

An analytical study of the reality of digital administrative empowerment Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports**Prof. Dr / Ahmed Azmy Emam**

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Research Summary

The research aims to study the reality of digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports. The researchers used the descriptive approach (survey method) with its steps and procedures in order to suit it to achieve the objectives of the research. The research sample represented a total of (770) individuals from the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports. The researchers used to collect data from an identification questionnaire. On the reality of digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports, the researchers concluded that the percentage of the axis of the reality of digital administrative empowerment methods in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports (74.35%), and the percentage of the axis of administrative policies followed in the process of digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports (72.84%), and The percentage of the reality of the requirements for implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports was (65.10%), and the percentage of the reality of the obstacles to implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports was (80.02%). In light of the research conclusions, the researchers recommend taking into account the importance of the concept of digital empowerment in The sports field and focus on its application within sports institutions and bodies because of its superior ability to raise the level of performance, and urging senior leaders within the Ministry of Youth and Sports to implement the concept of digital empowerment because of its positive effects on making workers more willing to perform the work assigned to them.

Key words

- An analytical study
- Digital administrative empowerment
- Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports

Introduction and research problem

Administrative business organizations of all types and activities seek to advance and keep pace with the current era. They follow everything that is new and developed in the world of information technology. Global and local organizations have begun to follow the digital method in managing their organizations. Digital use in large organizations is not limited to providing services, but also In how the employees manage themselves and distribute tasks, authorities and responsibilities as well. This indicates that these organizations enjoy flexibility in dealing with their employees and enable them to have the freedom to act within the limits of their jobs, set goals and make decisions that serve the interest of the job and the organization, but in a contemporary digital manner.

The importance of digital administrative empowerment in sports institutions is evident here, which has become inevitable in sports institutions through a strong digital infrastructure, building electronic digital platforms and spreading cultural awareness of the importance of digital empowerment and digital practices between the employee, the manager and the sports institution, and this in turn makes the institution a strong technical competitive environment. Attractive and achieves the highest levels of quality (2:9).

Digital administrative empowerment is also a means of achieving comprehensive growth for individuals, institutions, and societies, technologically and informationally, in order to adapt and control life skills. Whether digital empowerment is for individuals or institutions, it is an important means of enhancing self-confidence technologically and digitally, as well as enhancing their competitiveness (6:45).

Digital empowerment is defined as the effective and productive use of digital technologies, in accordance with the requirements of the information and knowledge society. Another dimension of digital empowerment is the search for information via the Internet and access to reliable information. The continuous increase of information in digital

environments requires individuals to choose reliable and qualitative information (5: 635).

Digital empowerment is the individual's ability to use digital technologies effectively and proficiently in order to develop life skills and enhance his or her digital capabilities within the knowledge and information society (1:2)

Digital empowerment is the ability to achieve the maximum benefit from digital competence to meet cognitive needs, to keep pace with technological, social, cultural and economic changes, and to achieve digital integration in more enlightened societies (3:24).

Digital empowerment is gaining control, power, awareness, and making strong strategic decisions to enable the individual to make the most of digital technology and achieve technical competence and the ability to control his own learning activities (4:34).

By following up on the activities and programs of the Ministry of Youth and Sports and some of its directorates, as well as the administrative aspect followed, the researchers noticed that there is a stagnation in completing work because most of it does not depend on digital technology, and there are some managers who do not believe in the idea of delegating some tasks to workers to complete them, and because of all this, workers may have a feeling of lack of Belonging to their organization, but the solution can lie in applying administrative empowerment, but in a digital manner, in order to help managers determine the tasks that can be empowered for workers and be under their control when mistakes occur. It also helps workers increase their experience by giving them freedom to act on tasks that are within the limits of their jobs and assisting management in making... Decision making and building trust between workers and management, and this is what prompted the researchers to study this digital administrative issue and its relationship to administrative efficiency in the Ministry and the Directorates of Youth and Sports, and to the best of the researcher's knowledge, no one has addressed the application of this research.

Search goal:

The current research aims to identify the reality of digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports.

Research questions:

In light of the research objectives, the researcher assumes the following:

1. What is the reality of digital administrative empowerment methods in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports?
2. What is the reality of the administrative policies followed in the process of digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports?
3. What is the reality of the requirements for implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports?
4. What is the reality of the obstacles to implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports?

