



الإدارة الإلكترونية وأثرها على الأداء المؤسسي للهيئات الرياضية		
The electronic management and its impact on the institutional performance of sports institutions		
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Abstract:

Through this study, we tried to find out the impact of e-management on the institutional performance of the Youth and Sports Directorate of the State of Souk Ahras. In order to reach more accurate, objective and realistic results, The sample of our research consisted of a working 40 of the Directorate of Youth and Sports from a total of 142 working in the institution. In order to study the topic "Impact of e-governance on institutional performance", the headquarters of the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the State of Souk Ahras was approached, and staff were contacted to determine the nature of the organization's organizational justice and its role in achieving organizational commitment to the institution: The application of e-governance has a positive impact on institutional performance, The level of e-management application in the institution in question is low, The performance of the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Souk Ahras is low, There is an impact of both human resources and material components on the performance of the institution in question. Based on previous findings, we make the following recommendations: The need to provide sophisticated equipment and equipment for the application of electronic management, Work to provide effective communication networks both inside and outside the organization, Work to attract qualified competencies capable of applying electronic management in the organization, The need to qualify and train the human resource so that it can accommodate the fundamentals of e-governance.

Key words : Electronic management ; institutional performance; Directorate of Youth and Sports.

الملخص:

حاولنا من خلال هذه الدراسة معرفة أثر الإدارة الإلكترونية على الأداء المؤسسي لمديرية الشباب والرياضة بولاية سوق أهراس، وحرصاً منا على الوصول إلى نتائج أكثر دقة وموضوعية ومطابقة للواقع تكونت عينة بحثنا من 40 عامل بمديرية الشباب والرياضة من مجموع 142 عامل بالمؤسسة. ومن أجل دراسة موضوع "الإدارة الإلكترونية وأثرها على الأداء المؤسسي للهيئات الرياضية"، تم التوجه إلى مقر مديرية الشباب والرياضة لولاية سوق أهراس. وقد توصلنا إلى النتائج التالية: يوجد أثر إيجابي لتطبيق الإدارة الإلكترونية على الأداء المؤسسي، مستوى تطبيق الإدارة الإلكترونية في المؤسسة محل الدراسة منخفض، مستوى أداء مديرية الشباب والرياضة لولاية سوق أهراس منخفض، هناك تأثير لبعدي الموارد البشرية والمكونات المادية على أداء المؤسسة محل الدراسة، هناك نقص في استقطاب المهارات المؤهلة والمدرية في مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات. وبناءً على النتائج السابقة قدمنا مجموعة من التوصيات نذكر منها: ضرورة توفير الأجهزة المتطورة والمعدات اللازمة لتطبيق الإدارة الإلكترونية، العمل على توفير شبكات اتصال فعالة داخل وخارج المؤسسة، العمل على استقطاب الكفاءات المؤهلة القادرة على تطبيق الإدارة الإلكترونية في المؤسسة، ضرورة تأهيل وتدريب المورد البشري حتى يتمكن من استيعاب أساسيات الإدارة الإلكترونية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الإدارة الإلكترونية؛ الأداء المؤسسي؛ مديرية الشباب والرياضة.

Introduction and problem of research:

The administrative field faces multiple challenges and changes, particularly the technological changes provided by information technology in its various components. Information technology has invaded the dysfunctional aspects of administrative work and in all institutions, as there is no institution without databases, electronic archiving and various administrative functions, Databases have become the necessities of the modern enterprise and without them the enterprise cannot continue to operate. Management change has therefore become one of today's most important features, which should be dealt with and employed very efficiently because it has become an imperative. This has served as an alert to corporate managers of the importance of responding to developments around them so that they can understand the environment for change and thus manage it well and deal with it positively. As a result of this change, administrative work benefiting from management information technology has moved from traditional paper-based and routine methods to electronic management methods. (Abdelnasser and Qureshi, 2011, p. 87)

In the light of this scientific progress and the emergence of so-called digital or electronic technology and computing, many countries of the world have introduced these technologies into their various fields of industrial, military, educational, commercial or administrative work, and other areas of life. One of the most important areas in which they seek to apply technology is the field of electronic governance at all levels and their dealings in order to eliminate traditional governance. (Al-Mana, 2016, p: 120)

