

# Political and Legal Factors affecting Electronic Government in Kurdistan

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**Abstract**— *Legal factors affecting electronic government include all regulatory and law determinants that can negatively or positively affect results of market actions and decisions of management of company functioning in particular country. Electronic government (e-Government) in its simplest form can mean using information and communication technology (ICT) tools to provide services to citizens. Still with the huge benefits and synergies that e-Government grants to governments and societies, it faces many obstacles and challenges. Therefore, there are always a number of critical success factors and risks associated with e-Government. The aim of this study is to analyze the critical political and legal factors effecting on the implementation of implementing electronic government in Kurdistan. The study adopted six political and legal factors to measure the influence on implementing electronic government, these factors were; transparency of government, power distance indicator, regulations and standard, employment law, political commitment, and privacy. By using quantitative research method via applying a structure survey for the citizens in Kurdistan region of Iraq, however the findings showed that transparency of government will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government, power distance indicator will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government, regulations and standard will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government, employment law will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government and political commitment will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government.*

**Keywords**— *Regulations and standard, Transparency of government, Employment law, Political commitment .*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Legal factors affecting electronic government include all regulatory and law determinants that can negatively or

positively affect results of market actions and decisions of management of company functioning in particular country. Electronic-Government (e-government) alludes to the utilization of data and information communication technology (ICT) by governments to residents, the private division and/or other government organizations over the web in order to advance subjects' strengthening, enhance benefit conveyance, reinforce responsibility, increment, or enhance government effectiveness. Usage of e-government gives new open doors which has changed customary working of governments and added new measurements to the usefulness that enhances proficiency. Research shows that the e-government can possibly convey upper hand to the country by building abilities that are difficult to repeat. As in created nations, individuals and organizations in creating countries likewise require increasingly proficient administrations from open parts. In spite of the fact that there are numerous advantages of receiving e-government in creating countries, still it's at the outset arrange and there are a few factors, for example, low national salary, absence of HR and high financial weakness are frustrating the rate of e-government appropriation. As of late, many creating countries have attempted activities to receive e-government (Rahman, et al. 2018). Studies propose that an organized exertion by political pioneers, officials, and private business visionaries is essential to encourage the development of e-government. Electronic government (e-government) has built up as a successful instrument for expanding government profitability and effectiveness and a key empowering influence of national - driven administrations. Be that as it may, e-government execution is encompassed by authoritative, innovative, political and social issues, which must be considered and offered cautiously all together encourage this change. On the other hand, from a reception point of view, e-taxpayer supported organizations are yet to be generally acknowledged as a mode for getting to online open administrations since its initiation over 10 years back (Wallis & Zhao, 2018).

As a noteworthy advance to improvement, nations attempt to execute e-government and urging the general population to utilize e-benefits rather than conventional ways. Clearly reception of e-government has expanded in numerous nations over the world, yet the rate of appropriation changes from nation to nation, and furthermore the variables which are influencing the selection of e-government vary from creating nations to created nations. Electronic government (e-government) is a framework that gives a typical foundation and bearing over the general population and private segment. It improves coordinated effort inside and among open segment associations just as establishments. This likewise applies among government and the business network just as among government and their residents. Fruitful e-government usage relies upon how well the focused on clients, the natives receive and make utilization of the administrations. The Kenya government has been making huge endeavors to make its administrations and data on the Internet accessible in the ongoing past. This is seen by the push by many state operators to convey their administrations online, for example, open administration work application, charge document returns, migration application administrations, driving licenses application among others. An across the country e-government Information Communication Technology (ICT) framework is important for the Government to most likely offer nationwide administrations to natives. The foundation should empower subjects and organizations to get to government data and administrations in the solace of their homes or close-by administration passageways without voyaging long separations as well as lining at government workplaces (Tejedo-Romero, et al. 2018).

Response of e-government has expanded in many nations and yet the rate of appropriation changes from nation to nation. For the most part, creating nations, including Indonesia, are falling behind in e-government reception contrasted with created nations. Electronic governments activities have regularly sounded promising however have been hard to execute. The test lies in the usage of e-government effectively. One likely boundary is that e-government is drawn nearer as though in an all-inclusive setting, which can be summed up over the globe. Then again, the individual nations' logical objectives, culture and conditions fluctuate. In this manner, an all-inclusive methodology is less inclined to be successful in every single relevant setting. This examination principally centers on e-government in Kurdistan; investigate vital components influencing the reception and execution of e-government in Kurdistan district of Iraq (Andersen & Jakobsen, 2018).