Research plan and procedures

Research Methodology:

The researchers used the descriptive approach (survey method) with its steps and procedures in order to suit it to achieve the research objectives.

Research population and sample:

The research community represented workers in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports at the republic level, and the research sample was chosen randomly and consisted of (770) individuals from the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports, with (250) workers in the Ministry of Youth and Sports and a number of (520) workers in the Youth and Sports Directorates.

Data collection tools:

To collect data for the research, the researchers used a questionnaire on the reality of the practice of digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports.

Search steps:

A - Exploratory study:

The researcher conducted an exploratory study of the data collection tools, where he applied them to a sample of the research community and from outside the basic sample in the period from Sunday 2/4/2024 AD to Thursday 2/12/2024 AD for the purpose of identifying their suitability and their relationship to application to that sample. .

B - Research application:

After determining the sample, testing the data collection tools, and ensuring their validity and reliability, the researcher applied them to the sample members under research, by applying the electronic form for easy access to the research sample, during the application period from 3/3/2024 AD to 5/9/2024 AD.

C - Correcting questionnaire forms:

The axis of completing the application, the researcher corrected the questionnaires according to the existing instructions explained previously, and the axis of completing the correction process, the researcher monitored the scores in preparation for treating them statistically.

The statistical method used:

The axis of data collection and tabulation was processed statistically, and to calculate the research results, the researcher used the following statistical methods:

- percentage.
- Correlation coefficient.
- Cronbach's alpha coefficient.
- Estimated degree.
- Ka square.

The researcher was satisfied with a significance level of (0.05), and the researcher also used the Spss program to calculate some statistical coefficients.

Presentation, interpretation and discussion of the results:

The answer to the first question, which states: What is the reality of digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports?

Table (1)

The estimated score, percentage, and square of the sample's opinions regarding the statements of the first axis: reality Methods of digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports (n=770)

No	Estimated score	percentage	value of Ka2
1.	١٧٩٦	٧٧.٧٥	٢٥٧.٩٩
2.	١٨٠٩	٧٨.٣١	٣٠٢.٦٥
3.	١٦٧٦	٧٢.٥٥	٨٦.٩٤
4.	١٦٧٦	٧٢.٥٥	١١٩.٢٥
5.	١٦٩٤	٧٣.٣٣	١٣٨.٠٠
6.	١٣٦٥	٥٩.٠٩	٦٩.٨١
Total marks	١٢٠٢٢	٧٤.٣٥	

The tabular value of (Ka) at the significance level (0.05) = 5.99

It is clear from Table (1) that:

- The percentage of the research sample's opinions on the phrases of the first axis: The reality of digital administrative empowerment methods in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports ranged between (59.09%: 86.84%), and the percentage for the axis reached (74.35%) .

The answer to the second question, which states: The administrative policies followed in the process of digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports.

Table (2)

The estimated score, percentage, and square of the sample's opinions regarding the phrases of the second axis: administrative policies Followed in the digital administrative empowerment process in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports (n=770)

No	Estimated score	percentage	value of Ka2
7.	١٤٢٨	٦١.٨٢	٢٦.١٩
8.	١٧٥٩	٧٦.١٥	٢٥٥.١٢
9.	١٦٦٩	٧٢.٢٥	٤٠.١٣
10.	١٧٨٥	٧٧.٢٧	٢٥٩.٧٦
11.	١٨٢٦	٧٩.٥٥	٣٨٢.٣٣
12.	١٦٢٨	٧٠.٤٨	٨٧.٥٢
Total marks	١٠٠٩٥	٧٢.٨٤	

The tabular value of (Ka) at the significance level (0.05) = 5.99

It is clear from Table (2) that:

- The percentage of the research sample's opinions on the phrases of the second axis: administrative policies followed in the process of digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports ranged between (61.82%: 79.05%), and the percentage for the axis reached (72.84%) .

Answering the third question, which states: What is the reality of the requirements for implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports?

