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Community study entitled: The role of modern technology in enhancing transparency and combating corruption in the public sector: An exploratory study in the ministry of electricity, general company for electricity production, Northern Region

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Abstract
This study aims to shed light on modern technology, the significant advancements, the accelerated modernization of information technology, and the skills and communication techniques prevailing across various organizations and institutions. The study aims to explore their role in enhancing transparency and reducing administrative corruption. This work directs attention to these aspects based on their functions and positions in developing advanced technical skills alongside administrative and functional expertise. Modern technology has become one of the crucial topics influencing business organizations. The Ministry of Electricity was chosen as the field of study, and a questionnaire was distributed to a random sample of 50 employees within the ministry. The study employed a descriptive-analytical methodology and reached several conclusions, the most notable is that successful organizations pay necessary attention to information technology as a source of development and innovation, fostering transparency and reducing administrative corruption in a conducive work environment. This is achieved through the facilitation and services it provides to ensure efficient functional performance. The study recommended that organizations prioritize keeping up with modern advancements in information technology to combat administrative corruption effectively.

Keywords: Northern Region, modern information technology, transparency and combating corruption, ministry of electricity, general company for electricity production

Introduction
In recent years, the world has witnessed an information explosion that has opened vast horizons for improving organizations and modernizing their methods and operational mechanisms. This progress aims to enable organizations to accomplish their tasks and deliver their services more advanced. Among the most significant of these achievements are the information explosion and modern technology, particularly those related to addressing administrative corruption and promoting transparency. As a result of these monumental changes and developments affecting all institutions, numerous factors have created these transformations, with the technological revolution at the forefront. Organizations now exhibit a strong desire to engage with these innovations, opening many doors to maximize and activate the role of modern technology in enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption.

Section One: Study Methodology
First: Research Problem
Highlighting the immense advancements and the accelerated modernization of information technology, alongside the communication skills and techniques that have become prevalent across organizations and institutions, this study aims to emphasize the role of information and communication technology in enhancing transparency and attempting to eliminate or reduce administrative corruption.

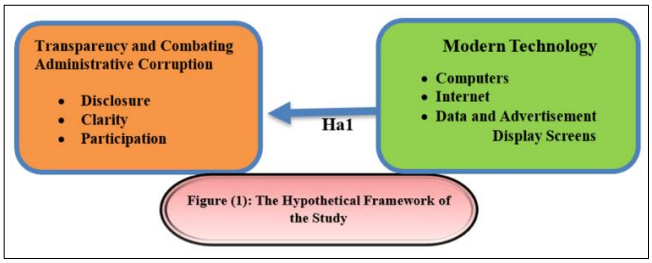
This is achieved by leveraging employees' roles and positions to develop their advanced technical skills parallel to their administrative and functional expertise. Information and modern technology have become crucial topics that significantly impact business organizations by promoting transparency and minimizing administrative corruption. Thus, the research problem can be summarized in the following questions:

- Does modern technology help enhance transparency?
- Do advanced tools and techniques contribute to combating administrative corruption?
- Is there a relationship between modern technology, enhancing transparency, and combating corruption in the public sector?
- What is the role of modern technology in enhancing transparency and combating corruption?

Second: Importance of the Research

The significance of this study lies in its direct simulation of the practical application and utilization of information technology through modern technologies in organizations and institutions. It seeks to explore how advanced tools and techniques enhance employee performance and the strong correlation between information technology and promoting transparency to combat corruption in the public sector.

Third: Hypothetical Framework of the Study



Source: Prepared by the Researchers

Fourth: Study Hypotheses

- **First Main Hypothesis:** A statistically significant correlation exists between each dimension of modern technology and the enhanced transparency and combating administrative corruption in the public sector within the studied organization.
- **Second Main Hypothesis:** Modern technology (computers, internet, data and advertisement display screens) has a statistically significant impact on enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption in the public sector within the studied organization.

Section One: Modern Technology

First: The Concept and Historical Development of Modern Technology

Modern technology can be described as a collection of innovative tools and devices developed to accelerate and simplify processes across various fields, including the government sector. These tools have undergone several stages of development since the Industrial Revolution in the 18th century, where the primary focus was increasing productivity and enhancing efficiency. Over time, particularly toward the end of the 20th century, technology began to play a pivotal role in improving the performance of governments and the public sector. The world experienced a rapid revolution in the final decades of the 20th century with the advent of computing and the internet. These advancements enabled governments to manage data more efficiently, providing faster and more accurate services.

Due to information and communication technology progress, government institutions can now store and analyze vast amounts of information in record time, directly improving administrative performance and enhancing evidence-based decision-making. Modern technology stands at the forefront of the essential elements shaping how governments operate in the 21st century. Innovations such as cloud computing and artificial intelligence have enabled governmental bodies to make administrative processes more efficient and streamlined. These tools have also introduced greater transparency within government institutions; for instance, cloud services have made accessing government information more manageable for citizens, empowering them to scrutinize governmental activities better and hold officials accountable (Jenkins, 2022, p.15) [19].

Second: Characteristics of Modern Technology

Modern technology possesses several features that make it essential for improving government performance and enhancing transparency. Among the most important characteristics is the ability to process large amounts of data. This enables government organizations to collect and analyze massive datasets within a very short time frame, significantly facilitating the identification of unusual patterns that may reveal corruption or mismanagement. These tools also support governments in making more informed decisions based on comprehensive analyses of the available data. Another critical characteristic is automation, which significantly enhances operational efficiency while reducing human involvement in routine activities. Automation helps governments execute processes that require continuous human participation, such as reviewing records or performing specific routine tasks, with much greater speed and accuracy. Automation minimizes the chances of manipulation and corruption, as processes are carried out based on a standardized foundation and intelligent software.

Additionally, open access to information allows governments to transparently publish their data on digital platforms. Such openness strengthens the ability of ordinary citizens to monitor government performance and report any irregularities. Since this feature allows the public easy access to information, it ensures greater accountability and transparency in public life. Citizens and civil society can easily observe government activities and take action when necessary (Rodriguez, 2021, p.34) [20].

Third: Objectives of Modern Technology

Modern technology has been designed to achieve several strategic objectives, contributing to improved government performance, enhanced transparency, and increased accountability through the following:

- **Increasing Efficiency:** Modern technology aims to enhance efficiency by simplifying and accelerating processes within government operations. Through technology, routine and administrative tasks can be completed much faster, reducing time and resource consumption. For instance, automation systems can process hundreds of thousands of government records

or licenses in a significantly shorter time than traditional manual methods.

