



Digital transformation revolution and technological management

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Abstract: Combine technology and innovation to find convergence towards achieving the goals of sustainable development, especially building flexible infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and promoting innovation. Also, innovation can generate opportunities to create new jobs, support growth and contribute to sustainable development “In all sectors of the country, digital transformation is necessary to address local and global problems to enable innovators to create competitive and sustainable jobs Giving entrepreneurs and companies the incentive to develop their own communities and ensuring that the public sector has the means to expand its digital transformation

KEY WORDS - *Digital transformation, New technology, Service institutions, The importance of digital transformation, transformation technologi*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the modern digital age, which is a focal point in many institutions, it has become necessary to keep abreast of these developments and changes that society is going through, in order to be able to confront the various challenges and difficulties in the age of knowledge, so that the advantages and benefits of this revolution are very promising, and for That is, these institutions are working on formulating and developing a digital strategy with clear features and objectives to contribute to charting its path and achieving its goals that it aspires to. Information, rather, it is a comprehensive transformation in institutions and in the way and method of their internal work, and it also requires a strategic structure that is built on

strong foundations that lead these institutions to continuous improvement of their services to comply with the business goals and strategy of the organization and thus the access of these services to a larger segment of customers and the public.

II. Definition of digital transformation

1 . Digital transformation is defined as the changes that digital technologies can bring about in the business model of institutions and organizations, which appear in their style and way of working [1].

- Digital transformation is the strategic interventions that enhance organizational digital capacity with the aim of improving the organization's operations, products, services and business models to satisfy its customers[2].

- Digital transformation does not mean the use of technology only within the borders of the company, but rather it is a comprehensive program that includes the company as a whole mainly in terms of work methods internally and externally and in terms of providing services to the public and providing services easily and quickly, and thus digital transformation drives companies to change their business models and adapt to the new reality.

Digitization or digital transformation, as stated in the ODLIS online dictionary, is “the process of converting data into a digital form for the purpose of processing it by computer, and in the context of information systems. Digitization refers to the exchange of printed texts or images, whether photographs. It is the process of converting printed materials, whose manifestations include audio tapes, video tapes, through scanning, and / or re-entry into digital format materials, which is the format that a computer can handle. This is done by



formatting them into separate units of data called “bytes” and storing them on internal storage media such as hard disks, and/or external ones such as laser disks. [3]

Based on this, we find that the digital expansion of institutions may help them respond to many features that distinguish them from other traditional institutions, and the most prominent of these features are the following:

1. Its ability to adapt to the business environment, which is characterized by rapid development and variation.
2. Excellent, as it has all the uniqueness rates necessary for competitive potential.
3. High development: it has a world-class information technology.
4. Transcending borders: as it receives its services in an integrated version that can be used by all institutions and individuals worldwide.
5. The availability of a network organizational design according to the nature of its work and its relationship to many institutions and individuals, locally and internationally.
6. The foundations of clarity and integrity require a statement of roles, responsibilities and objectives, and the issuance of many decisions daily without relying on the traditional hierarchy.

III. The importance of digital transformation

1. Reducing the phenomenon of administrative corruption: by publishing all the data and information that characterize government performance on the Internet and making them available to citizens and giving them the right to be held accountable for the decisions adopted by officials [4].
2. Efficient management of relations with citizens: the citizen for the e-government is like a (customer) whose requirements are studied and his needs are met at tremendous speed [5]
3. Reducing expenses and reducing costs: as the use of technological means is moving towards reducing the number of those in charge of saving, copying and distributing paperwork, and reduces the effort and resources used
4. Achieving government transparency: by providing information on all government activities and making government laws and regulations available on the Internet. Information on government procurement is also provided on the Internet for equality among suppliers.

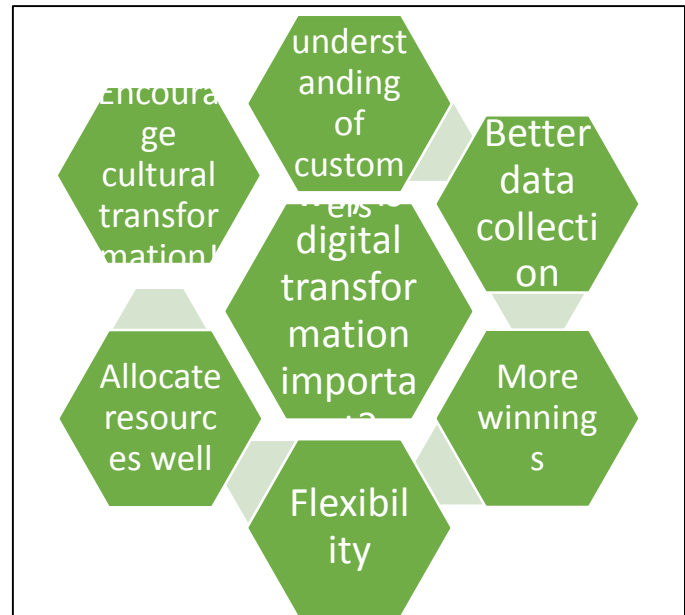


FIGURE (1). Important transformation digital

IV. Digital transformation requirements

One of the most important requirements for digital transformation is:

