

Evolution E-readiness of business electronic to implement Ecommerce in Kurdistan province customs.

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Abstract

Today the administrative affairs organizations through electronic key role in the speed and reducing corruption are doing. The aim of this study is Evolution E-readiness of business electronic to implement Ecommerce in Kurdistan province customs. For access to these goals 132 Customs personnel in Kurdistan customs have been sampled. The present study based of goals is description and based of method of gathering data is collection survey. The questionnaire was used to collect data. The results of this paper indicated affairs of Kurdistan custom has not E-readiness of business electronic to implement Ecommerce , on building technology, Human capabilities, successful policy making , organizational building . The results also show that there are meaningful relationship between Ecommerce and building technology, Human capabilities, successful policy making, and organizational building.

Key words: Building technology, Human capabilities, Ecommerce, organizational building, Kurdistan province customs

1. Introduction

Electronic government (e-government) refers to the use of information and communications technology (ICT), and specifically the Internet, as a tool to achieve better government (OECD, 2003). ICTs have been introduced in the government sector in the past two decades in an attempt to achieve greater operational efficiency and effectiveness (O'Neill, 2009).

E-government has several dimensions. Every dimension requires leadership, cross-coordination and knowledge, all integrated with an ICT strategy to achieve the vision (Bakry, 2004, Caldow, 1991). The availability of an e-government framework for assessing the ICT readiness in public sectors is critical in developing effective e-government policies and strategies (ACM, 2008). While there are many e-readiness assessment tools, there is a need for fixed guidelines on how these tools

can be shaped as frameworks in implementing assessment in particular e-government contexts (ACM, 2008). The design of e-government readiness assessment frameworks requires comprehensible measurement of the assessment design that determines factors clearly derived from information needs (ACM, 2008, APEC, 2008, CID, 2002).

2. Theoretical Background

During the last two decades, the e-government stream of research within the information systems literature has grown significantly (Andersen and Henriksen, 2005, Heeks, 2003, Thompson and Jones, 2008). Some authors have investigated the potential impacts of ICT and management issues (Bellamy and Taylor, 1994, Fountain, 2001, O'Neill, 2009). Others have focused on ICT transfer, culture and country-specific factors in e-government development, and diffusion among stakeholders in developing countries (Abdalla, 2006, Alshihi, 2005, Baark and Heeks, 1999, Rahman, 2007).

More research is needed on organizational issues impacting on e-government effectiveness. The literature has a predominant focus on technological issues such as ICT architecture and infrastructure such as portals, security and authentication, web standards (Moon, 2002); interoperability (Millard, 2007); metadata, open source software, domain policy, connectivity (Reddick, 2005); procurement practices, project design (Gil-Garcia and Pardo, 2005, Martin and Bryne, 2003); and implementation issues (Heeks, 2005a, Layne and Lee, 2001, O'Neill, 2009). Extant research predominantly focuses on issues of functionality (Layne and Lee, 2001, Millard, 2007) and the technical aspects (Chen, 2002, Safai-Amin, 2002) of ICT in an e-service delivery context. However, there is a considerable gap between what can be done by using ICTs and what has been achieved in reality (OECD, 2002, OECD, 2003). E-government initiatives are frequently unsuccessful because of one of the following: the technical system is never implemented; the technology is discarded after implementation; key goals are not achieved (relating to cost, implementation timeframes, and capability) and/or they result in considerable unpredicted outcomes (Heeks, 2005b). While some studies focus on the success and failure rates of e-government, more than one-third of e-government initiatives are overall failures (e.g. the failure of decision support systems in East Africa); an additional, half can be viewed as limited failures (e.g. the limited or partial failure of management information systems in Eastern Europe); and approximately one seventh are successes (Heeks, 2003).

