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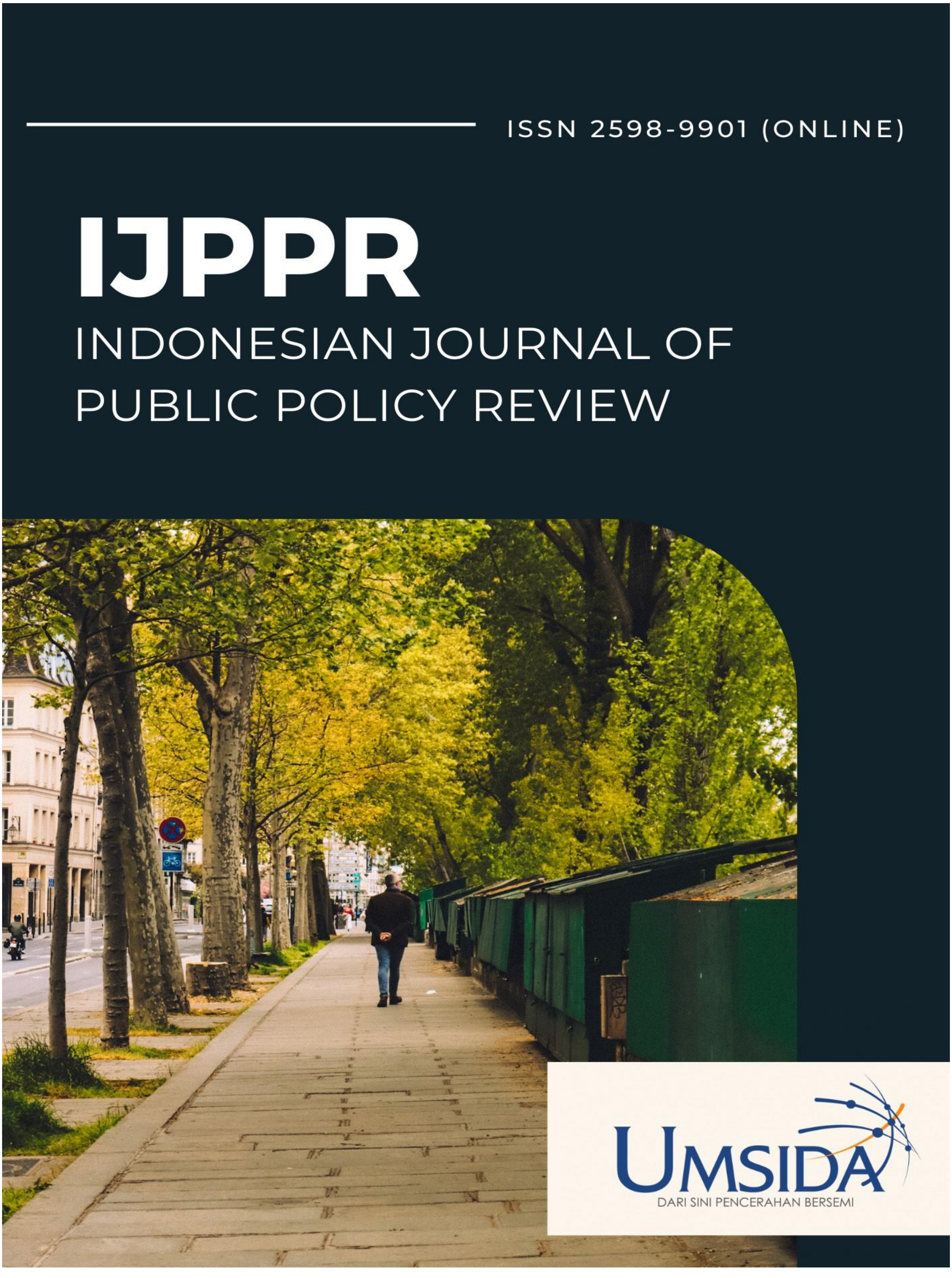

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The Role Of E-Government In Enhancing The Strategic Efficiency Of Organizations

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Abstract

The **General Background** of global digital transformation requires public organizations to adopt modern technology to enhance operational agility and service quality. Within the **Specific Background** of Iraqi public enterprises, adopting digital mechanisms remains vital for organizational performance and decision-making. A notable **Knowledge Gap** exists regarding empirical evidence on how electronic administrative systems directly enhance strategic efficiency within state-owned trading entities. This study **Aims** to evaluate the impact of electronic management on the strategic efficiency of the General Company for Foodstuff Trading in Baghdad. Quantitative **Results** from 59 employees demonstrated a very high overall contribution of electronic management ($\text{Mean} = 4.51, \text{SD} = 0.287$), alongside high operational requirements ($\text{Mean} = 4.29$) and significanttechnical obstacles ($\text{Mean} = 4.35$). Thestudy highlights its **Novelty** by identifying specific structural and financial barriers hindering legacy system integration in Iraqi public firms. Practical **Implications** urge institutional leaders to align digital infrastructures with long-term strategic frameworks and continuous staff training.

Keywords : Electronic Management, Strategic Efficiency, Digital Transformation, Organizational Performance, Public Sector Innovation

Key Findings Highlights

Electronic administrative systems demonstrate a very high positive role in advancing organizational strategic efficiency in public trading enterprises.

Optimal resource allocation, rapid data access, and automated workflow integration represent the primary drivers of strategic decision-making performance.

High capital investment requirements, cybersecurity risks, and legacy system integration difficulties form the primary obstacles to complete digital transformation.

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Introduction

E-management is a novel management of organizations new century of digital globalization for this century based on technology and information systems to achieve strategic objectives. With new technologies that are developed, e-management has appeared as an important mechanism that helps supplement the use of our raise the knowledge needed by organizations to help the efficiency of strategic systems mainly through the simplification of the information and decision making. E-management : E-management relies on software that organizes human resources, funding resources, and external and internal communications in the organization.

The Effectiveness of E-Government on Organizational performance and Competitiveness Using smart systems in order to get greater efficiency and Time Saving and Effort Cloud computing, big data, and Artificial Intelligence (AI) is also a component or tools used to enable better analytical capabilities, and enable smart and precise strategic decision making. These technologies have helped organisations be a change driver, bring in decision making at his pace aligning to future expectations of the market thereby keeping aspirational growth ahead.

