STRATEGIC COMPONENTS OF IT AND MIS PROJECT SUCCESS

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Abstract
Nowadays, information technology has made the possibility of useful and effective information. Organizations use different methods of information technology in their organization but without the benefit of an appropriate system cannot identified and improved the readiness of organizations. Before to run each project must be assessed from various perspectives including financial, human resources, technical. This article provides a model for impact of strategic component of information technology in the success of projects of management information systems.

Keywords: Strategic Components, Information Technology, Project, Management Information Systems

1. Introduction
Today, information technology (IT) increase ability of organizations and also facilitates administrative process and improves efficiency of human resources and management. Also, by increasing control over management information system provides the possibility to increase the speed and quality of decision-making and management but like any other phenomenon and tool, selecting the most appropriate system according to the requirements of the organization is a vital principle.

The impact of management information systems in organizations so that has provided field of growth and development in some business organizations and have also been a heavy defeat for some organizations. For this purpose, evaluating electronic readiness of organizations to adopt and proper operation of management information systems is one of the initial steps for the establishment of management information systems because be prevented from the loss of financial resources, human and organizational (Faraji & Khodizadeh Nahari, 2010).

2. Statement of Problem
Over the past two decades, investment in information technology has increased especially in the public sector and non-governmental organizations. Although failure rate of these organizations generally is high, in an effort to create assistance to identify the important ideas, management literature has stated that the growth of a series of studies to evaluate projects success factors has been enormous (Gilaninia & et al, 2013b, Gilaninia & et al, 2011). The extent of the importance of studies is exclusively related to organizations of government or quasi-governmental. Although there is strong similarities between governmental and non-governmental organizations but these organizations evaluate in some ways like time for the implementation of a specific operation and or view about complexities and differences in portfolio selection of raw material suppliers are different. In country of Iran, public sector is organized at three levels: national, provincial and district. In terms of
efforts done, researchers have focused their direct attention to the success of IT projects at the level of national and government agencies (Gilaniinia & et al, 2012). There are several reasons why the study on information system projects at the provincial level is critical success factors and they must be addressed. First, government agencies of provinces have done investments limited in relation to IT. Second, the provincial government organization is facing the fundamental problems in the development and leadership in terms of time, budget, and desirable forms. Third, despite widespread use and the growing importance of information systems in government agencies, preliminary research have focused on the successful implementation of an information system projects mainly in non-governmental sector

The implementation of an information system may be accompanied with risks to the relevant agencies, because the key success factors and critical have not only studied enough research in the public sector but also there are no prestigious degrees in public sector organizations. Managers responsible for implementing information systems in the public sector nor can and should not accept that factors of necessary information systems in the private sector are as an important factor in public sector organizations. Even if one of these beliefs is true, hypotheses must be proved experimentally (Gilaniinia & et al, 2013a). This study is the use of a survey instrument and methodology to see that at the provincial level what variable makes the success of the project information system. Specifically, the following questions be raised in this regard, is the key success factors identified by the Sliven and Pinto and factors are tested by Pinto and Priskout empirical used in information system project of provinces. What factor or factors in a phase of the life cycle of a project information system have great importance? Research conducted and development of preliminary investigations indicates a close relationship between the key success factors and their relationship with a government information system in the province (Gilaninia & Sharif, 2010). This also by (CAS, 2003) points out, companies should recognize the importance of all types of hazards and risks identified only pay, being supported. Risk management in organizations refers to a process of continuous knowledge-based. Risk management dealt with fundamental factors that companies tried to management to identify possible risks (Taleghani, 2003). Therefore, risk management is a holistic basis for evaluation and analysis of risk in the company (Moemeni, 2001). In general, enterprises are threatened by four types of risks: Social risks, economic

Figure (1) initial analytical model (Beiglo, Gilaninin, 2015)
risks, strategic risks and operational risks. Risk management encompasses all four types of risk (Rezaeinejad, 2001). For example, operational risks derived from business practices, power and authority and information technology (CAS, 2003). This article is devoted to a certain part of the risk management process and is examined specifically the impact of IT risks on the strategic aspects of the information systems. According to studies conducted the conceptual model is presented as follow:

![Conceptual Model](image-url)

Figure (1) conceptual model derived from Beiglo, Gilaninin (2015)

Thus according to the proposed model, research hypotheses can be expressed as follows:

1- Level of technology affects management commitment.
2- Respond quickly affect management commitment.
3- Speed of information processing affect management commitment.
4- Security level of information system affects management commitment.
5- Easy user of system affects management commitment.
6- Management commitment affects the success of MIS projects.
7- The level of technology through management commitment affects the success of MIS projects.
8- Respond quickly through management commitment affects the success of MIS projects.
9- Speed of information processing through management commitment affects the success of MIS projects.
10- Security level of information system through management commitment affects the success of MIS projects.
11- Easy user of system through management commitment affects the success of MIS projects.
12- System reliability through management commitment affects the success of MIS projects.

3. Background of Research
Implementation of an information system by organization is not a process of without harmless. The interests and benefits just is not achieved with the implementation of
information technology, it should be noted that a number of tangible and intangible costs and risks is related to the process of implementation. Halikaifen & et al (2002) was introduced that the use of information technology including the systematic risk and non-systematic risks. Moreover, they believed that vision of IT risk implementation can be divided into 5 groups:

1. The complexity of application: refers to the number of connections with other existing systems.
2. The extent of application: refers to the number of users required to use and development of information systems.
3. The organizational environment that is related to the intensity of interactions between team members (IS)\(^1\) and users.
4. Group skill that refers to the user's skill and skill in system development
5. New technology that focuses needs to update the information system and the supplier of hardware and software.

According to handbook of risk analysis in De Nederlandsche Bank (2001), IT risk is foreseeable risk and probable that occur due to improper processing of existing information systems and can define using continue terms and manageability, exclusivity, integrity, the ability to control of the user function. The first term (exclusively) refers to inappropriate authorized and unauthorized access of information system level. For example, in an IS with high risk, a user has authority that change fixed and confidential data and IS against unauthorized users is very vulnerable. Also, the term of integrity risk refers to irregular and incorrect data used and processed. In addition, the level of ability to control an IS can be determined using degree of evaluating the performance of IS and assess the quality of the documents follow with control processes of the information system. A company is likely to be given an inappropriate use of information technology that may arise from users who are not protected properly from the IT infrastructure and the lack of skills and experience that is associated with information system (risk of user actions). Moreover, the IS can be at risk of continuation when a significant level of data is not available and there is a considerable amount of errors and system problems. Finally, the term of manageability explains supply of organization at risk due to low levels of adaptation and adjustment of IS to new information that reflects the lower level of flexibility in information system and manageability (De Nederlandsche Bank, 2001)

4. Discussion and Conclusion
Evaluating electronic readiness of organizations to adopt and proper operation of management information systems is one of the initial steps for the establishment of management information systems because be prevented from the loss of financial resources, human and organizational. This article provides a model for impact of strategic component of information technology in the success of projects of management information systems. According to the research model can be said that IT strategic components (level of technology, respond quickly, speed of information processing, information security, ease of use, reliability of the system) affect MIS project success through management commitment.

\(^1\) Information system
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