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The role of e-Management in enterprise resource planning case study on Industry Sector in Iraq

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ABSTRACT
The purpose of this study is to determine the function of e-Management in enterprise resource planning case study on Industry Sector (food industry sector) in Iraq and the research has found There is a statistically significant impact e-Management on Enterprise resource planning in Industry Sector in Iraq at 0.01 and The impact -Management on Enterprise resource planning in Industry Sector in Iraq is positive and the more it increased e-Management 1% is The Enterprise resource planning has increased 0.982% and The high level of e-Management and the Medium level of Enterprise resource planning in Industry Sector (food industry sector) in Iraq
The study advocated additional research and studies on the use of electronic management and current technology in the field of using available resources in order to obtain greater outcomes that accomplish the greatest possible use of the available technical resources, human and technical resources, the necessity of providing the technological infrastructure and the appropriate climate for the technological work environment, which contributes to achieving the highest level of performance for employees and organizations and maximizing the use of the available technological and informational capabilities, work to apply all new technical means into the delivery of services to clients in bodies and organizations and to provide training programs to improve workers capacity to use sophisticated contemporary technology in companies and bodies, which adds to higher levels of performance.

Keywords: e-Management - enterprise resource planning - Industry Sector

INTRODUCTION

Electronic management is among the fruit and vegetables of technical innovations in the modern world, where advancements in connectivity and innovative thinking of developed communications technologies led to serious consideration by countries and governments of how to benefit from the technological revolution's accomplishments by using computer and Internet networks to serve citizens in an electronic manner. It make improvement to the resolution of a number of issues, the most signeficant of which is crowding and waiting in long in front of people employed in government different departments, and also attempting to avoid mediation, red tape and other variables that imped the development of current public administration, as well as the speed with which work is completed by electronic management. Saving time and effort is another benifite of technological advancements in the field of communications. Electronic management emerge as a realistic responding to the use of computer applications in various field of public services to develop traditional work methods into more flexible ways after the explosion of information and the communications revolution, which was aided by the development of computers and their technologies. On the one hand, the benefits of the revolution in technology in terms of saving time, effort and money, as well as the use of the Internet facilitate communication between the government administration and its departements, as well as between it and citizens, where the Internet has helped to eleminate the need for terminals as a way of connecting ready-made computers, allowing for simple communication between computers connected via the Internet. Which supported the directives of governments and administrative entities while drawing their attention to the potential of needing to control all transactions , whether it be with their departments or the departments of appropraite authorities through networks such as the internet, It laid the groundwork for the birth of the term electronic management as a sophisticated administrative style that makes use of technical advances in enhancing administrative procedures and providing them with qualitative advantages.
Electronic management is an administrative term meaning: that refers to a collection of organizational activates that use electronic methods to link beneficiaries and information sources in order to meet the institution’s goals in planning, production, operation, follow-up and development. We may define e-government as a component of e-governance that is concerned with administering the state’s public affairs. The concept of electronic

management encompasses much more than the mechanization of work units inside a company. The institution's commitment to the notion of integrating data and information across numerous departments and the utilization of that data such data and information served as a guide for institution's work policy and procedures towards achieving its objectives. Providing the essential flexibility to adapt to the changes, both internal and external, as they occur.

Research problem

all components of management, including planning, follow-up, implementation, assessment, and incentive are coverd by electronic management. It is distngushed by its capacity to produce knowledge on a constant basis and use it to achieve objectives. The constructure of the information infrastructure within the institution in a way that accomplishes integration Vision and then doing business is critical to electronic management. The globle has seen a significant transformation in most scientific and technical sectors in recent decades, particularly in the third century, which has changed man's everyday existence and has become one of the most important and trustworthy foundations in achiving economic and social growth. This is evident in the public administration, which is the engine that peoples the state forward and provides serves to its residents. As a result, information programming is now part of the administration's work system. The contemporary information aspect differs from past forms of technological riches in that its capital is the human intellect and the state's human revolution within the state.