- **Real-Time Information Sharing:** Technology facilitates governments' publishing of information in real-time, enabling citizens to stay informed about government decisions and actions as they occur. This level of transparency fosters trust between the government and the public, empowering citizens to effectively engage in accountability and oversight.
- **Combating Corruption:** By utilizing technologies such as artificial intelligence (AI) and big data analytics, governments can identify abnormal patterns indicative of corruption or mismanagement. For example, AI systems can analyze government expenditures to detect unjustified irregularities and intervene promptly to correct discrepancies. Thanks to technology, corruption can be detected early before it causes significant harm (Al-Saadi, 2019, p.22) [11].

Fourth: Advantages and Benefits of Modern Technology

Modern technology offers a range of objectives and benefits, particularly in the government sector. By leveraging advanced tools such as artificial intelligence and graphical technologies, governments can perform specific tasks more efficiently and accurately, reducing the time and effort required for productivity. This efficiency leads to enhanced accountability through improved access to governmental information. When data becomes publicly available, it can cover various aspects of governmental agencies and reporting frameworks, allowing civil society to monitor government performance and contribute to its improvement. Another key benefit is fostering innovation. Advanced tools and new data analytics enable governments to develop reliable, data-driven insights based on trustworthy information. This data-driven approach contributes to improving the quality of government operations and enhancing their effectiveness. In turn, this helps build trust between governments and citizens. When governments operate transparently and openly share their information and policies, they are held accountable for their decisions and are committed to integrity. Transparency fosters trust and strengthens loyalty in interactions between governmental agencies and their stakeholders.

Fifth: Challenges of Modern Technology

Despite modern technology's immense benefits, its full implementation poses significant challenges for some governments. Among these obstacles is the lack of technological infrastructure, particularly in developing countries. Modern technology requires the establishment of effective communication and internet infrastructure. If this infrastructure is either absent or severely inadequate, it becomes challenging to implement modern technological tools effectively. The second challenge is the lack of adequate training and skills necessary to handle modern technology. Many government employees may lack the training to effectively use such complex technological systems. Consequently, adaptation is often very slow, or the technology is inefficient. Governments must invest substantially in training employees and enhancing their capabilities to handle modern technology.

Resistance to change is also one of the primary obstacles. This resistance may also stem from certain governmental institutions where individuals or departments oppose change out of fear that automation or introducing new technological systems could result in job losses or diminish their influence. If this resistance is not addressed, it may lead to delays or failures in implementing technological projects.

Sixth: Dimensions of Modern Technology

Modern technology comprises a set of dimensions that influence its application in governmental institutions to enhance transparency and combat corruption. These dimensions include:

1. **Technical Dimension:** This dimension relies on advanced technological tools such as artificial intelligence, cloud computing, and big data analytics to detect corruption efficiently. These tools facilitate faster and more efficient data collection and analysis for governments and allow the identification of anomalies or irregular patterns in governmental activities.
2. **Social Dimension:** Technology transforms the way citizens interact with the government. Electronic platforms allow citizens to easily access information and participate in political processes. This increased involvement leads to greater civil society participation in monitoring government activities, contributing to enhanced transparency and accountability.
3. **Legal Dimension:** For transparency to be adequate, the legal framework must support citizens' right to access public information. Laws enacted by governments to mandate information disclosure ensure the sustainability of transparency and accountability efforts. Without this legal dimension, transparency initiatives may falter due to a lack of enforceable commitments.
4. **Economic Dimension:** Technology enhances economic efficiency by reducing financial waste and improving the use of public resources. Greater transparency fosters increased trust in the government, leading to higher foreign and domestic investments. Additionally, transparency ensures better allocation of public resources. When spending on public funds is transparent, citizens and investors are assured that their money is being managed effectively and fairly.

For instance, transparency enables governments to provide investors access to public budget data, helping them understand how resources are managed and improving opportunities for foreign direct investment. This economic dimension is closely linked to attracting investment and improving efficiency in public fund usage. Transparency ensures that every stage of government spending is controlled, reducing the chances of corruption and mismanagement. Making financial data accessible to the public and civil society facilitates effective fund allocation and usage tracking, promoting sustainable development and reducing financial leakage (Yousef, 2022, p.78) [17]. We will address the following contemporary dimensions.

5. Computers

The 20th century witnessed the emergence of the computer, the most widely used tool. Computers are utilized in communication, management, research, drawing, design, and entertainment. The 21st century is often referred to as the "digital age." A computer is an electronic device that accepts inputs (data), processes these data through operations known as programs, and produces outputs as

information. The components of this process can be described as follows:

- **Data:** Raw facts that, on their own, may not hold significant value for users.
- **Programs:** A set of instructions that direct the computer on what tasks to perform.
- **Information:** The outcome obtained after data processing (Mugivane, 2014, p.2) [18].

A computer comprises various parts, with four fundamental types of components:

1. **Input Devices:** These parts of the computer, such as a keyboard or mouse, allow data or information to be entered into the system.
2. **Storage Devices:** These components store information. The primary storage device is the computer's memory, known as RAM (Random Access Memory), which temporarily holds all read, entered, or processed data. Since RAM operates as temporary memory and deletes everything upon shutting down, a secondary storage device must be used to store information permanently. Typically, the secondary storage device is a disk.
3. **Processing Unit:** This is the component responsible for controlling and processing the flow of information. It is the only part of the computer that handles data flow management.
4. **Output Devices:** These provide the information the computer generates, such as a monitor, printer, or speaker (Mugivane, 2014, p.3) [18].

2. Internet

The Internet is a virtual network composed of multiple systems for transferring information, databases, data sets, and various advertising services, all facilitated by interconnected computers worldwide. This network provides access to information in just a few seconds. In simpler terms, the internet is a collection of computers connected in a network capable of linking with other networks. This connection is enabled through transmission protocols that allow widespread internet use. The internet can be defined as a communication network and a social platform where individuals introduce themselves, meet others, and interact. It has become one of the most widely used applications globally.

Characteristics of the Internet

The internet possesses several features that make it a unique communication tool, combining multiple means of interaction simultaneously. Key characteristics include:

- **Openness:** The internet is an open network not owned by any single entity, preventing the concentration of data control in one hand and avoiding domination by any specific authority.
- **Global Reach:** The internet can reach the farthest points worldwide, covering all geographical regions and facilitating the globalization of information.
- **Ease of Use:** Users can access various websites at any time.
- **Social Connectivity:** It broadens individuals' social relationships worldwide, irrespective of their economic, social, political, or ethnic backgrounds.