The usage of e-government in creating countries faces numerous difficulties. As the advantages, for example, proficiency and viability exceed the difficulties; more nations are progressing in the direction of receiving e-government. Studies propose that e-government selection isn't simply a mechanical issue; it is affected by different factors, for example, human, social, social and financial angles. Ndou (2004) recommends political duty as the most critical factor for the execution of e-government in creating countries. Dalal (2006) sees laws seeing receptiveness as the foundation of the e-government usage, while, Chen and Knepper (2005) propose a lot of components for fruitful execution of e-government. Through a broad writing survey we distinguished potential elements of e-government execution and ordered these elements into four factor-classes. These are institutional, asset related, get to related and legitimate angles. Every one of these factor-classes is quickly examined in the accompanying sub-areas. E-Government is a generally new region of concentrate in the field of Information Systems (IS) that is worried about the utilization of ICT by the administration organizations to electronically convey its administrations. E-Government alludes to the utilization by government organizations of data advances, (for example, Wide Area Networks, the Internet and versatile figuring) that can change relations with nationals, organizations, and different arms of government (Hazelton, et al. 2018). These advances can serve a wide range of closures: better conveyance of taxpayer driven organizations to residents, enhanced collaborations with business and industry, national strengthening through access to data, or increasingly proficient government the board. The subsequent advantages can be less debasement, expanded, more noteworthy accommodation, income development, as well as cost decreases. There are various investigations attempted in various nations to think about e-Government selection (for instance, considers; each examination contributes in giving a solid hypothetical comprehension of the variables investigated in their exploration display. These investigations examine the potential focal points of executing e-Government, in view of a couple of fruitful provincial e-Government programs. In any case, to the best of the analysts' learning, couple of exact examinations in part talk about the components of e-Government appropriation in Kurdistan district of Iraq (for example and a couple of contextual investigations show the benefits of actualizing e-Government administrations. Additionally, these examinations are theoretical, spellbinding, and exploratory in nature and neglect to give applicable

actualities with respect to the present condition of e-Government in Kurdistan locale of Iraq. Therefore, there are constrained investigations that have tended to appropriation of e-Government benefits in Kurdistan district of Iraq in a top to bottom way. Thus, an endeavor is made to recognize holes in the writing that would have suggestions for future research in a creating nation, for example, Kurdistan district of Iraq and give better comprehension of resident convictions and hierarchical qualities of governments that impact reception of ICT advancements and electronic administrations by subjects of Kurdistan area of Iraq. Subsequently, this paper talks about hierarchical factors in selection of e-Government administrations, and contends for the need to look at e-Government administrations reception in the creating scene when all is said in done and in Kurdistan district of Iraq specifically (Shirodkar, et al. 2018).

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Legal Factors

Legal barriers include regulatory framework, privacy and security. As e-government is web based, security of the information is an issue and ought to be viewed as a vital web arrangement issue. A sound legitimate or approach direction with clear signs in regards to openness of data and issues identified with hazard and trust is basic. The nonattendance of enactment hampers an amiable domain for information sharing. The administrative structure for e-government in Bangladesh isn't satisfactory. An email has no official incentive in the current government and lawful framework. Cybercrime, electronic verification is not ensured by laws. Dalal (2006) sees laws viewing transparency as the foundation of accomplishment of e-government. Transparency and responsibility systems ought to be fortified as enactment, control and arrangement. Effective usage of e-government will upgrade Transparency and will encourage open, comprehensive and responsive government, anyway break of protection and security may hurt open trust in e-government. By and large, trust decides if clients will get benefits through the Internet. Henceforth, associations should know that they must be dependable in giving all data amid the conveyance of administrations. Kubicek (2004) alerts that so as to accomplish the objective of Transparency and receptiveness, the danger of breaking residents' protection may emerge from moral and lawful points of view. Another critical perspective is the support of authority mystery for supposed national security and honesty. Administrative arrangements are regularly set up to control data stream and look after classification (Lau, et al. 2018).

### Transparency of government

Given the political importance of transparency and the growing international interest in promoting it, it is lamentable (though perhaps not surprising) that there are currently no commonly agreed upon definition of the concept of transparency. Transparency is a multifaceted idea that is frequently conflated with responsibility or even defilement, unprejudiced nature, and standard of law. Christopher Hood follows the historical backdrop of the idea and distinguishes the "broadest principle of receptiveness" as "...the teaching that the general direct of official government ought to be unsurprising and work as indicated by distributed (and quite far non-optional) controls instead of subjectively". Hood's examination outlines the inclination for transparency to drain reasonably into other similarly convincing standardizing gauges, for example, guideline of law, responsibility, open support, and deliberative vote based system. As another model, The World Trade Organization expresses that guaranteeing "transparency" in worldwide business settlements ordinarily includes three center prerequisites: (i) to make data on pertinent laws, directions and different arrangements freely accessible, (ii) to inform invested individuals of important laws and controls and changes to them; and (iii) to guarantee that laws and controls are controlled in a uniform, unbiased and sensible way (Choi, 2018). This definition incorporates not just making data accessible and open to partners, yet in addition that laws and directions are regulated and executed in a fair-minded and unsurprising way. Transparency is at times more barely characterized as "the arrival of data which is important for assessing foundations". Using a phrasing got from the chief specialist system, Lindstedt and Naurin make a qualification between operator controlled and non-operator controlled transparency. The arrival of government data by governments can be viewed as a commonplace occasion of operator controlled transparency, while the utilization of that data by outer performers, for example, the media, NGO or nationals is non-specialist controlled. Vishwanath and Kaufmann (1999) and Kaufmann (2002) characterize transparency as the "expanded stream of convenient and dependable financial, social and political data, which is available to every single important partner". This point of view underscores the accessibility of data, as well as its unwavering quality and openness to a scope of potential operators (James & Petersen, 2018).

