

After the Gadhafi era the effect Technology Management Development of Libya: A Literature review (LR)

Correspondence: Muftah Ahmed Saadoun Atboli¹ & Mohamed Meftah Mohamed Elswaisi² & Prof. Dr. Fatma Zehra TAN³

Business Administration Department Karabük University¹, Business Administration Department Karabük University², Business Administration Department Karabük University³,

Abstract

The most important factor of our time nowadays is the usage of information and communications technology, the Internet and any modern website application that would raise the level of services can highly impacted the services quality in Libya. Although Libya is still in the early stage of the implementation of digital government and E-services, it is started to move forward to rap the advantages of utilizing the digital services practices at several sectors, for instance, the Libyan national number at the Libyan Civil Registry Department (LCRD). The Libyan national number starting to utilize in the last six years at Libya for the purpose of information security management. The Libyan national number provide several earlier benefits, for instance, ensure privacy, security management, access to the information and communication techy. This article has observed the definition besides the necessity and the importance of the Libyan national number for the Libyan population. In addition, this paper has reviewing the main factors from the digital database (journals, books, conference papers etc.) to detect the benefit of utilizing the internet websites and E-government services in Libya from the Gadhafi period regarding the recent time in terms of advantages and barriers. The study purpose is to observe the internet services usage in Libya as one of the development countries and to put a finger print on the e-government services development especially the advantages and the disadvantages of the usage of Libyan national number in Libya.

Keywords: *Technology Management Development, Gadhafi period, information and communications technology (ICT), E-management services, E-government, E-government development, Libyan national identification number, Libyan national smart card.*

1. Introduction

E-government driven organizations give a few valuable exchanges components which provide eliminating waste of office paper squander time and cost (Choi and Chandler, 2020); (Manoharan and Ingrams, 2018) and procedures into computerized forms, with the objective being to make a traditional a paperless office (Grimmelikhuijsen and Knies, 2017). Furthermore, this is an ICT instrument as reported by Jones et al., (2012), with the objective being to improve profitability and execution (Wairiuko et al., 2018). Moreover, E-government can envelop both intra-office just as official correspondence for any firm (Sagarik et al., 2018). What's more, its goal is to present all-out straightforwardness and responsibility prompting better e-administration inside any firm (Mahmoodi and Nojedeh, 2016). In assorted nations, this activity remains particularly focused at government firms, where open responsibility is of unique concern (Choi and Chandler, 2020); (Manoharan and Ingrams, 2018).

Besides, the execution of any E-government arrangement ought to be client driven instead of firm-driven, should expel reliance on explicit people, other than ought to present straightforward structures of working. Furthermore, the cases of E-government incorporate,

online timesheets and business ledger (Gascó-Hernández et al., 2018). Likewise, these can be utilized to help decrease expenses to firms. Additionally, E-government is a short type of advanced government which is an imperative new (Manoharan and Ingrams, 2018), coordinated and ceaseless methods for giving computerized open administrations (Sáez Martín et al., 2016). What's more, it improves quality and administrations conveyance, just as advantages, fortify help of open approaches and the vote based procedure, by and large (Sagarik et al., 2018), must be finished (Elsakit, 2017); (Shatshat and Ahmed, 2019); (Lounnas, 2018). In spite of the way that the computerized administration can be characterized as every one of the instruments which convert what paper forms in a customary office into advanced procedures (Choi and Chandler, 2020); (Manoharan and Ingrams, 2018), with the fundamental target being to have a low number of office papers (Kundu, 2017). In addition, E-government targets residents as computerized the executive's targets customers that share their business requirements as the e-management (Zeleti et al., 2016). This implies the structure of e-government will separate from that of advanced administration (Sun et al., 2015). Furthermore, in computerized the executives, e-managements are made with a suitable interface containing the motivation with all issues that can be dealt with through a given office to provide several transactions to the Libyan nationals (Sagarik et al., 2018). Moreover, since it is important to coordinate duty with empowering condition, all authorities ought to be furnished with an IT apparatus that would bolster the issuance of regulatory choices as a composed procedure (Wairiuko et al., 2018). Data and Communication Techies, a method for data the executive's control has been altered at Libya (Saadi and Almahjoub, 2012). E-Governance gives legislative exchanges through sites just as entries with the goal to help and streamline administration for all partners in the result of making administration progressively proficient other than successful (Wairiuko et al., 2018). Additionally, the significance of the database of the Libyan Civil Status Department and the previously mentioned national esteem originates from the way that it concerns all the data of the residents of Libya from the snapshot of their introduction to the world until after their demise through the entry of this social changes (Wairiuko et al., 2018), for example, marriage and separate and any change that may happen at the dimension of the Libyan families registration (Elaswad and Jensen, 2016). What's more, it isn't unusual to state in the event that we choose that this database is the "memory of Libya" social other than a statistic. Consequently, the Civil Status Department gave incredible consideration to the previously mentioned database by means of attempting to give a great focal system for an account, safeguarding and refreshing the realities of the common status and connecting every one of the workplaces subsidiaries to the Civil Status Department (Wairiuko et al., 2018).