Additional Features

- **DE territoriality**: The internet transcends geographical barriers, allowing the free exchange of ideas, knowledge, and experiences without physical boundaries.
- **Timelessness**: Information becomes instantly accessible to users upon publication, ensuring equal access for all individuals.
- **Interactivity**: The internet enables the sender and receiver to interact through forums and other interactive platforms.
- **Affordability**: While not entirely free, the internet is relatively low-cost and could become free in the future, as it is considered an essential service.
- **Constant Connectivity**: With advancements in communication technology, internet access is no longer limited to home computers but is now available 24/7 through mobile phones and other devices.
- **Application Diversity**: The internet offers various applications, including educational, financial, commercial, and news platforms.

3. Data and Advertisement Display Screens

Smart television screens represent one of the modern technologies that enable users to watch television and browse the internet simultaneously. These screens emerged in the 21st century and operate using contemporary systems akin to mobile phone technology, allowing users to connect to the internet and utilize most of its features through programs designed for these screens (Al-Rujaibi & Hamoud, 2021, p.33) [6]. Data and advertisement display screens serve as tools to help audiences understand the nature of the services and products offered by an organization. They act as a medium through which the audience can form an impression of the organization, its brand, and its objectives. The goals of these screens include creating an impact and influencing individual behavior through the following (Hamed, 2024, pp. 657-658) [3].

Objectives

- Providing sufficient data about services and products
- Influencing the audience's preferences by showcasing the advantages and benefits of purchasing the service or product.

Key Media Used in Display Screens

1. Data Input (Data Source)
2. Mediation Tools such as cameras, sensors, and touch interfaces.
3. Types of Interactions
   Through the media utilized, various types of interactions are created. The degree and type of interaction are determined by several objective and subjective factors, including:

Subjective Factors: Primarily, the audience's knowledge level and ability to process visual information. These screens are instrumental in delivering a comprehensive visual experience, impacting the audience's perceptions and guiding their engagement with the organization's offerings (Hamed, 2024, pp. 657-658) [3].

Section Two: Transparency and Combating Corruption in the Public Sector

First: The Concept and Historical Development of Transparency

Transparency refers to the government's ability to regularly and systematically release accurate and comprehensible information related to operational and procedural matters. From this perspective, transparency is not merely a mechanism for disclosing information but a form of governance that enables citizens to understand and monitor governmental decisions. Good governance is a synonym for transparency, as it enhances integrity and accountability in the functioning of governmental institutions. The concept began to gain significant traction in the latter decades of the 20th century, driven by increasing international and domestic pressures on governments to adopt more transparent governance practices. Consequently, international organizations such as the United Nations and the World Bank encouraged governments to make their policies transparent, promoting democracy, deterring corruption, and achieving sustainable development. Over time, transparency expanded to encompass all government operations, not just financial matters. Initially, the concept focused on disclosing financial expenditures how public budgets were allocated and funds used by the government. However, with technological advancements and the growing reliance on the internet, transparency has come to encompass government policies and procedures more broadly. Today, technology aids governments in disseminating information across all levels of their activities, including administrative decisions and public policies. This evolution has transformed transparency into a comprehensive concept, reshaping how governments operate and interact with the public (Abdullah, 2018, p.12) [12].

Second: Characteristics of Transparency

Strategic transparency is distinguished by several characteristics that make it a practical approach to enhancing integrity and accountability within governmental institutions.

1. **Disclosure to the Public:** Transparency emphasizes disclosure, which involves making public information accessible to citizens comprehensibly and straightforwardly. This ranges from financial disclosures to governmental policies and procedures. Such openness allows citizens to evaluate government performance against standards of ethics and legality, forming judgments about the government's compliance with these standards.
2. **Accountability:** Transparency is built upon mechanisms that enable citizens and civil society to hold governments and officials accountable for their actions and decisions. When information is accessible and transparent, it becomes easier for citizens to monitor governmental activities and hold officials responsible for inappropriate decisions or policies involving corruption. Accountability, in turn, strengthens integrity and encourages officials to act with utmost credibility.
3. **Public Participation:** Transparency facilitates public participation in political processes by allowing citizens to engage in decision-making through access to information about governmental policies. Decision-making becomes more inclusive and democratic, fostering trust in the government among its people. Public participation involves access to information and provides opportunities to influence decision-making processes and offer suggestions or recommendations to improve government performance (Zidan, 2021, p.49) [9].

Third: Objectives of Transparency

The primary objectives of strategic transparency revolve around promoting good governance, enhancing integrity, and ensuring accountability in governmental institutions.

1. **Reducing Corruption:** Transparency aims to limit corruption by making government activities accessible to the public. When information about governmental actions is openly available, it becomes challenging for officials to conceal unlawful activities or misappropriate public resources. Transparency empowers citizens to monitor governmental events and report irregularities, thereby reducing opportunities for corruption.
2. **Increasing trust between Government and Citizens:** Transparency fosters public trust in the government by demonstrating that its actions are conducted openly and within the framework of the law. When citizens can observe government activities and view decisions and policies transparently, they are more likely to trust that the government is acting in their interest without hiding illegal behavior or corruption.
3. **Improving Decision-Making Processes:** Transparency ensures decision-makers base their actions on accurate and up-to-date data, enabling well-informed decisions. When government decisions are built on reliable and publicly accessible information, it enhances the effectiveness of public policies and minimizes the likelihood of arbitrary or self-serving decisions.
4. **Promoting Justice and Equality:** Transparency contributes to justice and equality by providing all citizens with equal access to government information. Publicly disclosed information offers everyone equal opportunities to participate in the political process and fully access governmental performance. It strengthens the political system's legitimacy and reinforces the principles of justice and equality in access to opportunities (Hassan, 2019, p.30) [4].

Fourth: Advantages and Benefits of Transparency

Strategic transparency offers numerous advantages and benefits, including improved public sector performance and increased trust between governments and citizens.

1. **Enhancing Government Performance:** Transparency motivates governmental institutions to improve their performance and adhere to the highest levels of integrity. When public institutions know that the general public may scrutinize their activities, it is a strong incentive to uphold ethical and legal standards. Public oversight brought about by transparency ensures a higher level of commitment to these standards.
2. **Building Trust and Credibility:** Transparent governments foster trust and credibility among their citizens. When citizens perceive that their government operates with integrity and transparency, they develop confidence in its actions. This trust encourages citizens

to comply with governmental policies and actively participate in political activities.

3. **Attracting Investment:** Transparency plays a crucial role in attracting investments. In countries with transparent political and administrative environments, investors feel reassured that their funds will be managed appropriately and by the rule of law. Transparent government spending boosts investor confidence, leading to economic growth and the creation of new job opportunities.
4. **Reducing Waste in Public Spending:** Transparency in government expenditure helps minimize financial waste. When public budgets and governmental spending are made accessible, it becomes significantly more challenging to embezzle funds or misuse them for personal gain. Transparency enables citizens and civil society to verify the proper utilization of public funds, thereby reducing corruption and ensuring that cases of resource misuse are less frequent (Al-Hassan, 2020, p.66) [5].