In addition to this, e-management improves the coordination inside the departments of an organization which increases the speed of the working institutions. The associated task of tracking performance and executing strategy is faster from an electronic system, enabling more timely and accurate responses to the challenges and opportunities that emerge. E-management also gives organizations the ability to conduct analytics and evaluation of key strategic decisions using one set of capabilities and to achieve continuous process improvement.

On the contrary e-management can also benefit ca process and connects them with their clients and beneficiaries promptly which allows a better interactivity and increases customer satisfaction also. Being a form of electronic document management (EDM), e-management also helps cost cutting by reducing the dependency over paper processes and makes organizations able to scale and grow more efficiently..

Chapter One: Research Methodology

Research problem

The explanation here is a different research in-discipline, it was not clear how e-management leads to better strategic efficiency of the firm which competes in a dynamic environment with hyper-globalization accelerated by technology. Most of us have read quite recent articles about how organizations find it difficult to leverage the e-systems they have in place to make improvements in internal processes, or to make the right strategic decisions. Accordingly, the aim of the research is to answer this essential question of how all organizations can obtain e-management and what obstacles prevent this pay off.Finally, some of the studies in the research problem are those that link the applications of e-management to operational performance in terms of strategic efficiency as realistic changes or changes in organizations that have failed to adapt their electronic systems to the technological trends. Organizations may face the challenge of poorly trained staff on how to implement and make use of these mechanisms, which somehow may affect the best possible use of them. The research intends to explore the evaluation of e-management in improving the knowledge against the environment and also information on how these organizations tackled the challenges of these systems locally..

Importance of research

The significance of this research is to throw light on the crucial nature of the e-management for making organizations strategically efficient in this digitally changing age. Due to changes in business environment due to rapid technological progress and challenges in performance of organizations, organizations should rely on electronic systems to enable performance improvement and strategic decision making. In this research, I hope to better articulate the mechanisms through which e-government enables strategic insurance, allowing organizations to respond to rapid market changes and achieve competitive advantage. This research also helps to uncover the benefits of this form of management as in speeding up decision-making, improving internal coordination in departments, and helping in organizational interaction with customers. Conversely, this study serves as a scientific basis to managers and practitioners interested in the fields of management and technology, explaining the integration of electronic systems into business strategies and the best way to benefit from their implementation. It provides remedies to many issues organizations may be facing with the implementation of such systems, such as lack of experience or inadequate training.

AIM OF Research

In the current research we aim to: The impact of e-government on the strategic efficiency of organizations.

Research boundaries

Objective defence: The contribution of e-government to the efficient and effective strategizing of organizations.

Time-related referential: The study took place in the academic year, 2025 AD;

Spatial boundaries: Iraq–Baghdad

Research hypothesis

At the level of (0.05), there are no statistically significant differences. Trying to identify Electronic in role Administration in Tool of Strengthening Efficiency strategy For the Role of organization. .

Previous studies

1. Al-Harbi's study (2020)The study aimed to measure the impact of digital transformation on improving the efficiency of administrative processes in the Saudi government sector, and the results showed that e-government contributed to reducing time and effort and raising the quality of administrative decisions.
2. Study Al-Farsi & Khan (2021) It addressed the impact of e-government on enhancing the strategic performance of Omani institutions, and emphasized that the use of smart systems has led to improved coordination between departments and increased the efficiency of plan implementation.
3. Ahmed and Abbas's study (2019)The study examined the relationship between e-management and organizational innovation in Iraqi organizations, and concluded that the use of digital systems enhanced the ability of organizations to adapt to strategic changes.
4. Study Zhang et al. (2022) I analyzed the impact of digital infrastructure on corporate efficiency in Chinese companies, and showed that the availability of e-management tools led to improved productivity and forecasting accuracy in strategic operations.

Chapter Two: Theoretical Framework

Topic One: E-Governance

The concept of e-government

E-management is a modern approach to organizational management that relies on the use of information and communication technologies in implementing administrative processes, thereby contributing to improved efficiency and effectiveness. E-management aims to transform traditional administrative procedures into integrated digital systems, enabling faster task execution, more accurate data, and easier access to information, ultimately enhancing decision-making within the organization.(Al-Salmi, 2005p. 21)

E-management relies on a range of tools and technologies, such as cloud computing, databases, artificial intelligence, and advanced analytics, which enable integration across different departments within an organization. It also contributes to reducing paperwork and accelerating internal and external communication processes, making the organization more responsive to market changes and customer demands.(Radhwan, Raafat. 2007, p:98)

E-government is characterized by its ability to support strategic planning by providing accurate data that aids in making analytically based decisions. It also enhances transparency and accountability by providing systems for monitoring and evaluating administrative performance. Thus, the use of e-government does not only serve for administrative procedures but also providing a digital transformation of organizations and maintaining a competitive position in the modern business environment. (Nasif, 2003,p. 12)

E-government to some extent improves internal administrative processes, and facilitate internal and external communications between various stakeholders (residents, businesses, and organizations), thereby improving organizations' efficiencies and competitive advantages (in terms of quality and operational costs). It also provides customers satisfaction due to reduction of solving time for electronic service tasks and therefore increase of efficiency and strengthen customer loyalty. (p:11 Azmy, Nabil, 2008)

E-government is largely divided into areas of interest. The topics most related are:

1. Electronic Human Resources ManagementThis consists of e-recruitment, e-performance, e-learning, and e-analytics. This includes systems for improving recruitment processes, employee performance, training, and data analysis related to the work environment. (Al-Nimr, 2006p. 21)
2. Electronic Financial ManagementWhich depends on electronic systems in the accounting, budget preparation and the process of financial payments and financial collections, which establishes greater transparency and accuracy in deals.
3. Electronic management of operational processes This means implementing technology to supply chain management, production monitoring and developing logistics services.
4. **Electronic Management of Public Relations and Communication**By using email, social media platforms, and Customer Relationship Management (CRM) systems to facilitate interaction with internal and external audiences.(harem,2006p. 87)

Objectives of e-government

E-government aims to achieve a set of objectives that contribute to improving institutional performance and enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations. Among the most prominent of these objectives are:(Yassin, 2005p. 78)

1. **Improving administrative efficiency**

By accelerating administrative processes and facilitating the execution of tasks in more accurate and efficient electronic ways, we reduce routine procedures and increase the speed of completion.

2. **Enhancing transparency and accountability**

Electronic systems enable the tracking of administrative processes and monitoring of performance, which enhances transparency and reduces the likelihood of administrative corruption or data manipulation.