Transparency as rehearsed in the United Kingdom is an exceptionally new and inventive wonder. As of late as 2007, a trio of political researchers from Harvard's Transparency

Policy Project kept in touch with a standout amongst the most essential investigations of transparency, they concentrated on the compulsory production of information by (typically) private area outfits for specific purposes – not the willful distribution of heaps of information about everything without exception, accessible to anyone and everyone (Dawes, et al. 2016). This last kind of transparency (they called it third era transparency) they saw as —a look at an innovation empowered future, yet wrongly envisioned that administration, however a facilitator of endeavors, would not be a supplier of information. Likewise, as transparency is an advancement that came, if not all of a sudden, at any rate exceptionally unheralded, the potential danger to security has not been considered and estimated to any incredible degree. In September 2008, an exceptional release of Scientific American highlighted 12 articles on computerized protection by probably the best observers in the field. Under three years back – yet transparency of government information was not referenced once in the issue. One of the main starting course books on US security law, dating from 2008, does exclude transparency in its end review of future difficulties (Guillamón, et al. 2016).

Since information transparency is only one component of the more extensive and a progressively all-encompassing transparency system, this paper sees five key elements of transparency as delineated in the illustration underneath. Be that as it may, above all else, let us inspect for what reason is this system so critical to take a gander at in subtleties: residents for the most part acknowledge/evaluate majority rule governments and law based administration forms depend on two primary markers: "strategy execution" (for instance, government's capacity to convey positive results for society and this infer a progression of process and substance related instruments) and government's "law based execution" pointer (for instance, how much government basic leadership forms agree to the equitable standards and qualities it advances). Furthermore, given that for the "popularity based execution" marker the emphasis is on the procedure, this takes us quickly to another component of transparency other than information. Be that as it may, open and comprehensive arrangement making can add to strengthening both approach execution and law based execution without a doubt, driving towards key and transformational forms. As it were, actualizing arrangements of open and straightforward government brings various points of interest among which: an increase in the spectrum of tools/mechanisms via which governments

could become more accountable for their actions (Carter, et al. 2016);

- The opportunity to provide citizens and businesses with ways to create new economic or social activities through the use of public information as well as through the introduction of tools which clearly show how open data is being collected and organized;
- A way to start co-creating and co-designing initiatives together with citizenry; - others.

#### **Power distance indicator**

Power distance culture is one of the national culture's elements that serve to explain the difference in power between a subordinate with a boss. Power distance as a national culture has been explored by Hofstede and has been generally referred to by different scientists around the globe. Power distance is a sure limit for an individual to acknowledge the presence of unequal conveyance of intensity in the public eye. Power distance is one of the measurements utilized by Hofstede to gauge a nation's national culture. Over the most recent three decades (1984-2001), Hofstede's social measurement has been utilized as a worldview of research in the field of intercultural correspondence, culturally diverse brain science, and global administration (Akanni, et al. 2015). As indicated by Hofstede on its site: <http://geert-hofstede.com/indonesia.html>, Indonesia has powerful separation esteems, with a score of 78 of every 2016. This score infers that most residents of Indonesia are very respondent on the chain of importance and a large portion of the undertakings in an association are performed by the administration. Power distance is likewise interpreted as the limit of intensity awkward nature which is acknowledged by the general public as would be expected and is a piece of regular day to day existence. People who experience childhood in a culture that contain high power separation will dependably endeavor to bow to bosses and concur with their each activity. Subordinates will for the most part complete requests without making inquiries and doing their work as requested. Abusing the requests from a prevalent individual or doing anything without the learning of an unrivaled individual is viewed as a grave issue. In different networks that have a low power distance culture, pioneers and subordinates comprehend that they require one another (Nurmandi & Kim, 2015). Things like conventions are viewed as something that moderates the fruition of the work, and now and then it is alright to be disregarded by subordinates. Subordinates in some cases transparently raise complaints if the pioneer makes a request that is viewed as

inadmissible. Sociology scientists started to question the exactness of estimating the power remove culture in an across the nation scope. Jones (2007) gathers conclusions from specialists who scrutinized the aftereffects of the Hofstede's social appraisal, one of which is control remove culture. These assessments incorporate the significance, social homogeneity of society, state limits, and Hofstede's one-organization approach. By significance, looks into with study methods are viewed as not adequate to comprehend something as delicate as culture in the national degree. From the side of the social homogeneity of society, Hofstede's exploration will in general disregard the way that a nation is comprised of different ethnic gatherings with various sub societies. As far as state limits, most scientists trust that the State is never again viewed as fit for being the extent of a culture, on the grounds that worldwide network has started to mix into one another because of the quickly expanding stream of transportation, data, and correspondence. Culture is better estimated inside the extent of the gathering or gatherings of individuals. Regarding one-organization approach, specialists trust that an examination which is directed at one organization just is viewed as unequipped for speaking to a nation in general (Kurnia, et al. 2015).