2. Research questions

- **RQ₁:** What's the state of utilizing the internet services in Libya during the Gadhafi period and after the Gadhafi period?
- **RQ₂:** What's the Libyan national number?
- **RQ_{2.1}:** Why the Libyan's need to have a Libyan national number?
- **RQ_{2.2}:** What's the main advantages and drawbacks of Libyan national number for the Libyan government and Libyan people?
- **RQ_{2.3}:** What's the Libyan family smart cart project?

Rational RQ1: During the Qaddafi's revolution the rule was based on all Libyan economic as well as social resources under the cloak of disguised democracy (Jones, 2011). During the Qaddafi period he tried to blur the identification as well as resources developed under the control of the Qaddafi's rules in addition to laws. Gadhafi fought a citizen who opposed the former monarchy in the 80th in eastern Libya. Alhgig and Mehta, (2018) have reported that Libya at (2009), has seven diverse Internet service providers offered websites connection to

these providers to the Libyan Telecom as well as LTT, which remained chaired and controlled via Mohamed Gaddafi. LTT maintained Libya's national Internet gateway through which all Internet communications entering or leaving the country passed. LTT, founded in 1997, was in turn owned via the state-owned General Post and Telecommunications firm (GPTC). GPTC furthermore, owned Libya's two phone websites, Almadar, as well as Libyana. This on condition that the LAJ with access to a centralized mechanism from which to monitor in addition ultimately block the Libyan Internet connection. According to the web gate of the Libyan national number Project and the aforementioned complementary ventures, the project will launch a citizen national information infrastructure to serve as a platform for the applications of modern state management, database formation as well as improvement of the quality of civil service provided to citizens via state institutions.

Rational RQ2: The Libyan national number Project which is Rational RQ2: The Libyan national number Project which is National Number System

The national number is a unique (non-recurrent) reference number that is paid to every citizen and used to access his basic data in the national database and all relevant data for the citizen, including:

- Applications of civil status, criminal record, passports, ID card, etc.
- Public health applications such as health file, dispensing medicine, treatment abroad and others.
- Applications of education (stages - educational level - sending to study).
- Operating and configuration applications.
- General packing applications.
- Applications of administrative, financial, legal and commercial services.

besides the situation complementary ventures, the project will launch a citizen national information infrastructure to serve for instance, a platform for the platforms applications of modern state management, database formation and improvement of the quality of civil service provided to citizens via state institutions.

Rational RQ2.1: to ensure privacy and security and to eliminate offices fraud.

Rational RQ2.2: there are several advantages that required by utilizing Libyan national number to improve the quality of the civil service provided to the citizen as well as to ensure E-government services quality and privacy.

Rational RQ2.3: According to Head of the Civil Status Department, Mr. Mohamed Baltamer ,e-government continues nowadays in the acquisition of the family smart cart and the implementation of this advanced proposal pending the establishment of the new state and the constitution recognized throughout the Libyan state to extract this advanced model of transactions for the individual as well as the Libyan family which provide the family information , for instance, date of birth, name, identification number etc., as well as security management for all the citizens.