The introduction of ICTs is a real revolution in management because of the change in management's *modus operandi*, effectiveness and performance and thus electronic management means moving from traditional to information applications, including computer networks, to connect organizational units with each other to facilitate access to data and information, thereby helping to make sound and appropriate decisions, carry out work and provide services to beneficiaries efficiently, cheaply and expeditiously, Electronic management is an integrated digital system that aims to transform normal administrative work from manual to electronic, By relying on robust information systems that help to make management decisions as quickly as possible and at the lowest cost. This, of course, has the benefits of speeding up work and assisting in decision-making by providing permanent information to decision makers. While reducing administrative work costs, increasing delivery performance and overcoming the problem of geographical and time dimensions. Addressing bureaucracy and bribery is any reform of society's governance structure, developing the mechanism of action and keeping abreast of developments. Add to overcome everyday business problems with secure, robust and compatible information infrastructure. (Yogesh, 2004, p :7)

E-governance has become one of the digital concepts leading us to the age of knowledge. The powerful transformative nature of this technology has a profound impact on the way people deal, work, shop, share social relationships and communicate in various parts of the Earth. The common factor is the availability and provision of knowledge at the lowest possible cost and as quickly as possible. The real concept of electronic governance that many States are trying to do is to use the product of the technological revolution to improve the performance and efficiency of government agencies and their effectiveness in achieving their desired objectives, which in turn will be reflected in working methods, technology and the human component, administrative organization and legislative and other development. (Al-Wafi, 2005, p. 14, 15)

E-governance has captured the attention of various administrative levels in countries and institutions for their importance in the development of these institutions and for the fact that universities are among the most technologically used educational institutions in the field of management with a view to achieving better management and the optimal use of all available resources and therefore the use of technology in the various functions of the administrative process, Related administrative decisions, related to all employees, as well as all beneficiaries and, above all, students, where modern management has become dependent on the use of modern technology for the completion of administrative work. (Abu Ashour and Nimri, p. 203)

So that educational institutions can keep abreast of recent developments and take advantage of today's data in order to take advantage of information technology and adopt modern management methods that are both accurate and flexible at all levels of management by automating the Mechanization management process and linking administrative functions to local and global computer networks, it has become necessary for their departments to keep abreast of developments. in order to achieve rapid delivery and at the same time the quality of management performance. There is near agreement that the shift towards e-governance in educational institutions cannot be achieved without the qualification of the human elements involved in the technical and electronic aspects, which require attention to training for the development and development of the technical capabilities and scientific competence in ICT of administrators, in order to help them to familiarize themselves with and deal effectively with the application of e-governance. Here, they need to be trained in the training needs needed to deal with e-governance through the provision of training programmes for their work, which should be based on their training needs related to computer, networking, applications and programmes related to e-management, how to store and retrieve information and data, as well as information security and confidentiality needs. However, the application of electronic governance in developing countries continues to face many difficulties and problems arising from the process of change, which prevent the use of technological age and the fulfilment of their role in the development and construction of these countries in all areas, thus creating a gap between the

management of education and the use of modern technology. (Al-Zimiti et al., 2008, p. 298).

It is in this spirit that further research and studies are needed to determine how to introduce e-management applications in sports institutions at different levels as an input to the development of their administrative work and to match the requirements of the digital age.

The following general question has already been raised:

- To what extent does e-governance affect institutional performance in the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the State of Souk Ahras?.

Based on the general question, the following sub-questions can be asked:

- What is the level of e-governance in the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the State of Souk Ahras?.

- What is the level of institutional performance in the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the State of Souk Ahras?.

- Is e-governance having an impact on institutional performance in the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the State of Souk Ahras?.

Study hypotheses:

To answer the study's main problem and sub-questions, the following hypotheses will be relied upon:

Main hypothesis:

- E-governance has a significant impact on the institutional performance of the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Souk Ahras.

Partial hypotheses:

- The level of e-governance in the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Ahras market is high.

- The institutional performance of the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Souk Ahras is high.

- There is no impact of e-governance on institutional performance in the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the State of Souk Ahras.

The importance of research:

Our research is very important for the following reasons:

- Clarification of the concept and importance of e-governance and its role in sports bodies.

- Clarification of the concept and importance of the institutional performance of sports bodies.

- Clarification of the relationship between e-governance and the institutional performance of sports bodies.

Research Objectives:

Through this research we seek to reach the following objectives:

- Highlighting the impact of e-governance on the performance of the Directorate of Youth and Sports in the state of the Ahras
- Identification of the level of e-governance in the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Souk Ahras.
- Identification of the level of institutional performance of the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Souk Ahras.
- Highlighting the reality of e-governance of the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the State of Souk Ahras.