Scholtens and Dam (2007) analyzed corporate strategies on pay off, codes of morals, and human rights for 2,700 firms in twenty-four nations and discovered contrasts among firms headquartered in various nations. They discovered help for Hofstede's measurements: independence and vulnerability shirking were decidedly connected with a company's morals strategies and manliness and power remove were contrarily corresponded to these polices. Correspondingly, Sims and Gegez (2004) found noteworthy contrasts among Turkey and different nations (U.S., Israel, Western Australia, and South Africa) on Hofstede's measurements and on the Corruption Perceptions Index. Broadening that review in 2006, Sims included Jamaica and the West Indies to the example, and reasoned that "While there might be some usually shared moral mentalities crosswise over countries, even those nations that share comparative national societies may discover very clashing moral desires" (Ovchinnikov, et al. 2015). Ting-Toomey (2000) noticed that individuals who speak with low setting messages will in general originate from individualistic societies. In low setting exchanges, messages are obviously illuminated and are immediate and express. It is the speaker's duty to ensure the significance is given by the words and to be efficient and organized. Rather than low setting, aberrant messages can be esteemed for not giving

offense, for keeping alternatives open, for unclarity that empowers everybody to 'conceal any hint of failure confront.' With the two qualities and correspondence styles enraptured, the issues encompassing common comprehension are additionally muddled by expanding globalization and otherworldly electronic interchanges. There might be values introductions that lie outside Hofstede's measurements. There might be correspondence styles that are internationally corporate, rising above social "habits" or favored styles, that are universal in the lead of business (Cherkos, et al. 2018).

Power distance alludes to the manner by which control is conveyed. Individuals in a few societies acknowledge a higher level of unequally appropriated power than do others. As indicated by Hofstede (1991), the connection among supervisors and subordinates in a low power remove society is one of relationship as opposed to reliance in a high separation culture. Power Distance has been characterized as the degree to which the less ground-breaking individuals from associations and organizations (like the family) acknowledge and expect that control is circulated unequally. This speaks to imbalance (more versus less), yet characterized from beneath, not from above. It proposes that a general public's dimension of disparity is embraced by the devotees as much as by the pioneers. Power and disparity, obviously, are incredibly major actualities of any general public. All social orders are unequal, yet some are more unequal than others (Absattarov & Kim, 2018).

PDI, is degree to which less amazing individual from a general public acknowledge, and expect, that control is conveys unequally. Describing about power distance in the public arena are showed by a disparity in the public eye, for instance youngsters are relied upon to be dutiful and regard to their folks or different seniors or their educator in expansive power remove society, while in little power distance society, kids are pretty much treated as equivalents when they ready to act. A substantial PDI in work environment can be seen by a connection among bosses and subordinates are existentially unequal and supervisor are all the more dominant, manual work has a much lower status than office work, concentrate framework in basic leadership, directors depend on bosses and on formal principles, including the thought manager are a kind czar or great father. Large control remove association will ordinarily have more layers and the hierarchy of leadership is felt to be progressively essential, and representatives are relied upon to agree to the executives' mandates without addressing them. As opposed to little PDI that

decentralization is well known, the thought manager is a creative democrat, including manual work has indistinguishable status from office worker, managers depend without anyone else encounter and on subordinates (Franco & Monsalve Suárez, 2018). Little power distance firms are additionally described by more assignment of power and less layers of power, chiefs propel representatives in an increasingly participative way, and workers expect more state in choices influencing their work (Manent, 2018).

### Regulations and standard

Offering e-Government services online can present important legal questions about the validity of electronic documents versus paper ones? Separate, and complex, issues also arise concerning identification and authentication of individuals and businesses wishing to transact electronically, privacy, security, access to government information, data protection, and freedom of information. The key principles to guide policy-makers include (Bonica, et al. 2018):

- Ensuring functional equivalence under the law with pre-existing forms of communication and authentication;
- Technology neutrality;
- Protection of identity; and
- Capacity to conduct business and rights of access to information in a digital economy

Records speak to an express corporate memory for the association. Electronic records open the substance beforehand hard to access in paper shape, empower increasingly compelling sharing of data and add to information organize streams. They bolster proof based strategy making by giving solid proof of past activities and choices; however to do as such should be overseen in order to hold their uprightness and realness. Electronic records of verified electronic exchanges should be kept in such a way, to the point that holds their characteristics of lawful suitability and evidential weight. Security and access issues, and especially opportunity of data enactment, necessitates that electronic records be overseen reliably inside administrative systems. Parts of electronic records the executives ought to be incorporated with both record-creating and records the board frameworks to guarantee that these more drawn out term prerequisites are met (de Kruijf & van Thiel, 2018).

In government, possibly any electronic report will comprise an open record. By and by, end clients will distinguish and announce a few (yet not every single) electronic report as electronic records - the likeness printing and documenting

as paper. In operational frameworks, electronic reports which are not records are probably going to be overseen close by electronic archives which are electronic records for access and recovery purposes. Records must be liable to increasingly stringent controls, for example, aversion of substance change, and the designation of calendars for maintenance and transfer. With the appearance of opportunity of data, this refinement is less solid: it will be smarter to think about that all records – regardless of whether of short or exceptionally long life expectancies – ought to be overseen suitably (Barrera, 2018).

### Employment law

There are two broad purposes. First, at various points, they influence the function of management – i.e. the ways in which managers exercise power, control and organize workforces and manage conflicts of interest. This influence can be illustrated in the following way. It is widely accepted that the employment relationship is characterized by an imbalance of power in favor of the employer. Both intentional and lawful control can limit the liberated exercise of this business control. Along these lines, for instance, aggregate dealing with a worker's guild can limit the abuse of people at work by concessions to pay and conditions, and furthermore by handling complaints. Moreover, enactment can set up least states of work (for example national the lowest pay permitted by law), and set cutoff points on the activity that a business may take against workers (for example in connection to train and rejection). The second motivation behind this control is to affirm certain standards. From one perspective, there are those rules that impact the nature and nature of choices (for example decency, square with treatment, sensibility, and so on.). Furthermore, there are those standards which shape the administrative procedure itself. Instances of this incorporate the crucial significance of assent in concurring and changing contracts of business, and of decency and sensibility in disciplinary methods (Crawford, 2018).