Some may think that when implementing the 'electronic management' strategy, all administrative and technical difficulties and problems will be removed, but the reality is that the application of electronic management will required continuous and continuous scrutiny to make sure that services are provided in the best possible way with the most efficent use of time. And effort and money , taking into consideration the presence of alternate plans or a contingency plan in the event that electronic administration fails in its function for any cause or a negative of potential negatives of electronic management application

We can summarize the research challenge in this question based on the information provided above: what is The role of e-Management in enterprise resource planning in Industry Sector in Iraq?

Research objective

- Determining The role of e-Management in enterprise resource planning of the research sample
- The research aims to offer prior research experiences in the field of research variables in order to arrive at a theoretical viewpoint on modren concepts and the feasibility of transferring them to other countries' business environments.
- To determine the nature of the interaction between enterprise resource planning and the e-Management.

Research Questions

- What exactly is electronic management?
- What is the difference between conventional and computerized management?
- What is the extent to which electronic management is used at the institution under consideration?
- What role can e-Management play in enterprise resource planning?

LITERATURES REVIEW

Entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is define as the willingness to manage, coordinate, and develop ventures while taking risks in order to make a profits. Entrepreneurship is defined as the desire to start a new enterprise. Entrepreneurship is described as an activity concerned with having established a diversified business; in order to maximize profit with an appreciation of the risk involved, and it is also varity of abilities that make contribution to starting a new business by taking advantage of available resources, labor, and capital that contribute to obtaining profit. By linking it to the capacity to seize new chances (Galvão, A. R., Marques, C. S., Ferreira, J. J., & Braga, V. , 2020).

Also due to Terziev, V., Bencheva, N., Stoeva, T., & Georgiev, M. (2020) The entrepreneurship sector is regarded as one of the most significant sectors in the economy since it contributes to the economy development and strategic management thought. Among the most important features of entrepreneurship:

- Entrepreneurship is one of the most significant instruments of economic growth, as it is regarded part of the decision-criteria and the better use of resources to achive a new product or service.
- When choosing an entrepreneurial behavior method, entrepreneurship is relied upon in using the basics of management.
- Entrepreneurship stimulates creativity in projects by searching for and implementing new opportunities by making use of available resources.
- In entrepreneurship, some precautions are taken in order to strengthen its position at risk.

- Entrepreneurship contributes to achieving profits and community participation in institutions.
- In entrepreneurship, human resources are better exploited because they contain administrative skills based on individual initiatives.
- Entrepreneurship strengthens the consistency between the production process and the effort that is made at work.

According to Korosteleva, J., & Stępień-Baig, P. (2020) Entrepreneurship is focused with reaching a set of goals that aid in the growth of work, such as:

- In order to integrate entrepreneurship in the institution, a favorable work atmosphere must be encouraged.
- Identifying new institutional initiatives or administration divisions.
- supporting and Encouraging the ideas and efforts of the institution's employees and workers.
- Strategic thinking in terms of willingness to examine trends and possibilities accessible to the institution.

  Aldammagh, Z. J., Abdalmenem, S. A., & Al Shobaki, M. J. (2020) mention that Entrepreneurship thinkers and writers have been interested in measuring it by using many dimensions, the most important of which are:.
- First, the existence of initiatives: what this meant is that it supports the work environment with individuals who have the notion of initiative and voice their viewpoint, as well as giving them a helping hand to invest the chances that are accessible to them.
- Second: The institution's ability to bear risks: The ability to bear risks requires institutions to cooperate with each other so that they can complete the deficiencies in each of them.
- Third: Attracting Opportunities: Searching for, encouraging and supporting important and distinguished opportunities
- Fourth: Creativity: Ensure the provision of the appropriate atmosphere to help employees bring out their creative energies and be supported by management.

Types of entrepreneurship

The types of entrepreneurship are divided into two parts: profit-oriented entrepreneurship, and non-profit entrepreneurship, because there are types of entrepreneurship aimed at changing the habits of society and developing it. If you intend to enter the world of entrepreneurship soon, do not miss reading the following lines to learn about the types of entrepreneurship, It determines which type of entrepreneurship you will choose (Dilli, S., Elert, N., & Herrmann, A. M. , 2018) .