3. The importance of Civil Status Authority (Registration of facts and restrictions)

- To reach the level of the necessities of the Libyan Civil Status Authority, for instance, registration, preservation besides modernizing the family info.
- It is intended as well as built to provide additional services for a range of strategic national projects, for instance, Venture of disbursement of financial grants to Libyan families.

- Validation services transactions that required for citizens applying for municipal elections.
- Participation of the Ministry of Social Affairs in the distribution of children's allowance to all Libyan families according to civil status restrictions.
- Elections of the Constituent Committee for the drafting of the Constitution of Libya and the verification of the citizens and candidates participating on the basis of information and restrictions of the Civil Status Department.

4. Literature Review

The opposition began on Gadhafi and a new body, the Transitional Council of Libya, was formed. It consists of thirty-one members of the Libyan Transitional National Council, which has proved itself brilliantly as the main interlocutor abroad, religious conservatives, liberals and social democrats. In a democracy that works well, such pluralism will create the basis for a vibrant dialogue. However, to create democracy work in the first place, there must be a minimal sense of a common history, present, besides the governmental purpose. For all their enthusiasm, the rebels have proved too unorganized, too untrained besides too inexperienced to bring down Gadhafi's regime themselves. While all actors agree that Libyans should decide Libya's fate, the future of Libya will, truthfully, be determined via the level of international commitment (Khamallag et al., 2017). Libya is no stranger to competing for overtures from major global world, even before the year (1959) the discovery of commercial quantities of high-quality fuel. By the year 1943, after the Italians were defeated via the Allies, most of Libya came under the authority of the British Military Management (Khamallag et al., 2017); the French controlled the southern province of Fezzan to expand their sphere of influence in West Africa. In the early post-war period, Libya's future was a subject of great-power bargaining, with Britain, France, as well as Italy all are seeking to control a share, either for strategic explanations.

E-government is the use of information and communication technology (ICT) to improve the performance of government services, with the aim of allowing citizens easy access to information via the Internet. The use of various electronic media and technology reduces the cost of this service (Huang, 2004). E-government aims to provide efficient and transparent services not only to citizens but also to businesses. The use of the Internet to connect institutions and link various services, private institutions and the general public, allows for the development of information that is available to individuals. This in turn creates a transparent relationship characterized by speed and accuracy that is designed to improve the quality of the performance of government services (Almarabeh and AbuAli, 2010). In this process, a network of government contacts can be created to allow the rapid exchange of information. In accordance with the required rules of confidentiality, the network design and installation of the necessary communications equipment can link ministries and government buildings to the Internet, which means that citizens can access services, government purchases can be conducted electronically, and this can reduce paperwork and increase the citizen's satisfaction of government employees and their efficiency (Almarabeh and AbuAli, 2010).

The Libyan government is still in the early stages of the development and implementation of e-government services (Ahmed et al., 2013). However, a large number of citizens in Libya are not aware of this website or are unable to use the system and there are many reasons, for this; for example, low educational level concerning website interfaces. In addition, access to the technology is limited because of the high cost of implementing these new radical innovations, and other associated improvements such as increasing the electricity grid and creating more Internet relay stations (Ahmed et al., 2013). The main impediments to the use of e-government services in Libya is technical, infrastructure, cultural and social barriers

which prevent the successful implementation of e-government services (Abdulhamid, 2011). The educational system in Libya is the best conduit for the start-up of e-services supported organizations in Libya. Furthermore, e-government could be the best innovation that the Libyan government should consider since it would be the main driving force behind the development of critical enhancements much needed in the country. Also, designing and implementing general training courses that increase government services quality could help develop the trust of the nation in e-government and enhance the public understanding of ICTs (Abdulhamid, 2011).