3. **Improving the decision-making process**

Electronic management helps in collecting and analyzing big data, providing accurate information that supports administrative and strategic decisions and enhances the organization's ability to adapt to changes.

4. **Reducing operating costs**

By reducing reliance on paper transactions, saving time and effort, and improving resource management, this positively impacts the reduction of the organization's operating expenses.(Al-Hayt, 2013, p. 75)

5. **Enhancing quality and improving services**

Electronic management contributes to raising the level of quality of services provided by facilitating communication processes and improving organizational performance, which leads to customer and beneficiary satisfaction.

6. **Achieving integration between different systems**

Electronic management works to link all departments of the organization with integrated digital systems, which contributes to improving coordination and internal communication between different departments.(p:33 Najm Aboud, 2009)

7. **Increased flexibility and responsiveness to changes**

Electronic systems help enable organizations to adapt to economic and technological changes quickly and efficiently, thereby enhancing their sustainability in the market.

8. **Developing human skills and competencies**

By providing training and qualification on the use of modern electronic systems, which contributes to raising the level of employee efficiency and increasing their productivity.

9. **Improving information security and data protection**

Electronic management relies on advanced information security systems, which ensures data protection and reduces cyber risks such as hacking and piracy.(Ahmed, 2009, p. 33)

10. **Supporting digital transformation and institutional innovation**

Electronic management contributes to promoting a culture of innovation within the organization, enabling it to adopt and utilize the latest technologies in developing its operations and services.

The importance of e-government

E-government is gaining increasing importance in light of rapid technological advancements and the global digital transformation. It has become a fundamental pillar in improving organizational performance and achieving efficiency and effectiveness in managing resources and processes. It contributes to reducing operational costs by automating procedures and decreasing reliance on paper, and it also accelerates transaction processing and improves the quality of services provided to beneficiaries.(Mohammed, 2011,p87)

Furthermore, e-government helps enhance transparency and accountability by tracking processes and decisions in real time, thus reducing the potential for administrative corruption and boosting public trust. It also contributes to improved strategic decision-making by providing accurate and timely data, which supports administrative leaders in analyzing the internal and external environment and making informed decisions.

On the other hand, e-government enables organizations to keep pace with technological changes and meet the challenges associated with globalization and international competition, as it provides high flexibility in internal and external communication, and supports remote work methods and integration with smart systems.(Mohammed, 2011,p87)

Therefore, e-government is not a luxury option, but a strategic necessity to ensure the sustainability and competitive advantage of organizations in a dynamic and complex work environment.

Dimensions of e-government

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1. **Technological dimension(Technological Dimension)**

The technological dimension is considered the backbone of e-government, relying on the use of modern technologies to transform traditional administrative processes into digital ones. This dimension includes providing the necessary digital infrastructure, such as hardware, software, and networks, that support the operation of electronic systems. It also includes the use of advanced systems such as content management systems.(CMS) and Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) systems are used to improve data and resource management. Additionally, cybersecurity plays a pivotal role in this dimension, with ongoing development of mechanisms to protect data and systems from cyber threats. Finally, modern technologies such as artificial intelligence and big data analytics are employed to enhance service efficiency and decision-making.(Mohammed, 2011,p2)

2. **O rganizational dimension(Organizational Dimension)**

The institutional dimension which helps to reshape institutions to be more fit for process in a digital context. This dimension can include reengineering of administrative processes, in particular to dismantle layers of bureaucracy and to make everyday functions simpler and more efficient. It also includes reengineering organization structures so that they can be more agile and reactive for technological changes that will occur at a faster rate. Additionally, change management is one of the most critical aspects of this dimension to train the employees and the institutions for the adherence to a digital culture and digital transformation. In addition, this dimension aims to enhance the integration and interlinkage among different government agencies to provide citizens with smooth and integrated services. (Center for E-Government Studies2011, pp.

3. **H uman dimension(Human Dimension)**

Human dimension: one of the most crucial aspects of e-government and the human element is a primary factor of digital transformation success. Training/insisting workers to qualify to the use of state-of-the-art applied sciences activates progress in worker performance and reduced resistance to alternating. It also emphasizes enhancing awareness of citizens on the importance of e-services and means of utilization, promoting the culture of digital literacy. This dimension also covers talent management: luring very required technical expertise and enabling staff inherent technology expertise. Last but not least, it ensures the right channel of communication from the employees to the citizens for better user interaction and satisfaction.(p:100 Younis, Magdy, 2016)

4. **Legal dimension(Legal Dimension)**

Legal: Here, the focus is on defining the legislative and legal environment that provides for the successful implementation of e-government. The legal dimension of e-governance involves seeing governance through the lens of public administration technology laws and policies, including data protection & privacy laws. It also involves using electronic signatures as a legal tool for digital transactions, which increases the trust of users in electronic services. Furthermore, a legislation is already being elaborated to foster digital transformation and to legal protection for citizens and institutions. This dimension makes sure that, e-government is secure, reliable and within the legal boundaries of local and international laws. (Qutaini, 2006p. 22)

5. **Economic dimension(Economic Dimension)**

The economic dimension seeks energy efficiency as a function of e-government implementation. This dimension includes the automation of administrative processes yielding operational cost reductions, often by means of decreasing expenses related to paperwork and human resources.. It also improves the utilization of financial and human resources through integrated resource management systems. Furthermore, this dimension contributes to economic growth by improving the business environment and attracting investment through efficient e-services. Finally, significant economic returns are achieved through increased productivity and reduced waste.(Yassin, 2005p. 122)

6. **S ocial dimension(Social Dimension)**

The social dimension focuses on the impact of e-government on society and citizens. This dimension includes promoting digital inclusion by providing accessible e-services for all segments of society, including people with disabilities. It also works to improve quality of life by facilitating access to public services and reducing the time and effort required to complete transactions. Furthermore, this dimension contributes to strengthening trust between the government and citizens by providing transparent and efficient services. Finally, community engagement is enhanced by providing direct communication channels between citizens and government entities.(p:87 Al-Sayrafi, Mohammed, 2007)

7. **Environmental dimension(Environmental Dimension)**

The environmental dimension aims to achieve environmental sustainability through the implementation of e-government. This dimension includes reducing reliance on paper and natural resources through digital transformation, thus contributing to environmental conservation. It also works to reduce the carbon footprint by minimizing the need for physical travel to complete transactions. Furthermore, it promotes the use of clean and sustainable energy to power the digital infrastructure. Finally, this dimension contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by promoting responsible environmental practices.(p:111 Al-Sayrafi, 2007)