Types of profitable entrepreneurship (Dilli, S., Elert, N., & Herrmann, A. M. , 2018)

- First, small business

This type of entrepreneurship is suitable for people with low capital, and this money can be used to implement the idea of an individual project, which achieves small financial profits that are sufficient to spend on the entrepreneur's family.

- Second, the leadership of large companies

If project needs a large work team, to be able to achieve the project goals, the leadership of large companies is the best type for , because it is used in the implementation of large-scale projects.

- Third, innovative entrepreneurship

Projects that provide non-traditional products that consumers need, fall under the category of innovative entrepreneurship, and it is one of the types of profitable entrepreneurship for entrepreneurs.

- Fourth, the leadership of the imitator

Some entrepreneurs are inspired by their ideas from the ideas of others, but with the addition of some modifications and changes, to produce a distinctive product that benefits consumers.

- Fifthly, buyer entrepreneurship

If are thinking of financing a project and do not have a suitable idea, you can pump your money to implement the idea of another entrepreneur, and after the success of the idea, you buy and own it, and this is the leadership of the buyer, which attracts many inexperienced entrepreneurs.

Types of Not-for-Profit Entrepreneurship (Dilli, S., Elert, N., & Herrmann, A. M. , 2018)

- Social Entrepreneurship

This type aims to change wrong societal habits and find a solution to social issues. The most famous project that falls under this type is the (Reading for All) project and the (No to Female Genital Mutilation) project. Because these projects are not-for-profit, the measure of their success is the extent of their ability to develop society and improve care. Health.

- Research Entrepreneurship

Research, study, analyzes and surveys are the basis of this type of entrepreneurship, which depends on studying the idea in all respects before making it available to the public.

- Political entrepreneurship

This type of entrepreneurship includes party establishment projects, subsidy collection projects, or any project in which the entrepreneur cooperates with the government to gain political influence.

Electronic management

According to Kassab, M. K. I., Abu-Naser, S. S., & Al Shobaki, M. J. (2019) Electronic management is an integrated electronic system that tries to convert manual administrative labor to computer-based management by relying on sophisticated information systems that aid in making administrative decisions as quickly and as cheaply as feasible. Electronic management in any organisation may include both internal and external communications. The goal is to bring full transparency and accountability to any business, resulting inthe improved electronic management. Customers' expectations should be satisfied first with increasing centralization, reliance on specific personnel, and the development of transparency systems in workplace before any e-management solution can be implemented. online timesheets and expenditure calculators are examples of electronic management. These solutions can aid in an organization's costs- cutting efforts.

Elements of electronic management

Due to Kassab, M. K. I., Naser, S. S. A., & Al Shobaki, M. J. (2017) Elements of electronic management include :

A- Paperless management: It consists of e-mails, electronic archives, directories, voice messages, electronic diaries, and automatic follow-up application systems.

B- Management without a place: It is embodied by the mobile phone, the new international telephone (teledisk), electronic conferences, and distant labor via fictitious entities.

C- Timeless administration: it lasts for 24 hours in row. Night and day, summer and winter are concepts that no longer exist in the modern world. Other wake up while we slumber. As a result, in order to reach them, we must work continuously for 24 hours. Also, we must pursue our goals.

D- Management without rigid institutions:: it relies on the knowledge industry and operates through networked institutions and smart institutions. To put this into action, you'll need to:

1. Hardware and Equipment
2. Software of all kinds.
3. Communication.
4. Information systems.
5. Human cadres.
6. Computer awareness.

Steps to implement electronic management:

There are many things when applying electronic management (the need for this management and the cost), so the following steps must be taken (Kislov, D. E., Bakalin V. A., Verkholat, V. P, Pimenova, E. A., & Krestov, P. V. , 2017) :

First: Preparing the preliminary study: A working group worked to reach the following decisions:

1. The administration needs to apply electronic management.
2. The existence of previous information technology, but it needs to be developed.
3. In line with the most recent technological advancements and the application of advanced information technology for the aim of electronic management.
4. There is no need to apply electronic management because it is not economical.

Second: Develop an implementation plan: When approving the team's recommendation to implement electronic management, an integrated and detailed plan must be prepared for all stages of implementation.