Fifth: Challenges to Transparency

Despite the significant benefits of strategic transparency, numerous challenges hinder its successful implementation in most governments. The first challenge is weak political will. Many countries may lack the desire to disclose information, fearing exposure of illegal practices or internal corruption. This lack of political will represents the most significant barrier to implementing transparency in several nations. The second barrier to transparency is the lack of technological infrastructure. Transparency in the modern world heavily relies on technology to disseminate information to the public. In some developing countries, there may not be sufficient internet infrastructure or technological systems to support the immediate release of data. This poses a major obstacle to effectively implementing transparency. The third challenge is the lack of public awareness. In some societies, there is minimal interest in transparency or a limited understanding of what it means to be an active citizen monitoring government activities. This lack of societal pressure reduces the demand for transparency, making governments less likely to adopt open and accountable practices. Finally, one of the major barriers to achieving transparency is inefficiency or the lack of training and qualification. Managing public information and disseminating data effectively requires high technical skills in operating technological systems. Without adequate employee training, no government can fully adopt or utilize technology efficiently. Insufficient training and qualification may lead to situations where the technology invested in is either poorly applied or ineffective in ensuring transparency. Governments can address. This challenge by providing comprehensive training for employees to use technological tools effectively and implement transparency standards in practice.

Additionally, there may be cultural resistance within governmental institutions themselves. Some entities may feel that transparency threatens their interests or diminishes organisational authority. This type of resistance can disrupt the process of promoting transparency, either by withholding information or slowing down technology adoption. Overcoming such challenges requires a shift in institutional culture that supports the values of integrity and accountability and fosters collaboration between government officials and citizens (Al-Khatib, 2021, p.85) [7].

Sixth: Dimensions of Transparency

Transparency is not a single-dimensional concept; the convergence of various components forms an appropriate framework ensuring accountability and reducing corruption in governmental systems. The first dimension is the legal aspect. Transparency primarily relies on legislation and laws supporting citizens' rights to access public information. Governmental institutions may not feel compelled to disclose their data and activities in countries lacking specific and strict legislation mandating transparency. Laws that enforce disclosure and impose penalties for non-disclosure play a crucial role in driving institutions to integrate transparency into their daily operations. The second dimension is the technological aspect. In the modern era, transparency heavily depends on information technology. The Internet and open data platforms enable governments to publish data in real time, enhancing the ability of citizens and civil society to monitor governmental activities. Information technology also facilitates the dissemination of information and the analysis of big data to detect violations or unlawful practices, thus contributing to effective monitoring and early detection of corruption. The third dimension is the social aspect. Transparency requires a society to be aware of and understand the requirements of transparency and accountability. In countries with high levels of social awareness, governments are often compelled to disclose information and commit to transparency due to popular pressure. Civil society organizations and the media play a vital role in this context, as they typically monitor governmental activities and report observed irregularities. The fourth dimension is the economic aspect. Transparency improves the investment climate and attracts both foreign and local investments. When information related to public budgets, contracts, and government tenders is made publicly accessible, investors are confident that their funds are managed transparently and honestly. Transparency ensures the effective use of resources by reducing waste and directing funds toward high-priority development projects, achieving sustainable economic growth. We will now explore the following dimensions.

1. Disclosure

Information disclosure is the primary communication method and is considered an essential condition for any collaborative human effort. The disclosure of top management's policies and the openness of central activities to the local community provide several benefits for management, including:

- Access to information relevant to its activities at no cost.
- Influencing the future of top management.
- Highlighting the need for hypothetical laws.
- Preventing potential problems during decision implementation.

It can be said that making information accessible is the main component for achieving institutional goals in general. Disclosure is also a strong indicator of the quality of an institution or company in addressing corruption. Transparency International stated that disclosing data related to anti-corruption efforts is a powerful indicator of a

company's quality and its efforts to combat corruption. The disclosure of anti-corruption practices is linked to the company's performance. Moreover, societal responsibility prevents corruption in institutions through two primary methods: continuous oversight and enforcement of accountability, emphasizing integrity and self-monitoring. As noted by (Krim et al., 2016), the disclosure of anti-corruption efforts significantly impacts the institution's profitability and financial performance in both the short and long term (Abu Al-Neil, 2024, p.162) [2].

2. Clarity

The principle of transparency is based on sharing information and acting on it clearly. It requires management to maintain clarity in the work environment by explicitly defining responsibilities and authorities for each employee and ensuring that strategic plans and objectives are well-articulated. Employees should interact transparently with each other and their supervisors at work (Al-Fawzan & Al-Otaibi, 2017, p.24) [14]. Transparency creates a conducive environment essential for institutional success. The clarity principle fosters a suitable atmosphere for understanding among employees, allowing them to express their thoughts, discuss issues, and propose solutions comfortably and without fear. This openness encourages the exchange of ideas that benefit the organization. One significant advantage of transparency is fostering an environment where information and decisions related to the institution's policies and operations can be developed. By adhering to these principles, organizations avoid suspicions and any damage to their reputation, which, in turn, enhances their societal standing, gains their respect, minimizes doubts, boosts competitiveness, and increases opportunities for success (Al-Sebai, 2017, pp.185-186) [10].

3. Participation

Community participation is one of the most effective methods for combating administrative corruption and enhancing transparency in governmental institutions. Participation is not merely about involving citizens in decision-making; it also increases oversight of government institutions by members of society and civil organizations.

This involvement raises societal awareness of corruption issues and ways to combat them while allowing citizens to engage in decision-making processes and evaluate public policies. Such participation strengthens accountability for officials and reduces opportunities for corruption. Transparency increases when the media and civil society can freely perform their oversight roles, highlighting unlawful or questionable practices in both public and private sectors. Encouraging citizens to report corruption through secure and effective channels enhances the ability of oversight bodies to investigate such cases. Additionally, engaging youth and women in community participation broadens perspectives and ensures wider representation of various societal groups. Information and communication technology also play a crucial role in enhancing transparency and community participation. Electronic applications and digital platforms that provide citizens access to government information and facilitate reporting violations contribute to reducing corruption and fostering transparency. Providing accurate and transparent information about governmental decisions and public procurement processes strengthens citizens' trust in the administrative system. Effective participation requires governments to establish an appropriate legislative environment that facilitates community involvement and protects participants from negative consequences. This encourages citizens to interact positively with issues of transparency and anti-corruption. In this way, community participation becomes a monitoring tool and a fundamental element in creating an institutional culture that rejects corruption and supports ethical values in governmental work.