Work legal advisors basically work in or for the benefit of associations and their individuals. In doing as such, they are working under principles endorsed by the National Labor Relations Act (and a couple of other applicable resolutions), which empowers aggregate haggling and oversees specialist associations and their communications with bosses. Work legal counselors' work may go from arranging new aggregate dealing concessions to benefit of hundreds or thousands of specialists to encouraging association pioneers to speaking to singular endorsers in discretion procedures. While union management relations are represented by three explicit government rules, examined underneath, specialists'

"proceeding with interest for aggregate activity has constrained open option legitimate channels, which incorporate aggregate crusades in which laborers swing to business law, specifically the Fair Labor Standards Act and Title VII, as the lawful design that encourages and secures their aggregate activity." thus, lawyers who essentially practice "work law" will definitely manage a huge number of issues that are customarily viewed as business issues, as sketched out in the "Business Law" segment beneath. Without a doubt, since associations and their specialists take an interest in such a large number of various businesses and exercises, work legal counselors routinely confront legitimate issues that fall outside the domain of either the customary work rules or business law—including inquiries of First Amendment and other protected law, race law, regulatory law, ecological law, human services law, and so forth (Bargh, 2018).

Business lawyers experience a wide assortment of issues identified with the administration and structure of business connections in non-association working environments. A portion of these issues incorporate wage and hour benchmarks, segregation, work environment security and wellbeing, annuities and advantages, and specialists' remuneration. Likewise, they may likewise manage a few issues that are normally viewed as a feature of work law practice (for instance, the capacity of laborers to authorize business rights altogether). Wage and hour benchmarks establish a critical — and developing—region of business law. These principles incorporate the lowest pay permitted by law, additional time pay, and underpayment in an assortment of open and private work environments, just as family and health advantages. Winning wages for taxpayer supported organization and development contracts fall inside this zone of business law, as do work approval criteria for non-U.S. natives undertaking impermanent, vagrant, or rural work under the Immigration and Nationality Act. Wage and hour gauges likewise cover working environment conditions for working kids and shield kids and grown-ups alike from introduction to hindering or out of line working conditions, for example, those found in sweatshops and all through the worldwide human dealing framework. An ongoing concentration inside wage and hour work has been dealing with "wage burglary" especially with migrant laborers. There is additionally a lot of work around visitor specialists. Lawyers in this field say an information of migration law and insolvency law (to endeavor to gather from managers who bow out of all financial obligations) are both helpful (Edbury, 2018).

#### **Political commitment**

The unitary countries can integrate the government portals with ease, while the federal countries may encounter huge opposition in coordinating the vertical levels of government regulations and policies. There are excessively in question that neighborhood 7 governments need to have tact over their strategies or keeping mysteries on certain open issues. Amid the electronic detached phase of e-government, nature of every site is dictated by every administration unit. The support of the site is autonomous from the various government sites except if it is hyper connected to different locales and cause some availability issues. In any case, as the accompanying dialog call attention to, a solitary section entryway needs key just as administrative commitment to exhibit the clients best site office. It needs solid political and authoritative administration responsibility to defeat turf contentions that got from work force, money related, hierarchical issues on dispersion and control. Remember that enactment emerges inside political fields – both in Britain and furthermore in the European Union. Moves in way to deal with work control reflect different political perspectives which change after some time. Legislators have sees about the nature and degree of business law, the scope of intentional measures and how much security ought to be concurred to working individuals (Kerikmäe, et al. 2018).

It is possible to identify three different broad models of political approach which help consider the underpinning politics of employment law:

- The free collective bargaining model;
- The free labor market model;
- The employee protection or social justice model.

Every one of these models, in various courses and with various accentuations, thinks about a scope of monetary, social, political and human rights issues: the administration of the economy, the financial outcomes of aggregate haggling and work law, the idea of social equity, privilege to professional stability, hostile to segregation strategies, the human privileges of opportunity of affiliation and opportunity of articulation. The models are intended to survey and examine expansive patterns in the improvement and natures of work law. None of these models exists in its unadulterated shape. Contemporary business relations in Britain are, truth be told, administered by the interpenetration of the three (Christensen & Opstrup, 2018).

#### **E-government Definitions**

E-government has been defined and conceptualized in different ways in normative literature. Some definitions view e-government from a narrow perspective of exploiting the accessibility of ICT and the Internet to improve the

efficiency of government systems. Others view it from a broader perspective - that of a system of reform and government process reengineering. By and by, notwithstanding a few originations, the meaning of e-government stays unclear and an idea of some discussion among the different e-government researchers (Absattarov & Kim, 2018).

### **E-government Dimensions**

Rapid changes in the internet and the World Wide Web (WWW) have led to new developments in the way governments provide services to their citizens and businesses, and in the way governments handle their internal operations. E-government has given progressive advancements by its usage and enhancing of government useful capacities. The e-government exercises can be analyzed as far as the communication between various segments of governments, organizations, nationals and government workers. E-government intends to incite a connection with these parts, and different governments; in this manner, it makes the cooperation increasingly advantageous, inviting, straightforward, cheap and compelling (Andersen & Jakobsen, 2018). Notwithstanding, as previously mentioned, e - government has developed in various interactional measurements, for example, government-to-government, government-to-business, government-to-resident and government-to-representative, and every one of these measurements have empowered the change of e - government in general. In endeavoring to investigate these measurements, the creator gives a more profound knowledge into e-government (Decker, et al. 2018).