Third: Determining the sources: Among these sources (human cadres, hardware, equipment, and required software) i.e. defining the infrastructure for the application of electronic management.

Fourth: Follow up on technical progress: There is a responsibility when using electronic management, which is to work on obtaining the latest innovations in all elements of electronic management such as communications, hardware, software and others.

Research Methodology

To arrive at findings and suggestions that meet the research's aims, the current study employed a descriptive research approach and an analytical method

Hypothesis of Research

In Iraq, e-Management has a statistically significant influence on enterprise resource planning in the Industry Sector (food industry sector).

Population and sample for the study

The study population consists of all people in the study institution (food industry sector) in Iraq's Industry Sector, and the sampling strategy used to gather data for the study was a simple random sample random sample utilizing the study instrument supplied in the questionnaire form. The number of participants in the study sample grew to 206 after they complected the questionnaire.

A tool for research

The study collected information and its axes and phrases utilizing the conceptual framework of the study, past studies connected to the study's subject, and the electronic questionnaire form as a tool for fieldwork, Use the five-degree Likert scale, which comprises Strongly agree (5), agree (4), neutral (3), disagree (2), and strongly disagree (1), in order to complete the study's questionnaire.

Data Analysis

- ✓ The alpha coefficient is used to assess the questionnaire's stability.
- ✓ To describe the study sample, use percentages, mean, standard deviation, and relative weight.
- ✓ Pearson correlation coefficient: utilize this tool to determine the internal homogeneity of the research instrument.
- ✓ The regression coefficient is used to determine how the independent variable influences the dependent variable.

The study's limitations of

- **Goals::** research the role of e-Management in enterprise resource planning in Iraq's in Industrial Sector.
- **Location limits**: Iraq's food industry sector has geographical restriction
- **Human limits:** personnel in Industry Sector institution under investigation.
- **Time limits:** 2022

Applied framework
Validate the study tool
E-Management

Table (1) Shows the correlation ship between phrase and 1st dimension

Phrases	Correlation coefficient	P-value
The company uses advanced electronic systems	**0.651	0.000
Employees of the organization are familiar with the notion of electronic management.	**0.679	0.000
The organization's staff are well-versed in the fundamentals of electronic management.	0.680**	0.000
Specialized experts are used to implement advanced electronic systems	**0.691	0.000
The institution has a backup mechanism in place to prevent electronic management faults.	0.563**	0.000
The General Authority of Islamic Affairs is eager to provide personnel with ongoing training in electronic management.	**0.487	0.000
The institution is keen to provide everything that is new and advanced in the field of electronic management	0.728**	0.000
The Foundation is keen to provide the necessary funding for the design of electronic management programs and technologies	**0.648	0.000
Internet connection services associated with the application of electronic management are characterized by efficiency and effectiveness	0.648**	0.000
"The institution has an electronic link between all departments and departments within the institution"	**0.622	0.000

Enterprise resource planning

Table (2) Shows the correlation ship between phrase and 2nd dimension

N.	Correlation coefficient	P-value
Electronic management contributes to the promotion of innovative ideas among employees of the institution, which contributes to achieving the best utilization of available resources	0.736**	0.000
Electronic management enables the exchange of ideas and experiences among employees, which contributes to preserving the available resources	0.678**	0.000
Electronic management helps encourage employees to launch their individual and collective initiatives through which they can take advantage of the available resources to increase productivity	***0.666	0.000
Electronic management enables to reduce the time required to perform services, which reduces the waste of available resources	0.830**	0.000
"The electronic tool enables to increase the quality of the services provided and to achieve the best possible use of the available resources"	**0.627	0.000
Electronic management leads to reducing hierarchical or supervisory levels to allow convergence between organizational levels, which contributes to saving time and effort necessary to perform operations within the organization.	0.858**	0.000
Electronic management contributes to reducing the cost of services provided to customers, which contributes to increasing the competitiveness of the institution and providing available resources	0.775**	0.000
Electronic management contributes to providing channels of communication with customers, which contributes to reducing the effort necessary to reach customers	**0.793	0.000
Electronic management contributes to improving the efficiency of the operations that take place within the organization, which reduces the waste of available resources	0.467**	0.000
Electronic management enables to reduce errors in the completion of operations, which contributes to improving productivity levels within the organization	**0.523	0.000
Electronic management provides all the information and data necessary to perform operations, which contributes to increasing performance levels, achieving the highest possible rates of productivity and preserving available resources.	0.681**	0.000
Electronic management helps to overcome obstacles that limit the efficiency of operations and reduce the rate of waste of available resources	0.815**	0.000
The electronic management applied in the institution contributes to saving a lot of resources that were wasted when applying traditional management	**0.791	0.000
Electronic management works to increase the organization's ability to make the best possible use of available resources	**0.661	0.000