Section Three: The Field Aspect of the Research

This section focuses on describing the research sample and variables and testing the research tool as a starting point for collecting data to analyze the relationships of correlation and influence according to the hypotheses established in the research methodology.

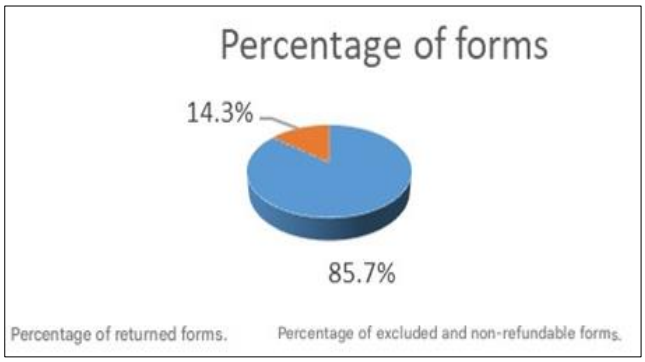
First: Research Population and Sample

The study field is represented by the public sector, specifically the Ministry of Electricity in Iraq, due to its importance and exposure to global trends in adopting modern technology, as well as criticism regarding corruption in various areas.

The research population included several administrators from the following entities:

- The General Company for Electricity Production - Northern Region.
- The General Company for Electricity Production - Central Region.
- The General Company for Electricity Transmission - Central Region.

Additionally, the population included department managers and division heads. Seventy questionnaires were distributed manually, of which 60 valid questionnaires were retrieved, resulting in a response rate of 85.7%. Figure (2) illustrates the percentage of returned questionnaires relative to the total distribution.



Source: Prepared by the researchers using the Excel system.

Fig 2: Percentage of Retrieved Questionnaires

Second: Measurement of Variables

The research included two types of variables, independent and dependent, measured using questionnaires prepared by the researchers. The questionnaire was structured into two main sections: The first section focused on demographic information about the respondents. It included five demographic variables:

- Age
- Gender
- Educational qualification
- Years of service
- Job position

The second section was designed to measure the research variables. The independent variable, modern technology, consisted of three dimensions:

- Computers
- Internet
- Data display screens

The questionnaire represented this variable in 15 statements, with 5 statements allocated for each of the three dimensions. The dependent variable, transparency and combating corruption, also consisted of three dimensions:

- Disclosure
- Clarity
- Participation

The questionnaire represented this variable by 15 statements, with five statements allocated for each of the three dimensions. Table 1 presents the structure of the questionnaire.

Table 1: Structure of the Questionnaire

Variables	Dimensions	Code	Count	Sequence
Axis One: Demographic Information	Age	A	5	
	Gender	G	2	
	Educational Qualification	Q	6	
	Years of Service	S	5	
	Job Position	F	4	
Axis Two: Independent Variable (Modern Technology)	a. Computers	XX1	5	X1-X5
	b. Internet	XX2	5	X6-X10
	c. Data Display Screens	XX3	5	X11-X15
	Total	X	15	X1-X15
Axis Three: Dependent Variable (Transparency and Combating Corruption)	a. Disclosure	YY1	5	Y1-Y5
	b. Clarity	YY2	5	Y6-Y10
	c. Participation	YY3	5	Y11-Y15
	Total	Y	15	Y1-Y15

Source: Table prepared by the researchers using the Excel system.

The five-point Likert scale was adopted to quantify the questionnaire data (Strongly Agree = 5, Agree = 4, Neutral = 3, Disagree = 2, Strongly Disagree = 1). The intensity of agreement for the averages of individual responses was determined using five categories based on a class width of 0.8, calculated as follows: (Highest Value - Lowest Value) / Number of Categories. The agreement levels were categorized as very weak (1 to less than 1.8), weak (1.8 to less than 2.6), acceptable (2.6 to less than 3.4), high (3.4 to less than 4.2), and very high (4.2 to 5). Statistical analysis of the demographic information of the sample revealed that most respondents were within the age group 42-50 years, totaling 28 individuals out of the total sample (n = 60) with a percentage of 46.7%. Most respondents were male (80%), while females constituted only 20%. Regarding educational qualifications, most respondents held a bachelor's degree (70%), followed by those with a master's degree (26.7%). These percentages reflect the academic knowledge level of the sample, enhancing the reliability and validity of their responses to the questionnaire. Most respondents had 11-20 years of service, representing 46.7%. This indicates the experience level of the sample, positively influencing the appropriateness of their responses. The sample was limited to specific job positions, with 83.3% being division heads and 16.7% department managers, while no general managers or their assistants were included. Table 2 describes the sample based on demographic information.

Table 2: Distribution of Sample Individuals According to Demographic Information

Information	Categories	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Age	21-30	7	11.7
	31-40	25	41.7
	41-50	28	46.7
	51 and above	0	0.0
Gender	Male	48	80.0
	Female	12	20.0
Educational Qualification	Primary	0	0.0
	Diploma	2	3.3
	Bachelor's Degree	42	70.0
	Postgraduate Diploma	0	0.0
	Master's Degree	16	26.7
	Doctorate	0	0.0
Years of Service	Less than 5 years	8	13.3
	5-10	9	15.0
	11-20	28	46.7
	21-30	15	25.0
	31 and above	0	0.0
Job Position	General Manager	0	0.0
	Deputy Manager	0	0.0
	Department Manager	10	16.7
	Division Head	50	83.3

Source: Prepared by the researchers using the SPSS statistical software.

Table 3: Validity and Reliability of the Questionnaire

Variables and Dimensions	Code	Validity Coefficient	Cronbach's Alpha
a. Computers	XX1	0.866	0.750
b. Internet	XX2	0.840	0.705
c. Data Display Screens	XX3	0.867	0.752
Modern Technology	X	0.936	0.876
a. Disclosure	YY1	0.896	0.803
b. Clarity	YY2	0.969	0.938
c. Participation	YY3	0.940	0.883
Transparency and Combating Corruption	Y	0.970	0.940

Source: Prepared by the researchers using SPSS statistical software.

Third: Testing the Questionnaire

The questionnaire was tested for validity and reliability as follows:

- **Questionnaire Validity:** The validity of the questionnaire was tested to ensure that the statements accurately represent what is intended to be measured. The researchers relied on the validity coefficient, the square root of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. As shown in Table 3, the validity coefficient values ranged between 0.840 and 0.970, indicating that the questionnaire is valid in representing its statements for the measured variables and dimensions.
- **Questionnaire Reliability:** The researchers used Cronbach's Alpha coefficient to assess the reliability of the questionnaire. Reliability is deemed acceptable if the calculated value exceeds the hypothetical threshold of 60%. Table 3 shows that the calculated Cronbach's Alpha values ranged between 0.705 and 0.940, confirming the reliability of the questionnaire. This

implies that consistent results would be obtained if the questionnaire were redistributed to the same individuals under similar conditions. These findings support the consistency and reliability of the questionnaire for subsequent statistical analysis.