Section Two :Strategic Efficiency -

C oncept Strategic Competency

Strategic efficiency refers to an organization's ability to achieve its long-term goals by making the best possible use of resources, while enhancing its competitive advantages in a changing business environment. It reflects the extent to which an organization can implement its strategies effectively and efficiently, enabling it to achieve sustainable growth and adapt to emerging challenges and opportunities.(Fuad2007, p. 22)

Strategic efficiency depends on a range of factors, such as the quality of managerial decisions, the effectiveness of resource utilization, the capacity for innovation, and the ability to adapt to market changes. Achieving strategic efficiency is essential for outperforming competitors, enabling organizations to achieve their objectives at the lowest possible cost and highest quality.(p:43 Ahmed, 2009)

Strategic efficiency is an organization's ability to achieve its long-term goals by making the best possible use of resources, while enhancing its competitiveness in a changing business environment. It reflects how effectively an organization executes its strategies in a way that achieves the highest levels of performance, innovation, and sustainability, enabling it to face challenges and capitalize on opportunities with flexibility and efficiency.

Strategic efficiency is embodied in an organization's ability to optimize its internal processes, allocate its resources optimally, and make decisions based on accurate data and analysis, ensuring the achievement of strategic objectives at the lowest cost and highest quality. Strategic efficiency also encompasses an organization's capacity to adapt to environmental changes, respond flexibly to opportunities and threats, and foster continuous innovation to guarantee sustainable growth and market competitiveness.(Zuhair, 2003, p. 169)

Aims Strategic Competency

Strategic efficiency aims to achieve a set of objectives that enhance an organization's competitiveness and sustainability. Among the most prominent of these objectives are..:(Ammar Bhouhoush, 2006, p. 67)

1. Ensuring the efficient allocation of human, financial, and technological resources to achieve the highest possible return and minimize waste.
2. Developing the organization's capabilities and improving its performance to enable it to outperform competitors in the market.
3. Improving administrative and operational processes to increase productivity and achieve goals efficiently and effectively.
4. Enabling the organization to adapt to developments in the business environment and respond quickly to opportunities and threats.
5. Encouraging the development of new products and services and improving processes to create added value and achieve sustainable growth.
6. Using data and analytics to back up strategic decisions and verify the integrity and efficacy of strategic planning.
7. Enabling the organization to thrive in the face of ever-evolving economic and technology disruption.
8. How?, By consistently providing services and products that can meet the needs and expectations of customers.
9. Simplifying working practices and eliminating unnecessary costs without compromising performance quality and outputs.
10. Help with coordination within the departments for common goals more effectively.

The importance of strategic competence

Strategic efficiency is a fundamental pillar of success for modern organizations. It represents the ability to achieve long-term goals effectively and efficiently, while responding quickly to environmental changes and increasing competition. Its importance lies in being the primary driver for enhancing sustainable competitive advantage by directing resources and capabilities towards activities that generate the highest added value.(Zuhair, 2003, p.41)

Strategic efficiency also contributes to aligning organizational goals with the external environment, thereby enhancing the organization's ability to survive and grow in a dynamic and volatile environment. Its importance is further demonstrated by improving organizational performance through optimizing resource utilization, improving processes, and reducing waste, leading to better financial and administrative outcomes.(Zuhair, 2003, p.42)

Strategic competence helps foster innovation and sound decision-making, enabling managers to think forward, prioritize tasks, and manage risks effectively. It also supports building organizational capabilities that allow for strategic and proactive adaptation to challenges and changes.

Accordingly, the absence of strategic competence leads to ill-considered decisions, a scattering of goals, and a weakness in competitiveness, making its enhancement an imperative to ensure effective management and the achievement of the long-term corporate vision.

Dimensions Strategic Competency

Strategic efficiency depends on several key dimensions that determine the extent to which an organization can achieve its competitive and strategic goals efficiently and effectively. Among the most prominent of these dimensions are..:(Raafat

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Radhwan, 2004, p:55

1. Competitive Dimension

It refers to an organization's ability to achieve a sustainable competitive advantage by offering high-quality products or services, at competitive prices, or through continuous innovation and development.

2. Administrative and Organizational Dimension

It relates to the organization's ability to improve organizational structures and adopt flexible and advanced management methods that enhance work efficiency and support effective strategic decision-making.(Ali, 2006p. 77)

3. Operational Dimension

It focuses on the efficiency of operational processes within the organization, in terms of improving productivity, reducing costs, and achieving the highest level of quality, which enhances the overall performance of the organization.

4. Technological Dimension

It addresses the extent to which an organization employs modern technology and digital systems to enhance its administrative and operational processes, thereby contributing to improved productivity and faster response to market changes.

5. Financial Dimension

This includes effective management of financial resources, balancing revenues and costs, and ensuring the sustainability of the organization through achieving sustainable profitability and investment growth.(p. 77 Olivas-Lujan, 2007)

6. Human Dimension

It is linked to the development and growth of human resources within the organization, through continuous training, motivating employees, and creating a work environment that promotes creativity and innovation.(Al-Mursi, 2004, p: 45)

7. Environmental and sustainability dimension

It deals with how far the organization practices sustainability and social responsibility while achieving its strategic objectives without harming the environment or society. (Zuhair, 2003, p. 167)

Part Three: The Difference Between the Two Variables

E-government is a relatively new idea that has arisen as a result of the rapid advances in technology and the digital revolution that have changed the way administration tasks are conducted in both public and private institutions. E-government implies the role of information and communications technologies by which regular daily legislative activities and processes, better quality of services, more efficient use of resources, simplification of procedures and reduced red tape are performed. They signal a change from managing for the industrial era to managing for a new context, one wherein all citizens and beneficiaries receive services via electronic, fast, transparent and efficient models in an age of interconnectedness. E-government is not just using email or internal networks — it involves designing integrated information systems to be used in various operations: managing human and financial resources, automating administrative processes and electronically delivering public services. Moreover, it also helps in strengthening the relationship between institutions and citizens and achieving the concept of open government. (p. 77 Olivas-Lujan, 2007)