The instrument exhibits structural validity since all correlations for l questionnaire questions were statically important.

The study tool's stability

Table (3) Stability of questionnaire

		elements
E-Management		
Enterprise resource planning		
Total questionnaire		

Source: Study sample data

All research tools have a high Cronbach's alpha value, and the study tool is stable.

Questionnaire analysis
First: Personal information

- **Gender**

The study sample included 110 male participants (54.4%) and 96 female individuals (45.6%).

Table (4) the gender distribution of the sample

Items	No.	%
"Male"	110	53.4
"Female"	96	46.6
"Total"	206	100

Source: Study sample information

- **Age**

There are five categories 10.2 percent of those aged from 18 to 25 years old, 27.7 percent of those aged from 26 to 30 years old, 49.5 percent of those aged From 31 to 40 years old. From 41 to less than 50 years old, 10.7 % and from 50 to more than 50 years old, 1.9 percent.

Table (5) sample based on age

Items	**No.**	**Percentage%**
"From 18 to 25 years old"	**21**	10.2
"From 26 to 30 years old"	**57**	27.7
"From 31 to 40 years old"	**102**	49.5
"From 41 to 50 years old"	**22**	10.7
"50 years"	**4**	1.9
Total	**206**	**100**

- **Educational level**

Divided into six categories Primary School 2.4 %, Secondary School 8.7 %, Diploma 18 % Bachelor 39.3 % and Master 29.1 % and PhD 2.4 %

Table (6) Sample based on Educational Level

Items	**No.**	**Percentage%**
Primary School	**5.0**	2.40
Secondary School	**18.0**	8.70
Diploma	**37.0**	18.00
Bachelor	**81.0**	39.30
Master	**60.0**	29.10
PhD	**5.0**	2.40
Total	**206**	**100**

Source: Study sample data

■ **Years of experience**

This study, using old age for study and divided in to 5 level such as: 6.3%, 25.2% , 44.2%, 13.1% and 11.2% for less than 1 year, 1-3 years, 4-7 years, 8-10 years and higher than 10 years, respectively.

Table (7) show the year experience samples.

Items	No.	Percentage%
"Less than 1 year"	**13**.0	6,3
"From 1 year to less than 3 years"	**52**.0	25,2
"From 4 years to less than 7 years"	**91**.0	44,2
"From 8 years to less than 10 years"	**27**.0	13,1
"More than 10 years"	**23**.0	11,2
"Total"	206	100

Second: the dimension study
E-Management

Table (8) Phrases of e-Management dimension

N. Phrase	Strongly agree %	Agree %	Neutral %	Disagree %	Strongly disagree %	Mean	S.D	Relative weight	Degree	Arrangement
1	19.10	69.10	8.60	3.30	0.00	4.00	0.60	0.81	High	**1**
2	25.00	52.60	18.40	3.30	0.70	4.00	0.80	0.80	High	**2**
3	21.70	50.00	17.10	9.20	2.00	3.80	0.90	0.76	High	**4**
4	20.40	52.60	14.50	11.80	0.70	3.80	0.90	0.76	High	**7**
5	20.40	40.10	21.70	15.10	2.60	3.60	1.10	0.72	Medium	**10**
6	19.10	49.30	14.50	13.20	3.90	3.70	1.10	0.73	High	**8**
7	17.80	53.30	15.80	9.20	3.90	3.70	1.00	0.74	Medium	**9**
8	23.00	53.30	11.80	7.90	3.90	3.80	1.00	0.77	High	**6**
9	22.40	48.00	19.70	8.60	1.30	3.80	0.90	0.76	High	**5**
10	28.30	48.70	11.80	7.90	3.30	3.90	1.00	0.78	High	**3**

Source: Study sample information

The e-Management dimension had eight high- level expressions and two medium-level expressions, indicating a high level of e-Management. The overall average of the dimension was **3.732**, indicating a high degree of e-Management.