Table (3)

The estimated score, percentage, and square of the sample's opinions regarding the statements of the third axis: reality Requirements for applying digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports (n=770)

No	Estimated score	percentage	value of Ka2
13.	١٧١٩	٧٤.٤٢	١٢٨.٥٠
14.	١٣٨٠	٥٩.٧٤	٥٥.٣٧
15.	١٢٥٥	٥٤.٣٣	١٧٦.٧٨
16.	١٦٧٤	٧٢.٤٧	١٢١.٠٢
17.	١٦٤٧	٧١.٣٠	٨٥.٩٢
18.	١٣٤٨	٥٨.٣٥	٧٣.٠٧
Total marks	٩٠٢٣	٦٥.١٠	

The tabular value of (Ka) at the significance level (0.05) = 5.99

It is clear from Table (3) that:

- The percentage of the research sample's opinions on the statements of the third axis: The reality of the requirements for implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports ranged between (54.33%: 74.42%), and the percentage for the axis reached (65.10%).

Answering the fourth question, which states: What are the obstacles to implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports?

Table (4)

The estimated score, percentage, and square of the sample's opinions regarding the phrases of the fourth axis: the reality of obstacles Implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports (n=770)

No	Estimated score	percentage	value of Ka2
19.	١٩٣٥	٨٣.٧٧	٣١٦.٤٩
20.	١٩٢٦	٨٣.٣٨	٣٣٦.٨٩
21.	١٦٨٤	٧٢.٩٠	٢٧٧.٢٩
22.	١٨٣٣	٧٩.٣٥	١٨٨.٥١
23.	١٧٥٢	٧٥.٨٤	٩٠.٧٤
24.	١٩٠٩	٨٢.٦٤	٢٨٣.٧٩
25.	١٩٦١	٨٤.٨٩	٣٥٢.٩٩
26.	١٨٥١	٨٠.١٣	٢١٥.٧١
27.	١٨٥٠	٨٠.٠٩	٢٠٥.١٠
28.	١٧٦٢	٧٦.٢٨	٢٢٦.٣٤
29.	١٨٧١	٨١.٠٠	٢٤١.٦٣
Total marks	٢٠٣٣٤	٨٠.٠٢	

The tabular value of (Ka) at the significance level (0.05) = 5.99

It is clear from Table (4) that:

- The percentage of the research sample's opinions on the phrases of the fourth axis: The reality of the obstacles to implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports ranged between (72.90%: 84.89%), and the percentage for the axis reached (80.02%)

Discuss and interpret the results

It is clear from Table (1) that the percentage of the research sample's opinions regarding the statements of the first axis: The reality of digital administrative empowerment methods in the Ministry and the Directorates of Youth and Sports ranged between (59.09%: 86.84%), and the percentage for the axis reached (74.35%), and the researchers attribute this result to To the role played by the Ministry of Youth in implementing various activities and programs to achieve the Ministry's objectives, whether the implementation is central or in youth and sports directorates

at the republic level, and although the planning of programs and activities is carried out by the Ministry alone, implementation is through a work team formed with the participation of members of the Ministry and directorates. As an integrated work team between them, this method is one of the most successful methods for providing the best performance of activities.

It is clear from Table (2): The percentage of the research sample's opinions on the statements of the second axis: administrative policies followed in the process of digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports ranged between (61.82%: 79.05%), and the percentage for the axis reached (72.84%), The researcher attributes this result to the fact that the nature of the digital empowerment process did not reach the desired goal within the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports. The nature of administrative work, which is rooted in sports administration in particular, stipulates the centralization of authority in decision-making and that only senior management alone can develop plans and it is not permissible Bypassing it by subordinates. The principle of digital empowerment is one of the unconventional principles. Indeed, this is what the new republic seeks in digital transformation in all administrative procedures. The nature of work in the Ministry of Youth and Sports is dictatorial leadership that relies on centralization, and as a result, workers in the youth and sports directorates do not bear responsibility. As a result of poor performance, they are responsible for the negligence in implementation, even if it is the final implementation. All of this confirms the absence of applying the concept of empowerment within the Ministry and the Youth and Sports Directorates, in addition to the lack of total reliance in digital transformation activities, whether in implementation, follow-up, or governance, which places full responsibility on senior administrations. Alone and no other.