5. Libya during the Gaddafi period and Technology

Payandeh, (2011) has declared that in the past period the Gadhafi defended his overthrow by means of professing to bring Libya genuine autonomy, nonetheless, in spite of his enemy of provincial and against settler the talk he has never had the capacity to shake off rely upon the full approval of the Libyan individuals despite the fact that there is a little use of the web association around then. Amid the Qaddafi's insurgency, the standard depended on all Libyan financial just as social assets under the shroud of camouflaged majority rule government (Jones, 2011). Amid this period the Qaddafi attempted to obscure the way of life just as assets created under the control of the Qaddafi's principles just as laws. Gadhafi battled a native who contradicted the previous government in the 80th in eastern Libya. The renegades battled passing other than outcast outside Libya, where Gaddafi bolstered the strategy of executing rebels. Libya was under the weight of low training, terrorizing and low administrations inward close to outside Libya's workplaces (Krylova, 2017).

Gaddafi's administration was toppled in the wake of the fall of Tripoli to the radical powers on 2011, despite the fact that pockets of opposition-held by means of powers in help of Gaddafi's legislature waited for an additional two months, particularly in Gaddafi's main residence of Sirt, which he proclaimed the new capital of Libya on 2011. The fall of the final urban areas under ace Gaddafi control and Sirt's catch on 2011, pursued through the resulting slaughtering of Gaddafi, denoted the finished of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and replaced by Future Libya as a country seeking to improve the country legislation and governmental rules (Sawani, 2018).

Alhgig and Mehta, (2018) have revealed that Libya at (2009), has seven different Internet specialist organizations (ISPs) offered availability to these suppliers were "subjected" to the Libyan Telecom and LTT, which was led other than controlled by means of Mohamed Gaddafi. LTT kept up Libya's national Internet portal through which all Internet correspondences entering or leaving the nation passed for several transactions (Omar et al., 2016). LTT, established in 1997, was thus possessed by means of the state-claimed General Post and Telecommunications firm (GPTC). GPTC likewise possessed Libya's 2 telephone sites, Almadar, just as Libyana. This furnished the LAJ with access to a unified instrument from which to screen and at last square the Libyan Internet. For instance, the Arabic spring started, as per the Wall Street Journal, the LAJ was effectively looking for instruments to enhance their checking mechanical assembly with a progressively far-reaching sifting structure. In spite of the fact that the routine seems to have sent various exceptionally explicit squares of individual sites before the (Abied, 2017).

6. The effect of techy Management Development on Libya

As per Alhgig and Mehta, (2018) in its underlying stages, there were few cases of online control in Libya. In any case, it was not long until the routine of the late the Gadhafi started to target restriction news sites that have been as of now worked as far as correspondence among the general public, especially after the lifting of UN endorses in 2003 prompted expanded access to reconnaissance and sifting gear to remove the Gadhafi authority. Since

the topple of Gadhafi in 2011, the nation has seen a whirlwind of self-articulation, bringing about an expansion in news destinations and a huge development in pro books. In any case, the 2011 common war and ensuing battling have negatively affected the national data and correspondences innovation (ICT) division, harming foundation and sidelining prior US\$10 billion advancement plan that had been set to be finished through the ongoing year (Olu-Egbuniwe, 2019). The national emergency other than the absence of a standard of law has devastatingly affected web opportunity in Libya. Power and media transmission administrations stay flimsy crosswise over Libya, with progressively visit slices because of intense interest, foundation harm, and pressure by means of furnished gatherings. Following the 2011 unrest in Benghazi, Libya has encountered five years of mayhem and political disturbance (Costantini, 2016); (Elkrghli, 2017). Isolated and harmed, the nation is as yet far from a definitive dream of majority rule government. Libya saw rehashed shutdowns to web access because of vandalism and politically-inspired assaults on broadcast communications foundation. Two episodes show the political use of ICT foundation to refuse assistance to rivals. In July 2016, For a situation of vandalism, vast regions of southern Libya were cut off from their TT-gave versatile and web associations in February 2017 after the burglary of copper and other framework hardware. The purported Islamic State (IS), which developed a fortification in the waterfront town of Sirte (Wehrey, 2017), has additionally wrecked correspondences framework before it was driven from the town in late 2016.