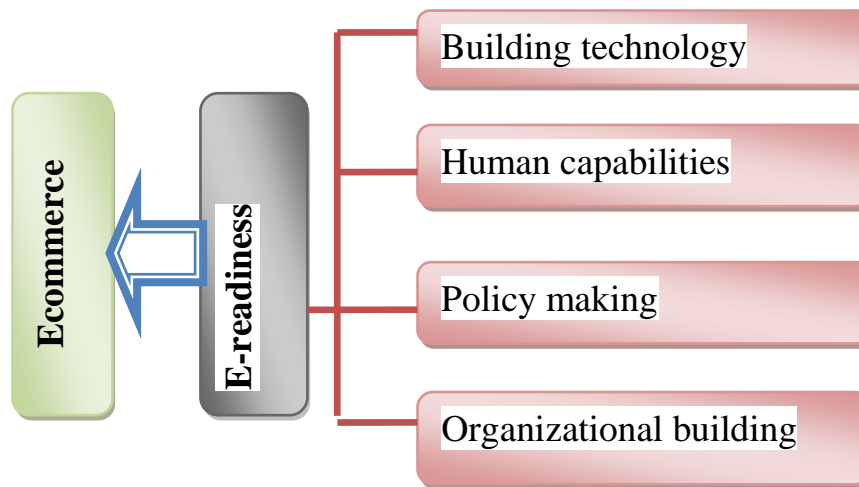
The existing e-readiness tools fail to adequately address organizational issues. For instance information access within organizations is often overlooked (Stephen et al., 2006). Measures of physical ICT infrastructure and education are popular

factors in e-readiness assessments tools. Extant tools provided unsuitable parameters and factors in assessing the comprehensive e-readiness of organizations and were matched by policy and economic environment surroundings (Rizk, 2004). Stephen et al. (2006) suggest that a new e-readiness integrated tool is needed that highlights information access and also co-locates the different segments of organizational, ICT, human resources, and external readiness.

In addition to ignoring organizational issues, existing tools do not place sufficient emphasis on e-government considerations. Studies of e-government framework assessment point out that some e-readiness tools do not comprise e-government in their assessments (Azab et al., 2009). These tools mainly evaluate e-services and accessibility, support and usage of ICT (Azab et al., 2009). E-readiness assessment tools are inadequate in considering factors relating to e-government, such as culture and technology acceptance of public officials (Alshihi, 2005), excellence of ICT infrastructure in government organizations, strategies, national e-government program architecture. There is insufficient research linking e-readiness and e-government implementation in a nation (Altman, 2002). A concentration on the mainly specific issues to e-government when endeavouring to measure it is highly recommended (Jansen, 2005).

Research pertaining to organizational ICT readiness for e-government is embryonic. While the literature recognizes the significance of ICT readiness in organizations (Andersen and Henriksen, 2005), empirical work remains limited. E-government literature focuses on technical capabilities and relations and their consequences on e-services (Andersen and Henriksen, 2005, Norris and Lloyd, 2006). However, e-government literature largely ignores e-government organizational strategy, and national e-government program model connected to relative factors. Since e-government is a relatively new research area, organizational ICT architecture and adoption strategy have not been widely discussed in the literature. Some studies have discussed the dimensions of e-government, such as Ebrahim and Irani (2005), Heeks (2003), and Richard (2001). However, these studies did not concentrate on the component of e-government organizational strategy and national e-government program model and its relationship to the ICT readiness, organizational architecture, business process and Information systems, ICT infrastructure and human resource dimensions. Research is necessary that provides an integrated architecture framework for e-government adoption that can assist ICT managers in assessing the ICT readiness for an organization in public sector.

Conceptual framework and hypotheses



Hypotheses

1. Kurdistan province customs based Building technology has a well position for implement Ecommerce
2. Kurdistan province customs based Human capability has a well position for implement Ecommerce
3. Kurdistan province customs based policy making has a well position for implement Ecommerce
4. Kurdistan province customs based organizational building has a well position for implement Ecommerce

Research methodology

Survey instrument

The survey instrument is composed of questions relating to the following two constructs that include ecommerce and factors impact on implement in organization such as Kurdistan province costumes.