It is clear from Table (3) that the percentage of the research sample's opinions regarding the statements of the third axis: the reality of the requirements for implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and the Directorates of Youth and Sports ranged between (54.33%: 74.42%), and the percentage for the axis reached (65.10%), and the researcher attributes this to The average result is the methods of communication between the ministry and the youth and sports directorates, as well as between them and the public benefiting from services and activities. With the development occurring in technology and the use of modern means, this helps to improve the nature of work through the flow of information from the ministry to the directorates or the public in a timely manner, but there are many Activities that do not fit

with this technological transformation are in place. The researcher also attributes this result to the lack of financial support for digital and technological transformation and also to workers who have the ability to deal with this technology. These individuals do not have the desire for this transformation or development and depend on doing By working in the traditional way only and without doing more to develop their professional competencies, Egypt's Vision 2030 is concerned with training workers, developing job performance, and transforming into technology to complete any work in the shortest period of time and with the best quality provided to the beneficiary public.

It is clear from Table (4) that the percentage of the research sample's opinions regarding the phrases of the fourth axis: The reality of the obstacles to implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports ranged between (72.90%: 84.89%), and the percentage for the axis reached (80.02%), and the researcher attributes This result indicates that there are many obstacles that limit the activation of digital empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports, and the researcher identifies them in two parts. First, it is related to the empowerment process and is related to awareness and understanding of the process of job empowerment. Bosses in government work do not have complete awareness of the concept of job empowerment due to their lack of experience with it. This concept. The prevailing thought in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, which has become widespread in the minds of administrative leaders, is the centralization of decision-making, as they believe that they are the ones capable of setting plans and time programs without seeking the help of any cadres that would raise the level of work. The nature of executive work requires that the plans drawn up mimic the applied reality and do not It conflicts with it, and therefore it is necessary for the executive levels to participate when developing plans in order to ensure their conformity with the actual reality of the projects. The second part is digitization, which is represented by the weakness of the material capabilities and devices, as well as the weakness of the human capabilities in dealing with these modern technologies.

Conclusion

In light of the research hypothesis, the procedures that were followed, the research sample, and the results of the research, the researchers concluded that the percentage of the reality of digital administrative empowerment methods in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports reached (74.35%), and the percentage of the focus of the administrative policies followed in the process of digital

administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports reached (72.84%) The percentage of the reality of the requirements for implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports was (65.10%), and the percentage of the reality of the obstacles to implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports was (80.02%). In light of the research conclusions, the researchers recommend taking into account the importance of the concept Digital empowerment in the sports field and focusing on its application within sports institutions and bodies because of its superior ability to raise the level of performance, and urging senior leaders within the Ministry of Youth and Sports to implement the concept of digital empowerment because of its positive effects on making workers more willing to perform the assigned tasks. With them

Thanks and appreciation

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Summary of the research in English

Obstacles to implementing digital administrative empowerment for workers Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports

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The research aims to identify the obstacles that limit the application of digital administrative empowerment for workers in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports. The researchers used the descriptive approach (survey method) with its steps and procedures in order to suit it to achieve the objectives of the research. The research sample represented a total of (770) individuals from the Ministry and Directorates of Youth with (250 (two hundred and fifty) individuals working in the Ministry of Youth and Sports, and (520) five hundred and twenty employees working in the Youth and Sports Directorates at the republic level. The researchers used to collect data that revealed the reality of the obstacles to implementing the practice of digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and the Youth and Sports Directorates, and the researchers concluded that the percentage of opinions The research sample in terms of the reality of the obstacles to implementing digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Sports ranged between (72.90: 84.89%) and the total percentage reached (80.02%). The researchers also reached the most important obstacles that limit the application of digital administrative empowerment in the Ministry and Directorates of Youth and Central Sports. Excessive decision-making authority, weak capabilities of advanced networks and computer devices, lack of competencies to deal with available information systems, and in light of the research findings, the researchers recommend urging senior leaders within the Ministry of Youth and Sports on the necessity of applying the concept of digital empowerment because of its positive effects on making... Employees are more willing to perform the work assigned to them and pay attention to the evaluation process and the effectiveness of digital performance in order to ensure the success of the administrative process within the Ministry and Directorate of Youth and Sports

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