### **Government-to-Government (G2G)**

The first e-government dimension is government-to-government (G2G) that characterizes the networked nature of government, including interagency, intergovernmental linkage and partnership. The administrations gave through this measurement occur at two dimensions: at the nearby or household level and at the global dimension. G2G administrations are exchanges between focal, national, nearby government, other government offices, and office level, joined offices and agencies. In the meantime, G2G administrations are exchanges among governments, and can be utilized as an instrument of global relations and strategy. Bonham et al., (2001) report that in numerous regards, the G2G measurement speaks to the foundation of e-government activities, as it encourages expanded effectiveness and correspondence between government divisions. G2G collaborations additionally take into consideration the capable sharing of data between

government divisions (Barrera, 2018). Some observers, including Seifert, (2003; 2008) and Atkinson and Ulevich, (2000) propose that legislatures must upgrade and refresh their very own inward frameworks and strategies before electronic exchanges with nationals and organizations can be fruitful. G2G e-government includes sharing information and directing electronic trades between government performers. This includes both intra-and between office trades at the focal dimension, just as trades between the focal, national, and neighborhood levels (Martin, et al. 2018).

From the aforementioned speculations, the author asserts that the G2G dimension has the following objectives:

- G2G enables all the levels of government to work together more easily to better serve the needs of citizens and businesses.
- G2G reduces the fractured nature of individual department and agencies, moving towards a more \_joined-up 'government.
- Changing the culture of the community service from reactive to proactive.

### **Government-to-Business (G2B)**

The G2B dimension is the second type of e-government service. In this sector individuals, but mainly businesses, undertake transactions with their governments. G2B activities get a lot of consideration, to some extent in light of the high excitement of the business area and the potential for lessening costs through enhanced acquirement rehearses and expanded challenge. G2B exchanges incorporate different administrations traded among government and the business network, including dispersal of approaches, updates, guidelines and directions. Business administrations offered in this space incorporate getting present business data, downloading application frames, reestablishing licenses, enlisting organizations, acquiring grants and installment of assessments (Ibid). —The administrations offered through G2B exchanges additionally aid business improvement, explicitly the advancement of little and medium enterprises (Choi, 2018). Then again, the creator reports that the conveyance of coordinated, single-source open administrations makes open doors for business and government to accomplice together. The bookkeeping business and assessment office, for instance, could expand on their current relationship and cooperate to offer some incentive included administrations for nationals and organizations recording on the web expense forms. Banding together with the private part can likewise enable governments to build up web nearness sooner and less expensive. Specialists feature that G2B activities include

the clearance of government merchandise and the acquisition of products and ventures for the administration; this outcomes in advantages for both the legislature and business. The creator expresses that in this measurement, for organizations, G2B collaborations can result in expanded consciousness of chances to work with the legislature and in cost reserve funds and expanded effectiveness in performing exchanges. Furthermore, for governments, G2B communications offer advantages in decreasing expenses and expanding effectiveness in acquirement forms and give new roads to moving surplus things(Christensen & Opstrup, 2018).

From the aforementioned theories, the author asserts that the G2B dimension has the following objectives: - -

- Reducing the burden on business by providing one-stop access to information in order to facilitate business development.
- Eliminate the need to report the same data multiple times to multiple agencies.
- Streamlining the reporting requirements by creating more efficient ways for business to interact with government.
- A national economy that is flexible and competitive within the global market.

#### **Government-to-Citizen (G2C)**

The third e-government dimension is G2C. Bonham et al., (2001) report that G2C initiatives are designed to facilitate citizen interaction with government, which is what some observers perceive to be the primary goal of e-government. These activities endeavor to make exchanges, for example, reestablishing licenses and accreditations, covering regulatory expenses and applying for advantages, less tedious and less demanding to complete. G2C activities additionally frequently endeavor to upgrade access to open data using scattering devices, for example, Web destinations as well as stands(Decker, et al. 2018). Some e-government advocates propose that one of the objectives of executing these activities ought to be to make a "one-quit shopping" site where subjects can complete an assortment of errands, particularly those that include different organizations, without requiring the national to start contacts with every office independently. A potential outgrowth of G2C activities is that they may encourage national to-subject collaboration and increment native cooperation in government by making more open doors that beat conceivable time and geographic boundaries, in this manner associating residents who may not customarily come into contact with each other. In spite of the fact that e-government has clear advantages for organizations and

governments themselves, natives may really get the most stretched out exhibit of advantages from e-government. G2C activities can encourage inclusion and communication with the legislature, improving the —degree and nature of open cooperation in government. G2C cooperation's can enable nationals to be —more educated about government laws, controls, approaches, and services. For the subject, e-government can offer a gigantic scope of data and administrations, including data for research, government structures and administrations, open strategy data, work and business openings, casting a ballot data, charge recording, permit enrollment or restoration, installment of fines and accommodation of remarks to government authorities. Reffat, (2003) and Reynolds and Regio-Micro, (2001) report that natives are not intrigued by which layer of administration or which open authority is in charge of a particular government program or open administration. To give residents customized administrations, governments must make all data and administrations accessible from a solitary incorporated source. Through gateways and one-stop shops, the web can be utilized to make a solitary face to people in general, concealing the inward unpredictability of government. Additionally, through a solitary passage, residents can all the more likely eloquent their desires and needs from government. It strengthens their support in neighborhood network life and the equitable procedure since they can interface with government and access open data, official reports and authoritative procedures. For the individuals who don't have room schedule-wise to go to city corridor or advisory group hearings to take an interest out in the open discussions, they can rather send an email or add to an online talk gathering(Kurnia, et al. 2015).