Fourth: Description of the Sample's Responses to the Questionnaire Statements

Table 4 describes the sample's responses to the statements related to the independent variable (Modern Technology). It demonstrates the level of agreement for each statement using various statistical methods, including the mean, standard deviation, relative importance, and intensity of the response.

Table 4: Description of the sample's responses to the statements on modern technology

No.	Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation	Relative Importance (%)	Agreement Intensity
X1	Do you use a computer in your work?	4.833	0.376	96.67%	Very High
X2	To what extent do you control the computer in your work?	4.367	0.663	87.33%	Very High
X3	Do you think the absence of computers affects work performance?	4.750	0.628	95.00%	Very High
X4	Does management provide computer training for employees?	4.133	0.947	82.67%	High
X5	Do you think using computers has improved your job performance?	4.567	0.647	91.33%	Very High
X6	Do you use the internet in your work?	4.500	0.854	90.00%	Very High
X7	Do you think internet usage has become necessary for the organization's goals?	4.617	0.585	92.33%	Very High
X8	Does the organization's technological resources facilitate coordination?	4.617	0.524	92.33%	Very High
X9	Do you think technological tools improve the work environment?	4.300	0.788	86.00%	High
X10	Do you face challenges in obtaining data through the internet?	3.817	1.049	76.33%	High
X11	Do you use data display screens?	3.750	1.068	75.00%	High
X12	Does the organization emphasize using technological tools for better information display?	4.200	0.732	84.00%	Very High
X13	Does using display screens impact job performance?	3.967	1.025	79.33%	High
X14	Do you encounter challenges in using modern technological tools?	3.717	0.993	74.33%	High
X15	Does the organization provide the necessary technological requirements?	3.917	0.996	78.33%	High

Source: Prepared by the researchers using SPSS statistical software.

Table 4 shows that there is a high level of agreement as perceived by the sample individuals, given that the calculated values for these statements exceed the hypothetical mean of (3). Additionally, the relative importance values for all statements under the independent variable "Modern Technology" are high. The highest level of agreement was observed for statement (X1), "Do you use a computer in your work?" with a mean of (4.833). In contrast, the lowest level of agreement was observed for statement (X14), "Do you encounter challenges in using modern technological tools?" with a mean of (3.717). The low standard deviation values indicate minimal dispersion in the responses of the sample individuals, which enhances the reliability and dependability of the mean results. This reflects the strong agreement intensity across the statements of this variable. Table (5) describes the sample's responses to the statements under the dependent variable "Transparency and Combating Corruption." It shows the level of agreement for each statement using statistical methods, including the mean, standard deviation, relative importance, and agreement intensity

Table 5: Description of sample responses to the statements on transparency and combating corruption

No.	Statement	Mean	Standard Deviation	Relative Importance (%)	Agreement Intensity
Y1	The organization allows citizens to access documents and public information.	3.167	1.291	63.33%	Acceptable
Y2	The organization allows citizens and media organizations to attend its public meetings.	2.967	1.402	59.33%	Acceptable
Y3	The organization discloses its policies and operations transparently, ensuring accountability for its activities.	3.883	1.075	77.67%	High
Y4	The organization publishes accurate and clear information about its resources and financial statements.	3.600	1.167	72.00%	High
Y5	The organization assigns roles and responsibilities clearly and effectively.	4.017	0.983	80.33%	High
Y6	The organization supports employees in addressing administrative corruption issues efficiently.	4.083	0.996	81.67%	High
Y7	The organization ensures connectivity and communication to achieve operational efficiency.	4.200	0.879	84.00%	Very High
Y8	The organization provides reports to senior management with clarity and accuracy.	4.217	0.825	84.33%	Very High
Y9	The organization supports employees in presenting explanations for their professional decisions.	4.200	0.917	84.00%	Very High
Y10	The organization provides necessary protection to whistleblowers against corruption.	4.200	0.935	84.00%	Very High
Y11	The organization encourages participation in decision-making among citizens and civil society groups.	3.767	1.095	75.33%	High
Y12	The organization ensures the availability of instructional tools to educate citizens about their rights.	4.167	0.960	83.33%	High
Y13	The organization implements transparency criteria clearly in all interactions with citizens.	4.000	1.058	80.00%	High
Y14	The organization ensures accessibility of information for all stakeholders.	3.750	1.114	75.00%	High
Y15	The organization shares information transparently with all concerned parties.	3.767	1.047	75.33%	High

Source: The researchers prepared the table using the SPSS statistical program.

From Table 5, it can be observed that there is a high level of agreement as perceived by the sample individuals, given that the calculated values for most statements (except statement "Y2") exceed the hypothetical mean of (3). Additionally, the relative importance values for all statements under the variable "Transparency and Combating Corruption" are high. The highest level of agreement was observed for statement (Y8), "The organization provides performance reports to senior management with clarity and accuracy", with a mean of (4.217). In contrast, the lowest level of agreement was observed for statement (Y2), "The organization allows citizens, media, and civil society organizations to access its locations to monitor performance", with a mean of (2.967). The low standard

deviation values indicate minimal dispersion in the responses of the sample individuals, which supports the reliability and dependability of the mean results, reflecting the strong agreement intensity across the statements of this variable.

Fifth: Descriptive analysis of variables

Table 6 presents the descriptive analysis of the research variables and dimensions using various statistical methods, including the mean, standard deviation, and the highest and lowest values

Table 6: Description of Research Variables and Dimensions

Variables and Dimensions	Code	Mean	Standard Deviation	Lowest Value	Highest Value	Relative Importance (%)	Agreement Intensity	Skewness
a. Computers	XX1	4.530	0.478	3.00	5.00	90.60%	Very High	-0.445
b. Internet	XX2	4.370	0.526	3.40	5.00	87.40%	Very High	-0.185
c. Data Display Screens	XX3	3.910	0.687	2.40	5.00	78.20%	High	-0.355
Modern Technology	X	4.270	0.495	2.70	5.00	85.40%	Very High	-0.332
a. Disclosure	YY1	3.527	0.948	2.00	5.00	70.53%	High	0.015
b. Clarity	YY2	4.180	0.702	2.80	5.00	83.60%	High	-0.855
c. Participation	YY3	3.890	0.872	1.20	5.00	77.80%	High	-0.578
Transparency and Combating Corruption	Y	3.866	0.782	2.20	5.00	77.31%	High	-0.350

Source: Prepared by the researchers using SPSS statistical software.