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Results

The results of independent t- test for determination of E-readiness of business electronic is shown in table 1.

Table1: independent t-test foe e-redness e-business

p-value	Results	Std	Mean	N	variable
$\mu_3 \leq 3$	Accept H_1	0.49	2.67	128	E-readiness of business electronic
Results	p-value	Difference Means	df	t	variable
Acceptance	0.000	-0.326	127	- 7.48	E-readiness of business electronic

Based of table 1. We are interpreter that Kurdistan province customs has not good position E-readiness of business electronic for implement Ecommerce

For determination of E-readiness of business electronic in Kurdistan customs based of main factors used of independent t-test. The results if this test is presented in below tables.

1. Building technology

Table2: independent t-test foe e-redness e-business based of Building technology

p-value	Results	Std	Mean	N	variable
$\mu_3 \leq 3$	Accept H_1	0.65	2.60	128	E-readiness of business electronic
Results	p-value	Difference Means	df	t	variable
Acceptance	0.000	-0.399	127	- 6.91	E-readiness of business electronic

Based of table 2. We are interpreter that Kurdistan province customs has not good position E-readiness of business electronic for implement Ecommerce based of Building technology

2. Human capabilities

Table 3: Independent t-test for e-readiness e-business based of Human capabilities

p-value	Results	Std	Mean	N	variable
$\mu_3 \leq 3$	Accept H_1	0.61	2.54	128	E-readiness of business electronic

Results	p-value	Difference Means	df	t	variable
Acceptance	0.000	-0.457	127	- 8.44	E-readiness of business electronic

Based of table 3. We are interpreter that Kurdistan province customs has not good position E-readiness of business electronic for implement Ecommerce based of Human capabilities

3. Policy making

Table 4: Independent t-test for e-readiness e-business based of Policy making

p-value	Results	Std	Mean	N	variable
$\mu_3 \leq 3$	Accept H_1	0.53	2.79	128	E-readiness of business electronic

Results	p-value	Difference Means	df	t	variable
Acceptance	0.000	-0.206	127	- 4.37	E-readiness of business electronic

Based of table 4. We are interpreter that Kurdistan province customs has not good position E-readiness of business electronic for implement Ecommerce based of Policy making

4. Organizational building

Table 5: Independent t-test for e-readiness e-business based of Organizational building

p-value	Results	Std	Mean	N	variable
$\mu_3 \leq 3$	Accept H_1	0.56	2.53	128	E-readiness of business electronic

Results	p-value	Difference Means	df	t	variable
Acceptance	0.000	-0.467	127	- 9.39	E-readiness of business electronic

Based of table 5. We are interpreter that Kurdistan province customs has not good position E-readiness of business electronic for implement Ecommerce based of Organizational building.

5. Conclusion

This article proposed an integrated framework for assessing ICT readiness of business electronic to implement Ecommerce in Kurdistan province customs. Unlike the previous e-government literature that focuses predominantly on technical issues and employs generic ICT readiness tools, this study contributes an organizational perspective for assessing ICT readiness that incorporates pertinent factors to an e-government context. The proposed e-government framework comprises seven dimensions of ICT readiness assessment for government organizations including e-government strategy, user access, e-government program, ICT architecture, business process and information systems, ICT Infrastructure and human resources.

This study offers useful implications to e-government decision makers, ICT managers, ICT specialists and suppliers in the public sector by providing insights geared towards improving business decision-making, and expanding competitive advantage from effective e-government services. It equips key stakeholders with a

Framework that could be applied in performing regular assessment of e-government ICT readiness to identify limitations and provide suitable solutions. Agencies assigned responsibility for assessing ICT readiness may refer to this framework as a useful resource during the e-government project. The proposed framework for assessing e-government ICT readiness will decrease difficulty associated with ineffective e-government strategies in the public sector through understanding the important e-government dimensions highlighted in the proposed framework.

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