#### **Government-to-Employee (G2E)**

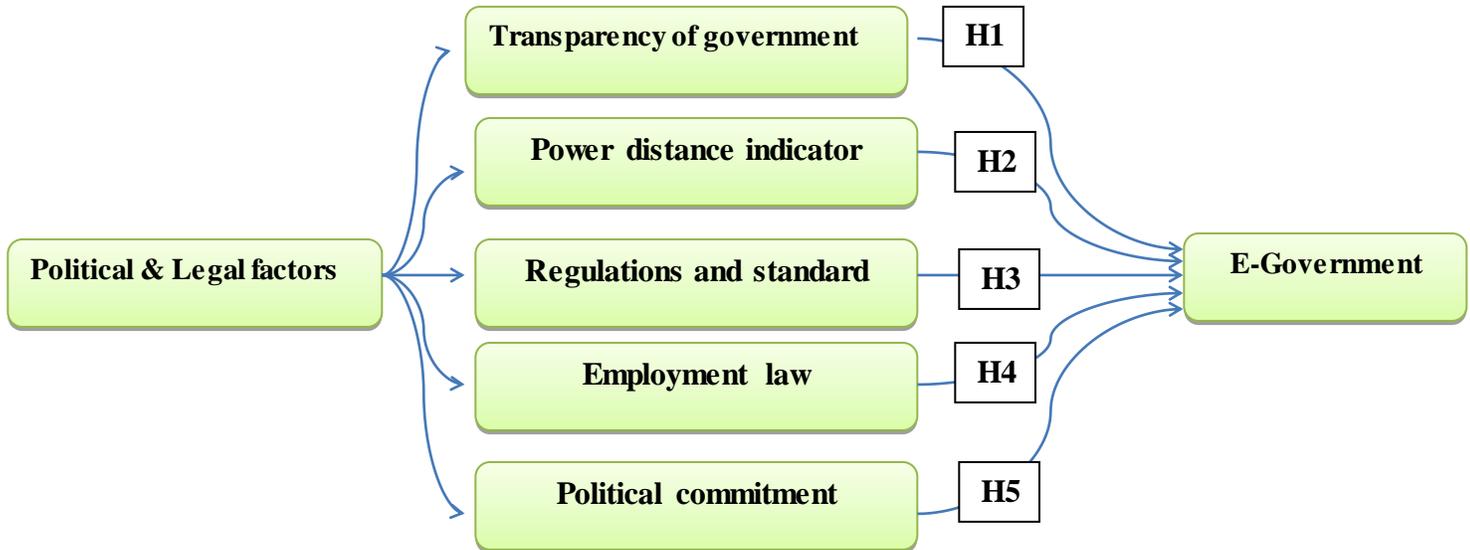
The fourth e-government dimension is G2E. G2E services encompass G2C services as well as specialized services that cater only for government employees, for example, the arrangement of human asset preparing and advancement that enhances the organization's everyday capacities and dealings with natives(Tejedo-Romero, et al. 2018). In the e-government vision, the G2E arrangement is tied in with enabling workers to help residents in the quickest and most proper way, speed - up managerial procedures, and upgrade administrative arrangements. Government workers will almost certainly connect proficiently with different divisions, depend on the most recent news, draw on the accessible assets in an ideal way, and utilize the most fitting help. The advantages gave to the administrations inside this collaboration are an enabled master - dynamic workforce, streamlined proficient correspondence and workforce

maintenance. Since representative advantages incorporate increment in obligation, this gives a typical place to all correspondence and data needs and advances better cross

departmental comprehension of the administrations. The creator has distinguished the accompanying targets of the G2E measurement(de Kruijf & van Thiel, 2018).

III. METHODOLOGY

Conceptual framework



Hypotheses:

First research hypothesis: Transparency of government will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government.

Second research hypothesis: Power distance indicator will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government.

Third research hypothesis: Regulations and standard will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government.

Fourth research hypothesis: Employment law will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government.

Fifth research hypothesis: Political commitment will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government.

Research design

The researcher used questionnaire as primary data in order to analyze the influence of legal and political factors on electronic government. A quantitative method was used in this research to analyze the gathered data to find out whether the transparency of government will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government, power distance indicator will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government, regulations and standard will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government, employment law will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government, and finally the political commitment will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government.