In (2015) IS alleged that their harmed a link in Sirt that viably removed the web, landline, likewise, a few cell phone interchanges connecting eastern and western Libya (St John, 2016). Following a review of ICT advancement and prospects for development in Libya, this brief proposes innovation suggestions in three regions to reinforce Libya's progress to majority rule government, containing support for telecommunications decision observing; expanded Internet access and PC preparing; just as a wide e-government activity. According to Elswad and Jensen, (2016) Governments are strengthening their character (ID) the board systems to convey better than ever online administrations to their natives. Such online administrations normally incorporate applications for various sorts of consents, demands for various kinds of authority records and the executives of various sorts of privileges. The Libyan identification number (ID) the board conspires must, thusly, have the capacity to accurately validate natives and connection online nearness to genuine personalities. Numerous nations, specifically in the creating scene, are right now presenting national Libyan identification number (ID) the board plots out of the Libyan national identification. While a large portion of these nations has paper-based records, a large number of these are territorially based and few of these have been united, so these records may contain wrong, deficient, conflicting or excess data. The distinctive Libyan identification number (ID) the executives plans actualized in Libya, which enables the clients to contrast diverse methodologies with national personality the board. They also announced that the assessment of the present Libyan identification number (ID) framework (Al-Bukhari et al., 2018) as for the distinguished goals and the two Libyan NID plans demonstrate that if National Identity Management does not completely meet the necessities recognized in the basic model, at that point it might be defenseless against different types of online dangers, for instance, pantomime and wholesale fraud assaults at the government offices. Thinking about online wrongdoing, amid the plan of an Identity Management framework, is particularly essential in creating nations, where such violations have not recently existed in the general public.

Alhgig and Mehta, (2018:7,8) have proclaimed that in (2013) Protestors raged the central station of correspondence and Techy at Libya, making political requests and constraining architects to slice off web access to expansive pieces of the Libyan nation. Online dangers and brutal assaults on columnists expanded. Thusly, the Civil Registry Department and the

extraction of the Libyan national number beginning to use the data and correspondence innovation. E-government in Libya was the principal usage in light of a legitimate concern for the common vault in every single Libyan city and the primary vital administration is to put Libyan national number for every Libyan native to confine the Libyan populace and recognizable proof through the Libyan national number. The Libyan national number is a one of a kind (non-repeating) reference number that is paid to each native just as used to get to his fundamental data in the database, despite the fact that the common register does not manage the family circumstance. The inquiry by means of short message administration by means of sending an SMS to Libyana (Arara et al., 2015) or Orbit through 11111. The message incorporates the enrollment number and the time of birth (1900 # 12345). Inquiry through the site of the Libyan national Identification number Venture through the connection (<https://www.nid.gov.ly/NID.html>).

In 2013, the primary focal point of e-the executives in Libya was to give the administrations of the Civil Registry Department and the extraction of the Libyan national number, which helped in the families registration of their family members through a US helped firm that was facilitated to actualize the national number program, drop the conventional family booklet, begin using the advanced family status and after that use the number National Bank in the financial exchanges and unique at the Central Bank of Libya and the issuance of travel papers for the Libyan residents. Likewise, According to Iwan Libya, The Civil Status Department asked for the Governor of the Central Bank of Libya, the Head of the Passports, Nationality and Foreigners Affairs Department, the General Directorate for Criminal Research (Cole and McQuinn, 2015), the Head of the Cooperative Societies Department of Economic Affairs and the Head of the Social Security Pension Fund. The Administrator of the Civil Status Department, Mohamed Hassan Baltemer, issued around to the establishments just as bodies alluded to on the concentrates of common status in Libya. As indicated by the site of the Libyan national number endeavor and its corresponding endeavors, the endeavor will dispatch a sound national data framework to fill in as a stage for the utilizations of present day state the board, database development and improvement of the nature of common administration gave to residents by means of state organizations. Wherever, notwithstanding avoiding misrepresentation, struggle, other than similitude of data among natives, who have comparable names or titles, every an extraordinary the Libyan identification national number to enquire about his data and authority papers. The Presidential Council issued its Resolution No. (130) in regards to the joining of the Libyan national number endeavor into the Civil Status Authority. Correspondingly, doling out a VP of enthusiasm as an appointee for the Libyan identification national number (Zafar, 2017).