Strategic efficiency, meanwhile, is the idea of whether an organization is optimally utilizing the resources and capabilities available to it to meet its enduring ambitions. This will be related to the organization's ability to link adapting to changing circumstances and establishing policy and planning for long-lasting sustainability and success in today's highly competitive and dynamic environment. Unlike operational performance, strategic efficiency is not limited to how the various elements of activity work together, but also how those processes are innovatively and sustainably used to create a competitive advantage, the ability to accurately project future changes in the consumer marketplace, and the ability to boldly set the company vision based on historical situational analysis of the internal and external environment. This strategic efficiency is the result of planning wisely, managing the right resources, and making timely strategic decisions. This is one of the key components for organizations to maintain solvency—to stay alive and meet the needs of their mission and work towards future goals.(Ali, 2006p. 77)

Compared to e-management and strategic efficiency, each techniques is far different & separate in administrative & organizational development. E-management as means and tool relates to operational improvements in performance and productivity, where strategic efficiency is an organizational aspiration requiring the guiding of these means within a long-term framework. Or with other phrases, e-management works for performance in terms of re-scheduling procedures, reducing costs and achieving satisfaction from users, but strategic efficiency is designed to make the organization able to face biggest challenges with in a sustainable manner and excellence in ever changing environment. E-management is one of the technological alternatives that depend on contemporary technological tools and are used as a tool for implementing

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plans and achieving the objectives whereas strategic effectiveness is an intellectual and analytical alternative that depends on the ability of leadership to make the correct decisions based on comprehensive data and information based on objective factors affecting the organizational environment.

With respect to time, e-management is a direct response to immediate demands for enhanced service and processes, while strategic efficiency deals with long-term goals and is developed through experiential knowledge, comprehensive examination and careful planning. Furthermore, e-management can be implemented on a limited scale within specific departments of an organization, such as human resources or customer service, whereas strategic efficiency encompasses all aspects of the organization, representing a comprehensive vision that links all processes, policies, and programs. Moreover, e-management relies heavily on the availability of digital infrastructure and information technology, such as computers, networks, databases, and cloud computing systems, while strategic efficiency depends on the availability of human capabilities, such as insightful leaders, planning experts, and strategic analysts, who can formulate visions, prioritize, and direct resources to serve the organization's future. .(Ali, 2006p. 67)

The fundamental difference between the two variables lies in the fact that e-management is a technical and procedural concept concerned with how daily tasks within an organization are performed using technology, while strategic efficiency represents a planning and management dimension concerned with long-term overall results. Furthermore, the success of e-management does not necessarily lead to strategic efficiency, but it can contribute to it if employed within a comprehensive strategic framework. Applicants who implement e-management but remain without an eye on strategy may lead to partial or temporary improvement in performance, but they are still at risk of becoming directionless and missing the opportunity to look sustainable in a fast-changing environment.

Strategic efficiency can only be achieved in this context if e-governance becomes a smart governance tool and if its tools are linked with strategic performance indicators, while leaders able to connect technology management with long-term planning [16,17]. As such, the two variables are complementary in the relationship and not competitive. E-governance is considered as the way the strategic directions are efficiently enforced, but strategic efficiency is what the way through which these means (E-governance) achieve its granularity (i.e., the way these directions achieves the organisations ultimate objectives). (Raafat Radhwan, 2004, p:78(

Thus, it becomes clear that e-management and strategic efficiency, despite their different starting points, share a common goal: improving organizational performance and enhancing competitiveness. However, e-management focuses on digital mechanisms and tools for performance improvement, while strategic efficiency focuses on long-term results and objectives, including agility, innovation, and a smart response to future challenges. Understanding this difference is essential for anyone seeking to develop organizations in an environment rife with technological and strategic challenges, as sustainable organizational success can only be achieved through the integration of strategic vision with the modern digital tools provided by e-management.

Chapter Three: The Practical Aspect

Section One: Research Methodology

Study methodology: The descriptive-analytical method was used because it was suitable for the research.

Study population: The study population consisted of employeesinGeneral Company for Foodstuff Trading.

Study sample: The sample consisted of (59) employees working in the General Company for Foodstuff Trading, who were selected using simple random sampling. Table (1) shows the characteristics of the study sample:

Table (1): Characteristics of the demographic sample

Variable	number	Percentage	Missing values	the total
Sex				
Male	32	61.5%	7	59
Feminine	20	38.5%		
Specialization				
Administrative Sciences	14	23.7%	1	59
Humanities	11	18.6%		
Engineering sciences	25	42.3%		
Otherwise	8	13.6%		
Academic qualification				
Diploma	10	16.9%	-	59
Bachelor's	40	67.8%		
Master's	6	10.2%		
Otherwise	3	5.1%		
Years of experience				
under five years old	14	23.7%	-	59

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5- Under 10 years old	25	42.4%		
10-15 years old	12	20.3%		
More than 15 years	8	13.6%		
Place of residence				
City	38	64.4%	2	59
Village	17	28.8%		
Camp	2	3.4%		

Search tool: The researcher By preparing a questionnaire to measureThe role of e-government in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations.Based on educational literature and previous studies, the questionnaire consisted of two sections: -

Section One: It contains the following basic data: (gender, specialization, academic qualification, years of experience, place of residence).

Section Two: -It consists of (20) paragraph

The validity of the tool: The validity of the tool expresses the effectiveness of the tool used to measure the content of its design measurement.The researcher handed overThe survey was conducted among a number of experienced experts. The questionnaire was reformulated and the number of items in its final version became (20) paragraph.

Tool stability: In order to verify the reliability of the measuring instrument, the internal consistency and reliability of the accuracy elements are verified by calculating Cronbach's alpha coefficient, according to Table (2).

Table (2): Cronbach's Alpha coefficient matrix for the reliability of the study instrument

Scale	Number of cases	Number of paragraphs	Alpha value
Total grade	**59**	**20**	**0.953**

The data in Table (2) shows that the reliability value of the learning instrument in the total scores is (0.953), which indicates the accuracy of the measurement instrument.

Statistical processing: After the researcher collects and examines the research data, prepares to enter the computer and perform statistical processing, a specific number is assigned. A certain level of agreement is given, with each level receiving a specific score: strongly opposed (1), disagreed (2), neutral (3), agreed (4), and strongly agreed (5). The higher the score, the greater the degree of agreement. The researcher used a program to demonstrate the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations.SPSS for statistical processing, one-way ANOVA, and Cronbach's reliability equationαBy extracting numbers, percentages, and averagesCalculation and deviation the Standard and Pearson correlation.

Study Results, Discussion and Interpretation

Based on the research questions and hypotheses, I present the researcher's responses to the reality of the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations.