IV. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Table.1: Reliability Analysis

Variables	Cronbach’s Alpha	N of items
Transparency of government	.789	10
Power distance indicator	.801	10
Regulations and standard	.741	9
Employment law	.755	11
Political commitment	.803	8
Electronic government	.799	10

As we can see in table -1- the reliability tests for the transparency of government, power distance indicator, regulations and standard, employment law, and finally the political commitment. The Cronbach Alpha for transparency of government = .789 for 10 items which is more than .6 accordingly transparency of government's ten items used in this study were reliable. The Cronbach Alpha for Power distance indicator = .801 for 10 items which is more than .6 accordingly Power distance indicator's ten items used in this study were reliable. The Cronbach Alpha for Regulations and standard = .741 for 9 items which is more

than .6 accordingly Regulations and standard's nine items used in this study were reliable. The Cronbach Alpha for Employment law = .755 for 11 items which is more than .6 accordingly Employment law's eleven items used in this study were reliable. The Cronbach Alpha for Political commitment = .803 for 8 items which is more than .6 accordingly Political commitment's eight items used in this study were reliable. The Cronbach Alpha for Electronic government = .799 for 10 items which is more than .6 accordingly Electronic government's ten items used in this study were reliable.

Table.2: Correlation Analysis

Legal factors	Pearson Correlation	Electronic government
Transparency of government	Pearson correlation	.701**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	87
Power distance	Pearson correlation	.654**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	87
Regulations and standard	Pearson correlation	.711**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	87
Employment law	Pearson correlation	.631**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	87
Political commitment	Pearson correlation	.698**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	87
** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)		

As we can see in (2) the correlation analysis between the transparency of government, power distance indicator, regulations and standard, employment law, the political commitment and electronic government. The Pearson correlation value for Transparency of government = .701\*\* which is greater than 0.01 this indicates that there is a positive and strong correlation between Transparency of government and electronic government implementation in Kurdistan. The Pearson correlation value for Power distance = .654\*\* which is greater than 0.01 this indicates that there is a positive and strong correlation between Power distance and electronic government implementation in Kurdistan. The Pearson correlation value for Regulations

and standard = .711\*\* which is greater than 0.01 this indicates that there is a positive and strong correlation between Regulations and standard and electronic government implementation in Kurdistan. The Pearson correlation value for Employment law = .631\*\* which is greater than 0.01 this indicates that there is a positive and strong correlation between Employment law and electronic government implementation in Kurdistan. The Pearson correlation value for Political commitment = .698\*\* which is greater than 0.01 this indicates that there is a positive and strong correlation between Political commitment and electronic government implementation in Kurdistan.

Table.3: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.774	.715	.512	.45147
a. Predictors: (Constant), electronic government				

In table (3) the value of R Square is .715 which means that 72% of the variables are explained.

Table.4: ANOVA

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	23.251	1	20.651	101.236	.000
Residual	12.512	45	.102		
Total	32.365	12			
a. Dependent Variable: transparency of government, power distance indicator, regulations and standard, employment law, the political commitment					
b. Predictors: (Constant), electronic government					

Table (4) shows the value of F for both factors is  $101.236 > 1$  which indicates there is a significant association between electronic government and legal and political factors such as transparency of government, power distance indicator, regulations and standard, employment law, the political commitment.

Table.5: Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.512	.125		2.152	.000
Transparency of government	.745	.012	.761	9.023	.000
Power distance indicator	.611	.025	.621	10.325	.000
Regulations and standard	.701	.015	.710	9.652	.000
Employment law	.623	.028	.631	10.235	.000
Political commitment	.512	.032	.522	10.254	.000

a. Dependent Variable: electronic government

As we can see in table -5-, the multiple regression analysis was implemented in order to find the influence of legal factors and political factors on the implementation of electronic government in Kurdistan. The findings showed that the value Beta for Transparency of government = .761 is greater than 0.01 which means that the Transparency of government will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government. The value of Beta for power distance indicator = .621 is greater than 0.01 which means that the Power distance indicator will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government. The value of Beta for Regulations and standard = .710 is greater than 0.01 which means that the Regulations and standard will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government. The value of Beta for Employment law = .631 is greater than 0.01 which means that the Employment law will have significant and positive influence on

implementing electronic government. The value of Beta for Political commitment = .522 is greater than 0.01 which means that the Political commitment will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government.

## V. CONCLUSION

Legal factors affecting electronic government include all regulatory and law determinants that can negatively or positively affect results of market actions and decisions of management of company functioning in particular country. Electronic government (e-Government) in its simplest form can mean using information and communication technology (ICT) tools to provide services to citizens. Still with the huge benefits and synergies that e-Government grants to governments and societies, it faces many obstacles and challenges. Therefore, there are always a number of critical success factors and risks associated

with e-Government. The aim of this study is to analyze the critical political and legal factors effecting on the implementation of implementing electronic government in Kurdistan. The study adopted six political and legal factors to measure the influence on implementing electronic government, these factors were; transparency of government, power distance indicator, regulations and standard, employment law, political commitment, and privacy. By using quantitative research method via applying a structure survey for the citizens in Kurdistan region of Iraq. The multiple regression analysis was implemented in order to find the influence of legal factors and political factors on the implementation of electronic government in Kurdistan. The findings showed that the value Beta for Transparency of government = .761 is greater than 0.01 which means that the Transparency of government will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government. The value of Beta for power distance indicator = .621 is greater than 0.01 which means that the Power distance indicator will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government. The value of Beta for Regulations and standard = .710 is greater than 0.01 which means that the Regulations and standard will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government. The value of Beta for Employment law = .631 is greater than 0.01 which means that the Employment law will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government. The value of Beta for Political commitment = .522 is greater than 0.01 which means that the Political commitment will have significant and positive influence on implementing electronic government.

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