1. Designing strategies and incorporation plans: A committee is being formed to plan, follow up and implement Designing plans for the electronic management project and resorting to research consulting agencies to study and establish general features and standards of electronic management and the similarity between information related to many agencies. [6]
2. Leadership and administrative support: leadership is the main door to the success or failure of any project, as the support of management and its capabilities to provide a suitable environment for work occupies a prominent place in the safety of any work or its failure. The project and the granting of feedback will ensure the success of the project and its improvement, and the conviction, interest and support of senior management to implement information technology in all institutions is one of the critical factors contributing to meeting the success of electronic management.
3. e-management culture, psychological, behavioral, technical and material readiness and other needs to adapt to electronic management. Developing legislative systems and setting them according to developments: i.e. approving laws and regulations that simplify electronic management,



because all legislation and laws require a legal and legislative environment that facilitates the work of electronic management and increases its legitimacy and credibility over All the resulting results.[7]

4. . Human needs: The human element is one of the most important sources by which success is reached in any project, because it is the principle of electronic management, as it is the one who found it, improved it, and harnessed it to meet its goals. The intellectual capital of the organization, including managers, agents, programmers, operators or editors (8).

V. Obstacles to digital transformation:

1. Among the most prominent administrative obstacles that many countries may face in implementing digital transformation are the following [9]. Administrative obstacles:

a. Concept ambiguity: Many administrative leaders in many governments and organizations still do not understand the concept of e-government well, so it is necessary to show the concept and achieve the intellectual ground for them.

b. Resistance to change: As the establishment of such a project carries with it a lot of variables at the level of organizations, departments, and divisions, and the redistribution of tasks and powers, which requires a change in administrative leadership and job positions, and this may often result in resistance to change on the part of managers and employees.

2. Material obstacles: It is manifested in the great need for material capabilities to provide information technology, especially at the level of the country as a whole, and this technology is in constant development, which makes it difficult to catch up with these developments.

3. Security Obstacles: The information revolution has led to new confrontations and crimes, including: electronic piracy, which is a source of threat to information security in the country, and the increase in interdependence between institutions (dependency) and increased reliability (connectivity). Organizations, countries and peoples have access to digital information and electronic means to store, transmit and display it.

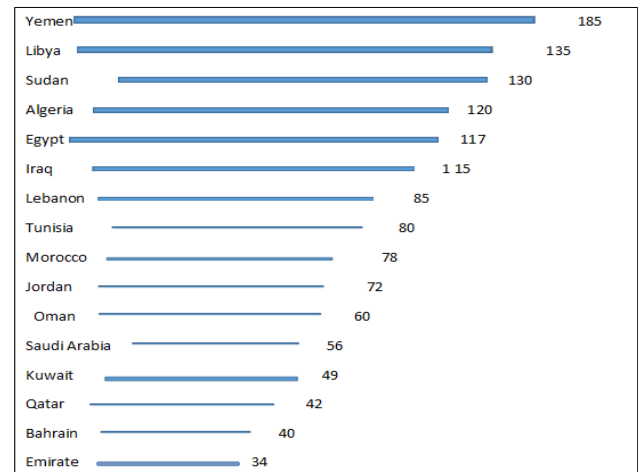


FIGURE (2). Ranking of Arab countries on the axis of employing information and communication technology (2022)Source [10]

VI. Conclusion

1. The study showed the importance of digital technology for all countries of the world, especially the work of various institutions
2. Digital technology is positively associated with economic growth and employment
3. Political and regulatory environments, as well as government use, are the most important dimensions digital technology most closely related to economic performance. In other words, it is expected Countries with strong and stimulating political and regulatory environments are witnessing the spread of technology Information, communication and business development, as well as governments leading Developing and implementing ICT development strategies
4. Digital technology is also linked to the economic and social performance of countries.
5. The economic and social effects of digitization vary between countries according to their level of digital performance.
6. Digital business, followed by digital innovation, has the highest correlation with lower unemployment

VII. Recommendations

- 1 . The need for information centers and archives to design a digital strategy for construction By increasing the knowledge experiences of workers who contribute to achieving its objectives, and also through Involve them in the process of formulating and making strategic decisions.
- 2 . Since digital transformation has become necessary in institutions, especially service



institutions, it must be adopted Sectors and information, as it has a clear impact on institutions

3 . To strive towards changing the culture of workers in the library and information sector, which has a positive impact on the success of the library Implementation of the digital strategy (spreading the culture of digital work)

4 . Making good use of modern technologies to increase the quality and quality of services, as well as providing means electronic and other technological regulations within the information centers, so that you can define beneficiaries of its services

5 . Employing digital technologies through the use of software and electronic applications suppliers and benefit from experts specialized in the field of digital transformation to make this process happen in a manner effective and lead to the improvement and development of the performance of documentaries.

6. Adopting supportive laws and legislations that protect the rights of documentary institutions from infringement expected

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