Table (3): Significance of the arithmetic mean.

arithmetic mean	Significance
1.00-1.79	Very low
1.80-2.59	low
2.60-3.39	middle
3.40-4.19	high
4.20-5.00	Very high

Based on the statistical analysis of the study data, the researcher reached the following conclusions:

The answer to the main question: What the is the role of e-government in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations? To answer this question, the arithmetic means and standard deviations were extracted, as shown in Table (4).

Table (4): Arithmetic means and standard deviations toThe role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations.

Scale	arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Degree
The role of e-government in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations	**4.51**	**0.287**	**Very high**

Table (4) shows the existence of a very high role to General Company for Foodstuff Trading The arithmetic mean was (4.51) with a standard deviation of (0.287).

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Q1) What is the importance of the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations?

Table (5): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the importance of the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations, according to importance

Paragraph number	Paragraph rank	Paragraph	arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Degree
1	1	The organization relies on integrated electronic systems to manage its administrative and operational processes.	4.57	0.534	Very high
2	2	E-government contributes to facilitating access to information and faster decision-making.	4.52	0.628	Very high
3	3	The organization provides ongoing training for its employees to use electronic systems efficiently.	4.50	0.731	Very high
4	4	Electronic administration reduces the need for traditional paper-based procedures.	4.47	0.627	Very high
6	5	Electronic systems allow for remote work without affecting performance efficiency.	4.40	0.647	Very high
5	6	E-management helps improve the quality of services and products offered by the organization.	4.37	0.672	Very high
The overall degree of importance of the role of e-government in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations			4.46	0.473	Very high

The results in the table showed that e-government plays a pivotal role in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations, as all the listed items came in with a very high degree of importance according to the calculated arithmetic means and standard deviations.

Firstly The paragraph concerning the organization's reliance on integrated electronic systems in managing its administrative and operational processes ranked first, with an arithmetic mean of**4.57**A standard deviation of 0.534 indicates the importance of automation and digitization in enhancing administrative and operational performance within organizations.

Secondly The paragraph emphasizing the role of e-government in facilitating access to information and rapid decision-making came in second place, with an arithmetic mean of**4.52**A standard deviation of 0.628 highlights the effective role of technology in supporting the decision-making process and improving work efficiency.

Third rank The third paragraph states that the organization will provide continuous training for its employees to make efficient use of electronic systems with an arithmetic mean [value]] 4.50Its standard deviation is 0.731, which indicates that to ensure that the modern technologies are optimally and effectively utilized, there is a need for continuous training of human resources,

The 4th paragraph that e-government diminishes the need for customary printed work techniques has put fourth with an http://www.ijariie.com/Volumes/Vol4Issue1/IJARIIE1538.pdf arithmetic mean of4. 47Standard deviation 0.627, as a clear display of the paradigm shift towards a digital workspace that operates in less time, as well as more efficiently and effectively.

Fifth The finding indicated that e-Systems enable working remotely without compromising work efficiency and was ranked fifth with a mean value. 4. 40A 0.647 standard deviation shows that e-work flexibility you can enhance the best-effort regardless of location.

SixthThe paragraph referring to the role of e-management in improving the quality of services and products provided by the organization ranked sixth, with an arithmetic mean.**4.37**A standard deviation of 0.672, which reinforces the importance of digital transformation in improving the overall quality of performance within organizations.

in general The overall arithmetic mean for the importance of the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations was reached**4.46**With a standard deviation of 0.473, this reflects a strong consensus on the significant positive impact of e-governance in improving strategic performance and enhancing the competitive advantage of organizations.

Q2) What are the requirements for the success of the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations?

Table (6): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the requirements for the success of the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations, according to importance

Paragraph number	Paragraph rank	Paragraph	arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Degree
13	1	Electronic systems contribute to achieving optimal use of human and financial resources.	4.41	0.565	Very high
12	2	E-government provides reports and analyses that aid in effective strategic planning.	4.40	0.620	Very high
11	3	E-management enhances an organization's competitiveness in the market.	4.31	0.676	Very high

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7	4	Organized electronic systems enable rapid adaptation to changes in the business environment.	4.27	0.582	Very high
9	5	Electronic management contributes to accelerating decision-making processes within the organization.	4.25	0.779	Very high
10	6	Electronic systems enable accurate data analysis for making informed decisions.	4.24	0.757	Very high
8	7	Electronic systems reduce the likelihood of administrative and organizational errors.	4.17	0.647	High
The overall degree of requirements for the success of the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations			4.29	0.504	Very high

The results of the table on the requirements for the success of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations showed a high degree of consensus among participants regarding the importance of these requirements, with all items receiving a very high score except for one item that received a high score.

FirstlyThe paragraph concerning achieving optimal use of human and financial resources ranked first with an arithmetic mean. **4.41**A standard deviation of 0.565 indicates that e-management contributes significantly to improving resource allocation and efficient use, thereby enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations.

secondlyThe paragraph indicating that e-government provides reports and analyses that aid in effective strategic planning came in second place, with an arithmetic mean.**4.40**A standard deviation of 0.620 reflects the importance of data analysis and reporting in making strategic decisions based on accurate data.

ThirdThe paragraph concerning enhancing the organization's competitiveness in the market through electronic management ranked third with an arithmetic mean of**4.31**A standard deviation of 0.676 highlights the vital role that e-management plays in improving an organization's competitive position.

FourthThe statement that electronic systems enable an organization to adapt quickly to changes in the business environment ranked fourth with an arithmetic mean.**4.27**A standard deviation of 0.582, reflecting the resilience of electronic systems in adapting to market challenges and developments.

FifthThe paragraph relating to accelerating decision-making processes within the organization thanks to e-management ranked fifth with an arithmetic mean.**4.25**A standard deviation of 0.779 demonstrates the importance of speed in strategic decision-making, which is provided by electronic systems.

SixthThe paragraph concerning enabling electronic systems to accurately analyze data to make informed decisions came in sixth place, with an arithmetic mean.**4.24**A standard deviation of 0.757, reflecting the importance of data analysis as a key tool to support strategic decisions.

SeventhThe paragraph indicating that electronic systems reduce the likelihood of administrative and organizational errors ranked seventh with an arithmetic mean.**4.17**The standard deviation is 0.647, which reflects the effectiveness of electronic systems in improving the accuracy of operations and reducing errors.

in general The overall arithmetic mean of the requirements for the success of the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations was reached.**4.29**With a standard deviation of 0.504, this indicates that the requirements for the success of e-management are of very high importance in promoting strategic efficiency within organizations.