Definition of concepts and terminology:

1). Electronic Management:

E-governance is the Internet-based management process and e-business networks in planning, directing and controlling the organization's core resources and capabilities in order to achieve its objectives. (Najm, 2004, p. 127)

It could also be defined as the use of a combination of technology to perform and accelerate business and the creation of a sophisticated mechanism for the exchange of information within and between the Organization and other organizations and clients. (Ghanim, 2003, p. 30)

In the light of the above definitions, we can say that e-governance is a modern process and management method based on the use of information technology, especially the Internet, in all administrative processes with the aim of streamlining processes, reducing cost and effort, and increasing efficiency and effectiveness to achieve the organization's objectives.

2). Institutional performance:

is a reflection of the organization's ability and viability to achieve its objectives. Ben Dahman, 2021.

It is also defined as: the integrated system of the results of its interaction with internal and external elements of the environment. (Makhmar, 2000, p.: 327)

3). Sports institutions:

It is directorates, associations and associations working in the field of sport and licensed by the Ministry of Youth and Sports. (Website of the Ministry of Youth and Sports of Lebanon)

It is also defined as: the integrated system or institution that is interested in all activities related to the sponsorship of sports activities. (Kuwait Sports Authority website)

The performance of sports institutions consists of:

- The performance of workers within their organizational unit in their fields of specialization.
- Performance of organizational units and functional sections within the framework of the Organization's overall policies.

- The Organization's performance in its external economic, political, social and cultural environment.

Through the above definitions, we derive the comprehensive definition of the institutional performance of sports bodies. It can be said that: the ability of the institution to utilize their material and human resources efficiently and effectively, where all organizational units and administrative levels interact to guide the organization's efforts to achieve the sporting objectives and produce outputs in line with its objectives.

- Following the introduction of the concept of electronic governance, the following are also mentioned:

a). Benefits of electronic management:

- E-governance has several advantages and benefits: (Al-Salmi, 2006, p. 37)
- Streamlining procedures within institutions, which is reflected positively in the level of services provided to citizens that are more quality.
- Shorten the time of execution of various administrative transactions.
- Accuracy and objectivity in completing various processes within the organization.
- Facilitate communication between the various departments of the enterprise and other institutions within and outside the institution's country.
- Reduce the use of paper.
- Reduce voltage and cost.

b). E-Management Objectives:

- E-governance has many objectives: (Ahmed, 2009, p. 73)
- Accelerate the pace of business.
- Increase productivity.
- Achieve efficiency and effectiveness.
- Reduce voltage and cost in business performance.
- Provide services to beneficiaries satisfactorily.
- Small space equipped to save electronic information.
- Achieve the speed required to complete the work procedures at an appropriate financial cost.
- Deepening the concept of transparency and away from patronage.
- Increase the volume of investments.

c). E-Management Requirements:

- For the successful application of e-governance in the organization, several requirements must be included: (Al-Salmi, 2006, p. 71)
- Create comprehensive awareness among employees of the importance of e-governance.

- Create telecommunications infrastructure and ensure its validity.
- Develop an information system consisting of subsystems to create information integration.
- To prepare an integrated study of existing systems, systems, equipment and networks in government departments and to utilize them in the implementation of e-government.

d). Electronic governance elements:

- E-governance consists of four main components: (Ghaleb, 2005, p. 24)
- Hardware.
- Software.
- Communication Network.
- Knowledge makers (human resources)

Previous studies:

1). A study by Faraji Wahiba (2017/2018) entitled "E-governance as a mechanism for improving the public service", aimed at highlighting the role of e-governance in the institution under consideration) The Municipality of Bouira (as well as identifying the improvements provided by the Electronic Administration of Public Services), Such identification of the various technologies used in the enterprise to upgrade its services and the researcher used the case study curriculum, with the study community comprising all 642 employees and workers of the municipality of Bouira distributed as follows: 293 ordinances and 349 contractors. s civil status ", while the sample study was limited to the 61 biometric and civil status officers: The Biometric Service has 25 staff members and the Civil Status Service has 36 staff members. 46 staff members have been accredited for not retrieving the rest of the forms and cancelling others. The Municipality of Bouira does not apply e-administration in its full sense, but its positive effects are evident by providing adequate flexibility in providing administrative services to citizens and shortening much time and effort. s needs and desires, in addition to contributing effectively to the eradication or reduction of certain social scourges such as bureaucracy, counterfeiting, for example, through the municipality's adoption of the biometric system.