In addition, The most important factor in the process of extracting the Libyan national identification number is the utilize of the Libyan national identification number in the Higher Ministry of Education in colleges as well as the management of missions as well as the successful launch of the new visa on scholarships of the students who they are studying abroad to conduct the services of scholars studying abroad at any country (Khoja, 2016). The remarkable development of e-government continues nowadays in the acquisition of the Libyan national family smart card besides the implementation of this advanced research paper is pending the establishment of the new state and the constitution recognized throughout the Libyan state to extract this advanced model of services for the individual besides the Libyan family (Bullard et al., 2017).

7. Goals of the Libyan national number

Building a sound national data foundation and good digital infrastructure to fill the Libyan national needs in as a stage for present day state the executive's applications and database development. Improving the nature of common administration gave to the Libyan nationals

by means of state establishments, subsequently that their own data can be checked anyplace all over the world (Elsakit, 2017); (Shatshat and Ahmed, 2019); (Lounnas, 2018). Avoiding anticipating misrepresentation, irregularity just as the closeness of data among natives with comparable names or titles, each holding a unique Libyan national number to ask about its data and authority papers. The likelihood of inquisitive about the native's data when the administration is asked for from wherever inside Libya (Zafar, 2017), for example, banks, administration foundations and others (Elsakit, 2017); (Shatshat and Ahmed, 2019); (Lounnas, 2018). Lead the government ability by means of limiting the dangers related with the utilize of traditional cards. The new Libyan smart card has details that make it hard to distort, mess with, or reutilize data from other individuals. Also, decline the conveying of authority papers on the resident, as the advanced chip of the cardholder of the Libyan national number can be stacked with data adequate to manage all gatherings to give the administration transactions outcome quicker (Bullard et al., 2017); (Zafar, 2017).

8. The importance of the Libyan national number

The Libyan national number remains of great a significance to the country as well as the citizen with excessive number of benefits (Elsakit, 2017); (Shatshat and Ahmed, 2019); (Lounnas, 2018) for its contribution in organizing the functioning of the governmental institutions characterized as below:

- Make straightforward governmental procedures as well as facilitating services besides developing them in line with the aspirations of citizens to reach high quality public performance (Bullard et al., 2017); (Zafar, 2017).
- The privacy of personal information of utilizers and the necessity to carry official papers as well as represents them to the user (Bullard et al., 2017).
- Identity card works to create a common sense of pride among Libyan people for Libya national number, which seeks to offer the high quality standardization for the Libyan society (Mohamed et al., 2017).
- The card carries the information therefore as to create the Libyan a place of trust and respect besides provide personal service, for instance, blood sort as well as address etc. (Zafar, 2017).
- Eliminating waste in official papers, since the national Libyan card with the Libyan national number will be satisfactory to deal with all the services at all the government domains at Libya that will have a national electronic database to serve the necessities of citizens (Bullard et al., 2017).
- Ensuring government security for the naturalized citizen via decreasing the hazard of utilizing traditional identities and official papers, for the reason that the new Libyan national card has a specification that creates it difficult to falsify (Zafar, 2017).
- Preventing duplication in order to ensure fair distribution of wealth as well as opportunities.

The aim of this Libyan national identification cards project is to promote the utilize of Libyan national identification cards (ID) via building modern national information infrastructure utilizing modern techy to introduce, preserve, develop and retrieve all information related to citizens and their social, economic as well as economic conditions. . This utilize has a great economic outcome, by way of it provides all of them with the effort, time as well as money spent via the citizen service and the employee services and scholars Info. They are able to obtain service in a civilized and continuous form without any prior effort.