Q3) What are the obstacles to using e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations?

Table (7): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of obstacles to using e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations, according to importance

Paragraph number	Paragraph rank	Paragraph	arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Degree
15	1	Electronic management helps to enhance transparency and accountability within the organization.	4.49	0.598	Very high
14	2	E-administration provides effective means of communication between different departments within the organization.	4.42	0.649	Very high
16	3	The organization faces technical challenges when implementing electronic management systems.	4.42	0.731	Very high
17	4	Some employees are resisting the shift to electronic management.	4.33	0.781	Very high
18	5	The organization is experiencing information security problems when using electronic systems.	4.32	0.686	Very high
19	6	The organization needs significant investments to implement electronic management systems efficiently.	4.29	0.811	Very high
20	7	The organization is facing difficulty in integrating new electronic systems with older systems.	4.24	0.897	Very high
The overall degree of obstacles to using e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations			4.35	0.490	Very high

The results of the table on obstacles to using e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations showed that all the assessed obstacles were rated very high, reflecting the significant challenges that organizations may face in effectively implementing e-management.

FirstlyThe paragraph related to enhancing transparency and accountability within the organization through e-governance ranked first, recording an arithmetic mean of**4.49**With a standard deviation of 0.598, this indicates that e-governance contributes positively to increased transparency within

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organizations, helping to ensure accountability and achieve organizational effectiveness.
secondlyThe paragraph indicating that e-government provides effective means of communication between different departments in the organization came in second place, with an arithmetic mean.**4.42**A standard deviation of 0.649 reflects the importance of electronic systems in facilitating internal communication between different departments and increasing coordination between administrations.
Third- The organizational paragraph that faces technical challenges in the application of innovative electronic management systems, with an arithmetic mean of (4). 43Its standard deviation is 0731, which represents the technical and technology challenges organizations will face presenting in the implementation phase of new electronic systems.

FourthThe paragraph on some employees opposing shifting towards electronic management came at number four with an arithmetic mean. 4. 33The standard deviation of 0.781 testifies that it is not easy for the companies to change their culture and to make their employees work with modern systems.
The arithmetic mean value of the fifth paragraph, which referred to information security problems when using electronic systems, was4. 32A standard deviation: 0.686 Due in large part to the physical environment of where employees work. When employees work from home, there is larger concern about the confidentiality of the data they have on their home devices and the kind of protection companies need to provide to worsen hackers attacks.
The paragraph on the high investments that organizations must make to effectively implement the electronic management systems sixththwith an average arithmetic. 4. 29A standard deviation of 0.811 reveals that fa-cers need to invest in electronic systems, which, in turn, may hinder implemen-Commented [C43]: N_DETAILSPage 14 of 60242 mentation in a number of fa-cers.
Seventh The difficulty related to the integration of new electronic systems with old systems signals was placed visibly (VII) of the areas in the semantic differential scale, with an RM(arithmetic mean value of4. 24A standard deviation of 0.897 reinforces the difficulty of integrating modern systems with legacy technologies, some of which may have already been in place in your organisation..
in general The overall arithmetic mean of obstacles to using e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations was reached**4.35**With a standard deviation of 0.490, this reflects the significant challenges that organizations face in effectively implementing e-governance, despite the expected benefits in enhancing strategic efficiency.
Hypothesis testing:

Research hypothesis: There are no statistically significant differences at the (0.05) level.α≤The role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations

-According to the gender variable.

Table (10): Results of the (t) test for differences in the role of electronic management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations according to the gender variable.

scale	Sex	number	arithmetic mean	standard deviation	degrees of freedom	Calculated value of t	Statistical function
The role of e-government in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations	male	32	4.30	0.422	50	0.253	0.801
	feminine	20	4.32	0.339			

Looking at Table (10), it is clear that due to gender variables, there is no statistically significant difference at the significance level (0.05).≥αRegarding the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations, where significance > 0.05, not statistically significant

-According to the specialization variable:
Table (11/A): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the study sample's responses regarding the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations, attributed to the specialization variable.

Specialization	number	arithmetic mean	standard deviation
Administrative Sciences	14	4.32	0.540
Humanities	11	4.25	0.429
Engineering sciences	25	4.30	0.303
Otherwise	8	4.35	0.353

The results shown in Table (11/A), according to the specialization variables, indicate that the organization of the General Company for Foodstuff Trading There is no significant difference in the role of e-government in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations, and all arithmetic means are close.

Table (12/b): Results of the one-way ANOVA test (One Way ANOVA) for differences in the role of electronic management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations in the General Company for Foodstuff Trading according to the specialization variable.

scale	Source of variation	Sum of squares	degrees of freedom	Average of squares	Calculated value of F	Statistical significance
Total grade	Among the groups	0.051	3	0.017	0.106	0.956
	Within the groups	8.718	54	0.161		
	the total	8.769	57			

Table (11/B) shows that, due to the specialization variables, there is no statistically significant difference at the significance level (0.05).≥αThe role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations, including statistical data. Significance > 0.05, not statistically significant.

-According to the educational qualification variable:

Table (12/A): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the study sample's responses regarding the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations, according to the educational qualification variable.

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Academic qualification	number	arithmetic mean	standard deviation
diploma	10	4.255	0.505
Bachelor's	40	4.288	0.379
Master's degree or higher	9	4.403	0.387

The results in Table (12/A) show that the organization of the General Company for Foodstuff Trading and its role in administrative obstacles does not differ significantly according to academic variables, and all arithmetic means are very close.

Table (12/b): Results of the one-way ANOVA test (One Way ANOVA) for differences in the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations according to the academic qualification variable.

scale	Source of variation	Sum of squares	degrees of freedom	Average of squares	Calculated value of F	Statistical significance
Total grade	Among the groups	0.144	3	0.048	0.304	0.823
	Within the groups	8.717	55	0.158		
	the total	8.862	58			

Looking at Table (12/B), it is clear that there are no statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05≥α)in The role of e-government in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations Condolences variable qualification Scientific, where She was Significa nce Statistics> 0.05, It is not Function statistically.

-According to the variable of years of experience:

Table (13/A): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the study sample's responses regarding the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations, according to the variable of years of experience.