From Table 6, it is evident that the level of availability of modern technology is high as perceived by the sample individuals across its three dimensions (a. Computers, b. Internet, c. Data Display Screens), as the calculated mean values exceeded the hypothetical mean of (3). The overall mean for the modern technology variable was (4.270), with the "Computers" dimension recording the highest agreement (mean 4.530), followed by the "Internet" dimension (mean 4.370), and finally the "Data Display Screens" dimension (mean 3.910). The low standard deviation values indicate minimal dispersion and high consistency in the responses, supporting the reliability of the mean results. Regarding the variable "Transparency and Combating Corruption", a high level of agreement was also observed across its three dimensions (a. Disclosure, b. Clarity, c. Participation) within the researched Saladin Electricity Distribution Branch, with a calculated overall mean of (3.866), exceeding the hypothetical mean of (3). Among the dimensions, "Clarity" recorded the highest agreement (mean 4.180), followed by "Participation" (mean 3.890), and lastly "Disclosure" (mean 3.527). Like modern technology, the low standard deviation values for this variable indicate consistency and minimal dispersion in the responses, further supporting the reliability of the calculated mean results

Sixth: Testing the Normal Distribution of Data

The researchers relied on the Skewness coefficient to test the level of normal distribution for the data of variables and dimensions in the current study. The normality condition for the data is judged to be met if the calculated Skewness coefficient falls within the range of (+1 to -1). Referring to Table 6, the Skewness values were within this range, confirming that the data is close to a normal distribution. This allows the researchers to use parametric statistical methods to test the research hypotheses.

Seventh: Testing the Relationship Hypotheses

The hypothesis section includes one main hypothesis as follows:

(H1). There is a statistically significant correlation between each dimension of modern technology, enhancing transparency, and combating administrative corruption in the public sector of the research organization.

To test this hypothesis, the researchers calculated the Pearson correlation coefficient to determine the significance, strength, and direction of the relationship between the three dimensions of the variable "Modern Technology" and "Enhancing Transparency and Combating Administrative Corruption" in the public sector of the researched organization. Table 7 presents the relationship test results using the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Table 7: The Relationship between modern technology dimensions and transparency and combating corruption

Variables	Transparency and Combating Corruption
a. Computers	Pearson Coefficient: 0.642*
	Significance (Sig.): 0.000
b. Internet	Pearson Coefficient: 0.572*
	Significance (Sig.): 0.000
c. Data Display Screens	Pearson Coefficient: 0.658**
	Significance (Sig.): 0.000
Modern Technology (Overall)	Pearson Coefficient: 0.714**
	Significance (Sig.): 0.000

Key:

- **(*)** Statistically significant at the 5% level.
- **(**)** Statistically significant at the 1% level.

Source: The table was prepared by the researchers using SPSS statistical software.

Table 7 shows a significant positive correlation (direct relationship) at a statistical significance level of less than 5% between the three dimensions of the variable modern technology and enhancing transparency and combating corruption. Among the dimensions, (c. Data Display Screens) recorded the strongest correlation, followed by (a. Computers), and lastly (b. Internet), about enhancing transparency and combating corruption in the public sector of the researched organization. This indicates that as the availability of the three dimensions of modern technology increases in the organization, there will also be an increase in transparency and combating corruption in the public sector. Furthermore, a significant positive correlation is also noted between modern technology as a whole and enhancing transparency and combating corruption, implying that the overall availability of modern technology corresponds to an improvement in transparency and combating corruption in the public sector. Based on these results, it can be concluded that the first main hypothesis is accepted.

Eighth: Testing the Impact Hypotheses

This section includes one main hypothesis as follows:

- **(H2) Main Hypothesis Two:** Modern technology (computers, the Internet, data display screens, and advertisements) has a statistically significant impact on enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption in the researched organization's public sector.

The main hypothesis branches into three sub-hypotheses as follows:

- **(H2.1) Sub-Hypothesis One:** The computer dimension has a statistically significant impact on enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption in the public sector of the researched organization. Further analysis and statistical testing (e.g., regression analysis) would validate these hypotheses. Feel free to share the information if you want me to generate or interpret additional data or tables. A simple linear regression equation was developed to test this hypothesis to estimate transparency and combat administrative corruption through the computer dimension. This was done to determine the extent to which the computer dimension impacts the enhancement of transparency and combating administrative corruption in the public sector of the researched organization. Table 8 presents the results of the impact test.

Table 8: Results of the impact of the computers dimension on enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption

Dimension	(R2)	(Adjusted R2)	(F)	(Sig.)
	0.412	0.402	40.688	0.000
	Constant (β0)	Regression Coefficient (β)	(T)	(Sig.)
Computers	-0.891	1.050	6.379	0.000

Source: Prepared by the researchers using SPSS statistical software.

From Table 8, the validity of the regression model is confirmed by the F-value of 40.688 at a significance level of less than 5%, indicating that transparency and combating administrative corruption can be predicted through the computer dimension. Additionally, the T-Value of 6.379 at a significance level of less than 5% confirms the presence of a significant impact. The positive Beta (β) coefficient value of 1.050 indicates a positive effect, meaning that adopting computers as one of the dimensions of modern technology within the researched organization positively impacts transparency and combating administrative corruption. This is achieved through enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption in the organisation's public sector. Moreover, the R^2 value of 0.412 indicates that the computer dimension explains 41.2% of the variations in enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption in the organization's public sector. Based on these results, the first sub-hypothesis is accepted.

(H2.2). Sub-Hypothesis Two: The Internet dimension significantly impacts enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption in the researched organization's public sector. To test this hypothesis, a simple linear regression equation was developed to estimate transparency and combat administrative corruption through the Internet dimension and determine its impact on these areas. Table 9 presents the results of this impact.

Table 9: Results of the impact of the internet dimension on enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption

Dimension	(R2)	(Adjusted R2)	(F)	(Sig.)
	0.327	0.315	28.182	0.000
	Constant) (β0)	Regression Coefficient (β)	(T)	(Sig.)
Internet	0.146	0.851	5.309	0.000

Source: Prepared by the researchers using SPSS statistical software

From Table 9, the validity of the regression model is confirmed by the F-value of 28.182 at a significance level of less than 5%, indicating that transparency and combating administrative corruption can be predicted through the Internet dimension. Additionally, the T-value of 5.309 at a significance level of less than 5% confirms the presence of a significant impact. The positive Beta (β) coefficient value of 0.851 indicates a positive effect, meaning that adopting the Internet as one of the dimensions of modern technology within the researched organization positively impacts transparency and combating administrative corruption. Furthermore, the R^2 value of 0.327 indicates that the Internet dimension explains 32.7% of the variations in enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption in the organisation's public sector. Based on these results, the second sub-hypothesis is accepted. (H2.3).