2). A study by Mokhtar jihad (2007) study entitled "The impact of e-governance on the management of the public facility and its applications in Arab States", in which the researcher sought to answer the following key question: How does the application of e-governance system affect the functioning of the public facility, the principles contained in its functioning and how to manage it? In his study, the researcher relied on the descriptive and analytical curriculum by describing the electronic governance system and its impact on the operation of the general facility. He also used the comparative curriculum to identify the status of Arab countries in their application of the electronic governance system in comparison

with the rest of the world, as well as the digital divide between Arab countries and developed countries and even between them. The study's findings were as follows: 3). The study of Naim Hassan Hammad Al-Farra, entitled "Developing administrative communication for high school administrators in Gaza governorate in the light of the e-administration of the Islamic University", was designed to answer the following questions:

- What is the degree to which the requirements for implementing electronic administrative communication in Gaza governorates' secondary schools are available from the point of view of school administrators?
- Are there statistically significant differences at the indicative level of 5% between the high school principals' estimates averages in the governorates of Gaza to the extent that the requirements for implementing electronic administrative communication are variable:
- Sex, scientific qualification, length of service?
- What are the obstacles to administrative communication in the light of e-governance in the view of school principals?
- How to develop administrative communication with high schools in Gaza governorates in light of e-governance requirements?

The study's findings were as follows:

- The level of availability of requirements for the implementation of electronic administrative communication in Gaza governorates' secondary schools is generally low, with the overall response rate being 53.8%.
 - The level of availability of e-administrative implementation requirements in Gaza governorates' secondary schools for electronic administrative communication was average at 63.4%.
 - The level of availability of e-administrative communication requirements in Gaza governorates' secondary schools to implement e-administrative communication was low at 47%.
 - There are no statistically significant differences at the indicative level of 5% between the estimates of high school managers in the governorates of Gaza to the extent that the requirements for implementing electronic administrative communication are due to variables: sex, scientific qualification, length of service.
- Based on the above findings, the researcher recommends that:
- Design training programs to develop electronic administrative communication skills for all government school principals.
 - Providing modern means of communication in schools to keep pace with change and development that increase the efficiency and effectiveness of communication such as computer and activation of internal information network.
 - Provide programmers and technicians needed by schools for an e-governance conversion.
 - The Ministry is adopting an e-governance project in schools.
 - Provide the necessary infrastructure for the transition to e-governance.
 - Work on connecting schools to the electronic network.

- Promote schools that seek an e-governance transformer.
- Instruct school principals to possess the skills of dealing with modern electronic devices.

Methodological framework of the study:

Curriculum: In view of the nature of the topic dealt with in this study, and with a view to analysing the results and studying the problems raised, the analytical descriptive approach for collecting data, reports, quantitative tables or both has been drawn upon.

Society and Sample Study: In order to reach more accurate, objective and reality-matching results, we selected a sample that we searched in a simple random manner, i.e. we did not belong to the sample with any characteristics or advantages for two reasons:

- A simple random sample gives equal opportunities to all individuals because it does not take any considerations, discrimination, exemption or qualities other than those identified by the research.
- Random sample for being the simplest method of selecting samples.

Our research sample consisted of 40 workers of the Directorate of Youth and Sports out of a total of 142 workers of the institution.

	The sample	The research community
Number	25	70
Percentage	%35	%100

Table 01: Detailed table of the research community and its appointment

Areas of study:

Spatial area: In order to study this subject, the Directorate of Youth and Sports was selected for the state of the Souk Ahras.

Area Time: [03/12/2023 - 07/12/2023]

In order to study the topic "E-governance and its impact on the institutional performance of sports bodies", the headquarters of the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the State of the Souk Ahras were approached by the staff in order to ascertain the nature of the organization's organizational justice and its role in achieving organizational commitment to the institution.

Through this study, a questionnaire was submitted to managers in order to devote and gather information and ideas.

By relying on the necessary data after their collection and analysis by entering the statistical programme SPSS version 26 and through this the desired results will be achieved.