Years of experience	number	arithmetic mean	standard deviation
under 5 years	14	4.359	0.385
5- Under 10 years old	25	4.229	0.416
10-15 years	12	4.355	0.329
More than 15 years	8	4.347	0.437

The results in Table (13/A), according to different years of experience, show that the organization of the General Company for Foodstuff Trading, the administrative obstacles and administrative development in the organization are not very different, and all the arithmetic ra tes are very close.

Table (13/b): Results of the one-way ANOVA test (One Way ANOVA) for differences in the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations according to the variable of years of experience.

scale	Source of variation	Sum of squares	degrees of freedom	Average of squares	Calculated value of F	Statistical significance
Total grade	Among the groups	0.229	3	0.076	0.487	0.693
	Within the groups	8.633	55	0.157		
	the total	8.862	58			

Looking at Table (13/B), it is clear that there are no statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05≥α)in The role of e-government in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizationsThis is attributed to the variable of years of experience, where the st atistical significance was > 0.05, which is not statistically significant.

-According to the variable of place of residence:

Table (14/A): Arithmetic means and standard deviations of the study sample's responses regarding the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations, attributed to the variable of place of residence.

Place of residence	number	arithmetic mean	standard deviation
city	38	4.287	0.436
village	17	4.322	0.318
camp	2	4.466	0.329

The results in Table (14/A) indicate that there are no apparent differences in the role of e-management in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations according to the variable of place of residence, as all arithmetic means were close.

Table (14/B): Results of the one-way ANOVA test (One Way ANOVA) for differences in the role of e-management in enhancing

the strategic efficiency of organizations according to the variable of place of residence.

scale	Source of variation	Sum of squares	degrees of freedom	Average of squares	Calculated value of F	Statistical significance
Total grade	Among the groups	0.069	2	0.035	0.212	0.809
	Within the groups	8.784	54	0.163		
	the total	8.853	56			

Looking at Table (14/B), it is clear that there are no statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05≥α)in The role of e-government in enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizationsThis is attributed to the place of residence variable, where the statistical significance was > 0.05, which is not statistically significant.

Section Two: Conclusions and Recommendations

First: Conclusions

1. E-management is a key factor that contributes to enhancing the strategic efficiency of organizations, as it provides advanced technological tools that help in making more accurate, flexible and effective strategic decisions.
2. Integrating electronic management systems with the organization's strategic vision enables improved resource utilization, reduced waste, and sustainability, thereby enhancing the overall efficiency of institutional performance.
3. Recent organizational experiments have shown that institutions that have adopted e-governance comprehensively and in a manner consistent with their strategic objectives have been better able to adapt to environmental changes and competition in evolving markets.
4. E-government contributes to enhancing transparency and speed of response to changes, which positively impacts strategic planning, performance evaluation, and policy implementation monitoring.

5. Achieving the full impact of e-governance within strategic efficiency requires a conscious leadership that possesses a future vision and employs technical capabilities within an effective governance framework.

Second: Recommendations

1. The necessity of adopting a comprehensive e-government strategy directly linked to the organization's long-term goals, ensuring functional and technological integration that supports strategic performance.

2. The importance of developing the organization's leadership and technical human resources through focused training programs that enhance understanding of modern technologies and their connection to achieving the strategic vision.

3. The necessity of investing in a comprehensive and secure digital infrastructure that enables the organization to adopt intelligent management information systems that support immediate and effective strategic decision-making.

4. Encouraging an organizational culture that supports change and digital innovation, and motivating employees to use electronic tools as a means to improve performance, not as an additional burden.

5. Developing institutional performance evaluation indicators that consider the role of e-government in improving strategic processes and outputs, while adopting periodic analytical methods to assess progress in this area.

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Appendices

Appendix No. (1) (Questionnaire)

This form is part of a research project entitled "The Role of E-Management in Enhancing the Strategic Efficiency of Organizations",Your participation has a positive impact on supporting and enriching scientific research.Please select the answer you deem appropriate for each question. Please note that all information provided will be kept confidential and scientifically sound and will be used solely for scientific research. Thank you very much.
Data related to the respondent:
Age: 18 to 30 years, 31 to 40 years, 41 to 50 years
From 51 years of age and above
Educational level: University, Secondary, Other (mention it below):......
Work experience: Less than 5 years, 5-10 years, 11-15 years, More than 15 years

First variable: Electronic administration: It is a modern approach to managing organizations that relies on the use of information and communication technology in implementing administrative processes, which contributes to improving efficiency and effectiveness in performance.(Al-Salmi, 2005p. 21)

no	Paragraph	It always applies to me	This often applies to me	Sometimes this applies	Not applicable	Never applies
1	The organization relies on integrated electronic systems to manage its administrative and operational processes.					
2	E-government contributes to facilitating access to information and faster decision-making.					
3	The organization provides ongoing training for its employees to use electronic systems efficiently.					
4	Electronic administration reduces the need for traditional paper-based procedures.					
5	Electronic systems allow for remote work without affecting performance efficiency.					
6	E-management helps improve the quality of services and products offered by the organization.					
7	Electronic systems contribute to achieving optimal use of human and financial resources.					
8	E-government provides reports and analyses that aid in effective strategic planning.					
9	E-management enhances an organization's competitiveness in the market.					
10	Organized electronic systems enable rapid adaptation to changes in the business environment.					

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The second variable: strategic efficiency: An organization's ability to achieve its long-term goals through the optimal use of resources, while enhancing its competitive advantages in a changing business environment, reflects its capacity to implement its strategies effectively and efficiently, enabling it to achieve sustainable growth and adapt to emerging challenges and opportunities. (Fouad, 2007, p. 22)

no	Paragraph	It always applies to me	This often applies to me	Sometimes this applies	Not applicable	Never applies
1	The organization faces technical challenges when implementing electronic management systems.					
2	Some employees are resisting the shift to electronic management.					
3	The organization is experiencing information security problems when using electronic systems.					
4	The organization needs significant investments to implement electronic management systems efficiently.					
5	The organization is facing difficulty in integrating new electronic systems with older systems.					
6	Electronic management contributes to accelerating decision-making processes within the organization.					
7	Electronic systems enable accurate data analysis for making informed decisions.					
8	Electronic systems reduce the likelihood of administrative and organizational errors.					
9	Electronic management helps to enhance transparency and accountability within the organization.					
10	E-administration provides effective means of communication between different departments within the organization.					

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