Sub-Hypothesis Three

The data display screens and advertisement dimensions significantly enhance transparency and combat administrative corruption in the research organization's public sector. A simple linear regression equation was developed to test this hypothesis, estimate transparency, and combat administrative corruption through the data display screens and advertisement dimensions, as well as determine its impact. Table 10 presents the results of this impact.

Dimension	(R2)	(Adjusted R2)	(F)	(Sig.)
Data Display Screens and Advertisements	0.433	0.424	44.353	0.000
	Constant (β0)	Regression Coefficient (β)	(T)	(Sig.)
	0.936	0.749	6.660	0.000

Source: The researchers prepared the table using the SPSS statistical program.

From Table 10, the validity of the regression model is confirmed by the F-value of 44.353 at a significance level of less than 5%, indicating that transparency and combating administrative corruption can be predicted through the data display screens and advertisements dimension. Additionally, the T-value of 6.660 at a significance level of less than 5% confirms the presence of a significant impact. The positive Beta (β) coefficient value of 0.749 indicates a positive effect, meaning that adopting data display screens and advertisements as one of the dimensions of modern technology within the researched organization positively impacts transparency and combating administrative corruption. Furthermore, the R^2 value of 0.433 indicates that the data display screens and advertisements dimension explains 43.3% of the variations in enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption in the organisation's public sector. Based on these results, the third sub-hypothesis is accepted. Consequently, the second main hypothesis is also accepted based on the results of the three sub-hypotheses. This indicates that modern technology, with

its three dimensions (computers, the Internet, data display screens, and advertisements), enhances transparency and combats administrative corruption in the public sector of the researched organization. To further confirm the significant positive impact on transparency and combating administrative corruption, a simple linear regression equation was developed to estimate these impacts through the modern technology variable. Table 11 presents the results of this impact.

Table 11: Results of the impact of modern technology as a whole on enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption

Dimension	(R2)	(Adjusted R2)	(F)	(Sig.)
Modern Technology (Overall)	0.510	0.501	60.315	0.000
	Constant (β0)	Regression Coefficient (β)	(T)	(Sig.)
	-0.953	1.129	7.766	0.000

Source: The researchers prepared the table using the SPSS statistical program.

From Table 11, the validity of the regression model is confirmed by the F-value of 60.315 at a significance level of less than 5%, indicating that transparency and combating administrative corruption can be predicted through modern technology as a whole. Additionally, the T-value of 7.766 at a significance level of less than 5% confirms the presence of a significant impact. The positive Beta (β) coefficient value of 1.129 indicates a positive effect, meaning that adopting modern technology within the researched organization positively impacts transparency and combating administrative corruption. This is achieved by enhancing transparency and combating corruption in the public sector of the researched organization. Furthermore, the R^2 value of 0.510 indicates that modern technology explains 51% of the variations in enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption in the organisation's public sector. This result further validates the findings of the three previous sub-hypotheses, emphasizing the significant role of modern technology in achieving organizational transparency and reducing corruption.

Chapter Four: Conclusions and Recommendations

First: Conclusions

1. Modern technology contributes to simplifying tasks within organizational environments, making activities more effective and efficient while reducing time and effort required for such practices or activities.
2. Transparency in public sector organizations enhances their credibility, with numerous factors aiding in promoting transparency to strengthen anti-corruption efforts.
3. The researched Saladin Electricity Distribution Branch demonstrates a high level of adoption of modern technology, particularly computers, followed by the internet and then data display screens and advertisements.
4. The researched Saladin Electricity Distribution Branch tends to adopt policies focusing on transparency and combating corruption, particularly through clarity, followed by participation, and then disclosure.
5. There is a significant positive correlation between the three dimensions of modern technology and enhancing transparency and combating corruption. Among these dimensions, data display screens show the strongest correlation, followed by computers and the internet. This indicates that the greater the availability of modern technology dimensions in the organization, the higher the level of transparency and anti-corruption efforts in the public sector.
6. A significant positive correlation also exists between modern technology as a whole and enhancing transparency and combating corruption, suggesting that the broader availability of modern technology leads to higher transparency and anti-corruption levels.
7. Adopting computers as one of the dimensions of modern technology in the researched organization positively impacts transparency and combating administrative corruption.
8. Adopting the internet as one of the dimensions of modern technology in the researched organization positively impacts transparency and combating administrative corruption.
9. Adopting data display screens and advertisements as one of the dimensions of modern technology in the researched organization positively impacts transparency and combating administrative corruption.

Second: Recommendations

1. Expand the use of modern technology in the researched organization due to its positive role in enhancing organizational success by:

- Providing the necessary advanced technological devices and equipment.
- Developing appropriate strategies to train employees and improve their skills.

2. Encourage the management of the researched organization to focus on transparency for its evident role in enhancing the organization's position and combating administrative corruption by:

- Organizing educational sessions for all employees on the importance of transparency and its impact on the organization's future.
- Utilizing human resources effectively to improve organizational performance.

3. Promote the adoption of modern technology (computers, internet, and data display screens) in the researched organization to improve organizational capabilities by:

- Encouraging broader use of computers for data storage, retrieval, and processing.
- Ensuring consistent internet access to support the organization's operations.
- Providing data display screens to simplify work processes.

4. Enhance transparency and anti-corruption efforts by adopting (clarity, participation, and disclosure), which contribute to building mutual trust by:

- Clarity speeds up work completion and simplifies processes.
- Participation in decision-making boosts organizational success.
- Disclosure enhances credibility and reliability with other organizations.

5. Leverage study results to strengthen the organization's position and success in the market by:

- Adopting the study dimensions to enhance transparency and combat administrative corruption.
- Increasing the adoption of modern technology to strengthen transparency and combat administrative corruption.

6. Focus on the correlation between study variables for organizational success and sustainability by:

- Increasing the availability of modern technology positively impacts organizational transparency.
- Modern technology provides various tools to combat administrative corruption.

7. Address shortcomings in the use of computers, as they play a significant role in enhancing transparency and combating administrative corruption by:

- Providing skilled administrative staff proficient in using computers.
- Enhancing the organization's reputation among stakeholders.

8. Ensure consistent internet access in the researched organization for its wide role in spreading knowledge and utilizing timely information by:

- Internet services facilitate organizational work, as the internet is a core element of modern technology.
- The internet enables the organization to communicate its message globally with ease.

9. Overcome shortcomings in providing data display screens for the researched organization by:

- Using data display screens as an educational tool to address employee challenges.
- Assisting management in making strategic decisions that ensure organizational success.

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