, and Sustainable Performance, 10th-Edition, 2015.

[14] Thomson, Administrative Information Systems, Thomson, Course Technology, 4the ed., USA, 2004.

[15] Charles, D. Reese, Occupational Health and Safety Administrative , A Practical Approach, Third Edition, 2013.

[16] Ahmed Al-Azawei, Patrick Parslow&KarstenLundqvist, Investigating the effect of learning styles in a blended e-learning system: An extension of the technology acceptance model (TAM), Australasian Journal of Educational Technology, vol. 33, no. 2, pp. 1-24, 2017.

[17] Ahmed Al-Azawei, Patrick Parslow, and KarstenLundqvist, Barriers and Opportunities of E-Learning Implementation in Iraq: A Case of Public Universities, International Review of Research in Open and Distributed Learning, Volume 17, Number 5, pp. 126-146, 2016.