In order to achieve the study's objectives and answer its questions and test its hypotheses, the following statistical methods have been used:

1. Alpha Cronbach coefficient to determine the coefficient of the study tool.
2. Metrics of descriptive statistics to describe the sample of the study and show its characteristics. These methods are the arithmetic average (Mean) and standard deviations to answer the study's questions.
3. Pearson correlation coefficient: To research the relationship between variables that is, to verify the veracity of the questionnaire's internal consistency and the stability of half-division.
4. We also used the Licart trimeter in the study, and the questionnaire includes 3 grades:

Answer	Disagreed	Intermediate agree	Totally agree
Grades	01	02	03
Range	[1.66 ; 1] Low	[2.33 ; 1.67] Medium	[3 ; 2.34] High
Table 02: Three-point likert scale			

To determine the values of the arithmetic average, being in which category this is done by finding:

- RANGE = largest value - lowest value = 3 - 1 = 2.

Then we divide the range by the number of categories $3/2 = 0.66$ and then add to it (0.66) to the minimum scale to become as follows:

- [1 ; 1.66]Not OK (Low)
- [1.67 ; 2.33]OK average (average)
- [2.34 ; 3]Completely OK (High)

		Institutional performance
The electronic management	Binding coefficient	0,774
	Indicative level	0,000
	Sample	25
Table 03: Results of the Correlation Coefficient between Electronic Management and Corporate Performance		

The Results:

Analysis and discussion of the first hypothesis: the level of e-governance in the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Souk Ahras is high.

To determine the level of e-governance, the level of e-governance has been measured through four dimensions :

	N	Moyenne	Ecart Type
Material Components	25	1.1500	,25000
Software	25	1.1667	,28868
Networking	25	1.1367	,28264

Human Resource	25	1.1767	,34331
E-Management	25	1.1575	,23053
Table 04: Results of Sample Answers to Electronic Management			

a). Material dimension level (gear): Through analysis using spss software the average value of this dimension (1.15) less than (1.66) with a standard deviation of (0.25) and its relative importance is estimated at b (38.66%) This means that the level of e-governance's physical components has been low, due to the significant shortage of advanced computers and networking equipment, as well as the lack of electronic storage media for information subsequently utilized.

b). Human dimension (knowledge makers): The arithmetic average for this dimension is 1.17, below 1.66, with a standard deviation of 0.34 and its relative importance 39%. This means that the human resource dimension has been low. The institution is not successful in attracting experienced and skilled e-governance with a lack of interest in developing and training its human resource to develop its capacity and improve its performance.

c). Software dimension level: the overall dimension averaged 1.16 below 1.66 with a standard deviation of 2.88 and its relative importance (38.33%). This means that the level of software has been low, owing to a lack of ownership by the organization of modern programmes in all its interests and units.

d). Network dimension level (telecommunications): the overall average network dimension (1.13) is less than (1.66) with a standard deviation of (0.28) and its relative importance is estimated at (37.33%). This means that the level of this dimension is low, owing to a lack of use of the enterprise's communication tools to cope with crises facing them at work that accelerate work between units within the enterprise.

c). Level of e-governance (all dimensions combined): through statistical analysis using spss shows that the level of e-governance is low, averaging 1.15 and below 1.66, with a standard deviation of 0.23 and its relative importance of 38.33%. We note that the order of e-governance dimensions is downward: human resource (knowledge makers), physical components (hardware).

The following decision rule has been relied upon to test hypotheses:

H0 acceptance: if the calculated indicator level is greater than the approved indicator level (0.05).

Rejection of H0: If the calculated indicator level is lower or equal to the approved indicator level (0.05).

We therefore reject the first premise that the level of e-governance in the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Souk Ahras is high.

Analysis and discussion of the second hypothesis: the level of institutional performance in the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Ahras market is high.

	N	Moyenne	Ecart Type
Financial aspect	25	1.1500	,25000
Internal operations	25	1.1667	,28868
Customers	25	1.1367	,28264
Growth and Learning	25	1.1767	,34331
Institutional performance	25	1.1575	,23053

Table 05: Results of Sample Responses to Institutional Performance

a). Level after internal operations: Through analysis using the spss software, the calculative average of the internal operations dimension is (1.31) less than (1.66) with a standard deviation estimated at (0.35) and its relative importance (43.66%), which means that the level of this dimension is low. This is because the enterprise does not use sophisticated technology to conduct its internal operations while not implementing certain business processes that increase its efficiency and effectiveness.