Enterprise resource planning

Table (9) Phrases of Enterprise resource planning dimension

N. Phrase	Strongly agree %	Agree %	Neutral %	Dis agree %	Strongly disagree %	Mean	S.D	Relative weight	Degree	Arrangement
1	21.10	48.70	13.80	14.50	2.00	3.72	1.02	0.75	High	1
2	17.80	48.70	19.10	13.20	1.30	3.68	0.96	0.74	High	2
3	21.10	44.70	18.40	13.80	2.00	3.69	1.02	0.74	Medium	12
4	20.40	46.10	19.70	12.50	1.30	3.72	0.97	0.74	Medium	6
5	19.10	42.80	21.10	14.50	2.60	3.61	1.04	0.72	Medium	11
6	18.40	51.30	17.10	9.20	3.90	3.71	1.00	0.74	Medium	5
7	19.70	42.80	18.40	17.10	2.00	3.61	1.05	0.72	Medium	14
8	17.80	52.60	13.20	13.20	3.30	3.68	1.02	0.74	Medium	8
9	18.40	53.90	16.40	9.20	2.00	3.78	0.92	0.76	High	4

10	23.00	47.40	17.80	9.20	2.60	3.79	0.99	0.76	High	3
11	19.10	44.10	17.10	15.80	3.90	3.59	1.09	0.72	Medium	10
12	19.70	47.40	18.40	9.20	5.30	3.67	1.06	0.73	Medium	9
13	15.10	47.40	20.40	11.80	5.30	3.55	1.05	0.71	Medium	13
14	19.70	45.40	17.10	14.50	3.30	3.64	1.06	0.73	Medium	7

Source: Study sample data

The enterprise resource planning dimension contains four expressions in the high plane and 10 expressions in the medium plane, implying that the Medium level of Enterprise resource planning has a general average of 3615.

Test Research Hypothesis

In Iraq, e-Management has a statistically significant effect on enterprise software in the Industry Sector (food industry sector).

Table (10) impact e-Management on Enterprise resource planning in Industry Sector (food industry sector) in Iraq

B	**T**	**F**	**P-VALUE**
0.982	12.968**	168.161**	0.000

**Statistically significant at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.01$)

The simple regression equation was significant at the level of 0.01, indicating that e-Management has a statistically significant influence on Enterprise resource planning in the Industry Sector. (food industry sector) in Iraq and the impact is positive it turned out that the more it increased e-Management 1% is The Enterprise resource planning in food industry sector has increased 0.982%.

CONCLUSION

- ✓ The general average of the dimension **3.732** appears to be the high level of e-Management in food industry sector
- ✓ The Medium level of Enterprise resource planning in food industry sector The universal average of the dimension 3.615 was discovered.
- ✓ At 0.01 %, e-Management has a statistically significant influence on Enterprise resource planning in the Industry Sector (Food Industry Sector) in Iraq.
- ✓ The impact -Management on Enterprise resource planning in Industry Sector (food industry sector) in Iraq is beneficial, and the higher the percentage of e-Management, the better. The food business sector's ERP software has grown by 0.982 %.

Recommendations

- ✓ Aim to perform more research and studies on the use of electronic management and current technologies in the field of employing the available resources in order to reach more results that achieve the best possible use of the available technological, human and technical resources.
- ✓ The importance of providing technology infrastructure as well as an acceptable atmosphere for technology workplaces, which contributes to achieving best degree of performance for people and companies, as well as the most effective use of existing technical and informational capabilities.
- ✓ Work to apply all new technical approaches into the delivery of services to clients in both bodies and organizations.
- ✓ Providing training programs to improve workers' capasity to use sophisticated contemporary technology in companies and bodies, which adds to higher performance levels.

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