b). Level of financial dimension: the average calculation of the financial dimension is 1.42, which is less than 1.66 and a standard deviation of 032 and its relative importance (47.33%), which means that the level of this dimension is low. This is due to a lack of rational utilization of financial and material resources, as well as the Directorate's management, which is unable to control financial resources as planned, with poor ability to determine its financial objectives to be achieved.

c). Customer dimension averaged: 1.24, below 1.66, standard deviation of 0.31 and relative importance of 41.33%. This means that the level of customer dimension in the enterprise is low, due to the unwillingness of the organization to

reduce customer complaints as well as the enterprise that does not have the indicators to measure customer satisfaction.

d). Level After Growth and Learning: Calcular Medium (1.34) is below (1.66) with standard deviation (0.38) and its relative importance is (44.66%). This means that after growth and learning is low in the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Souk Ahras, due to the lack of training programmes, training, skills and competencies capable of improving performance, as well as the institution's lack of creative activities for employees.

c). Institutional Performance Level (all dimensions combined): Calculator Average (1.33) and Standard Deviation (0.27) and Relative Importance (44.33%). Note that the downward order of institutional performance dimensions came in the following terms: Financial aspect, Growth and Learning, Internal Processes, Clients.

The following decision rule has been relied upon to test hypotheses:

H0 acceptance: if the calculated indicator level is greater than the approved indicator level (0.05).

Rejection of H0: If the calculated indicator level is lower or equal to the approved indicator level (0.05).

We therefore reject the second premise that the institutional performance of the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the State of Souk Ahras is high.

Analysis and discussion of the third hypothesis: no impact of e-governance on institutional performance in the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Souk Ahras.

In order to test this hypothesis and determine the extent to which e-governance affects the enterprise's performance, a simple and gradual regression analysis test was used. The study found:

Coefficients*					
Indicative Level sig	T test values	Standard transactions	Non-standard transactions		Model
		Bêta	standard error	B	
0,01	3,523		,123	,434	Fixed

0,000	7,412	,655	,104	,774	Independent variable (e-governance)
a. Variable dépendante (Institutional Performance)					
R= ,774			R²= 0,576		
Table 06: Regression Transactions for the Impact of E-Governance on Institutional Performance					

Coefficients*						
Indicative Level sig	T test values	Standard transactions	Non-standard transactions		Model	
		Bêta	standard error	B		
,000	8,503		,092	,785	Fixed	1
,000	6,143	,584	,092	,463	Human resources	
,000	4,214		,128	,539	Fixed	2
,000	5,219	,502	,076	,398	Human resources	
,000	2,680	,258	,105	,281	Material Components	
a. Variable dépendante(Institutional Performance)						
Table 07: Steep Line Transaction Values						

Through the regression equation, the greater the application of e-governance in one unit, the greater the institutional performance (0.774), and we also note that the relationship between e-governance and corporate performance is positive. (expulsion), which means that the increase in the application of e-governance increases the level of institutional performance, and explains how much (57.6%) of the variation in institutional performance, and through table (07) we note that the value of regression factors for independent variables (Human resources, physical components) amounted to (0 .389, 0.281) respectively and demonstrates

the value of the rise in the dependent variable as a result of the rise in one unit of these variables. Dalin's statistical understanding is that the probability value is less than 0.05 and thus the regression line equation is as follows:

$$Y = 0.389 X_1 + 0.281 X_2 + 0.539$$

We therefore reject the zero hypothesis that electronic governance has no impact on institutional performance at the indicative level (0.05), and therefore accept the alternative hypothesis.

The Summary:

Through this study, we tried to learn about the impact of e-governance on the institutional performance of the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the State of Souk Ahras.

- The application of e-governance has a positive impact on institutional performance.
- The level of e-management application in the institution in question is low.
- The performance of the Directorate of Youth and Sports of the state of Souk Ahras is low.
- There is an impact of both human resources and material components on the performance of the institution in question.
- There is a lack of attraction of qualified and trained IT skills.

Based on previous findings, we make the following recommendations:

- The need to provide sophisticated equipment and equipment for the application of electronic management.
- Work to provide effective communication networks both inside and outside the organization.
- Work to attract qualified competencies capable of applying electronic management in the organization.
- The need to qualify and train the human resource so that it can accommodate the fundamentals of e-governance.
- The need to take care of workers and work to reduce administrative problems.

- Provide advanced technology to ensure the conduct of its internal and external business.

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