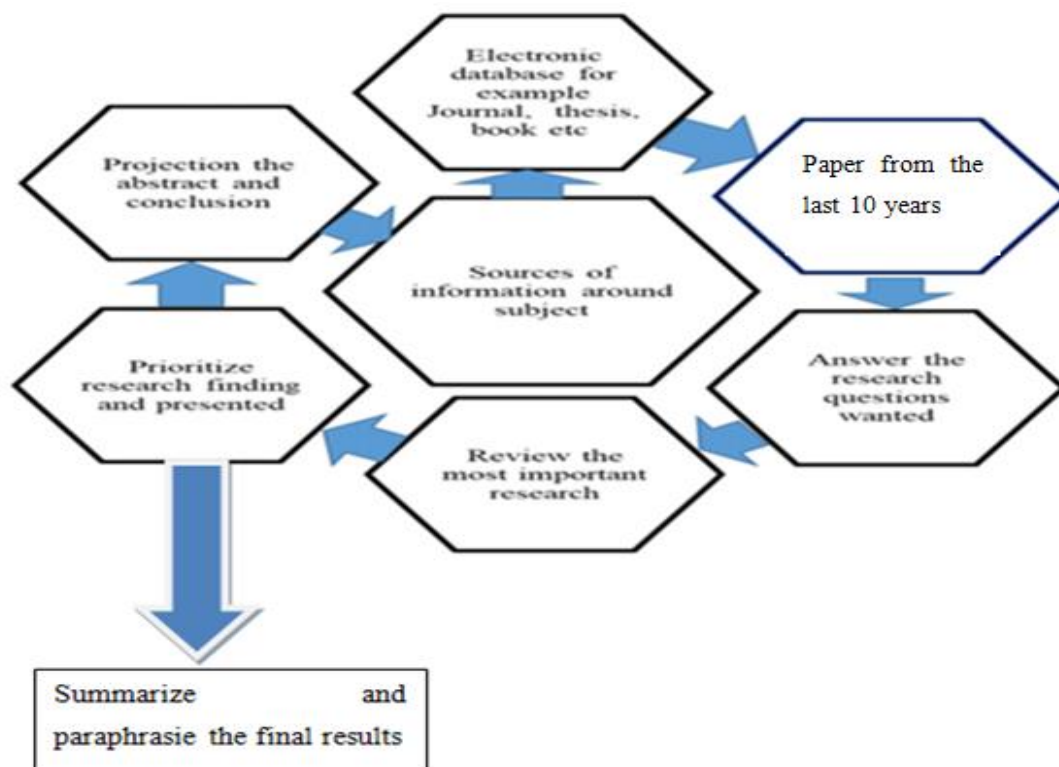


Figure.1. the research methodology for observing the research information's result that utilized in this research adapted from (Shlibak and Dalla, 2020); (Dalla, 2020).

9. The benefits of the Libyan identification national number

The Libyan citizen is the essential recipient of the improvement and mechanization of the common digital Libyan administration (Tinazci et al., 2019); Cusick and El Sahly, 2018); (Binomran, 2021); (El-Abidi et al., 2019). The Libyan citizens are constantly hesitant to refresh their own or in-kind data for the reason that of the standard manual schedules in paper records and their confirmation, which decline for waste in time, cash other than exertion. Be that as it may, there are a few inadequacies and distortions (Masoud, 2016).

Citizens are always prefer accessing information and services which are offered by governments without facing any problems (Inal et al., 2016). Welch et al., (2004) has supported that government services usage is positively linked with e-government website satisfaction (Tinazci et al., 2019); Cusick and El Sahly, 2018); (Binomran, 2021); (El-Abidi et al., 2019). There are a few citizens are dissatisfied with the procedures (Kumar et al., 2007).

To improve the nature of the common administration gave to the native by means of the state foundations, therefore, that he can remove his own data from wherever he is in, not the spot of birth or home at a speed and enlightened method for managing. Averting misrepresentation, inconsistency and likeness of data among residents with comparable names or titles, every one of whom has his very own national distinguishing proof number for his data and personality official papers (Wehrey, 2017). Correspondingly, the capacity to ask about the Libyan's data when the administration is asked for from wherever inside the nation, explicitly the individuals who ask for social or monetary administrations just as help from banks or state foundations (Khamallag et al., 2016). Moreover, to save the secrecy of individual data of the native, for that reason that it can't be gotten to without the immediate demand of the candidate. The likelihood of contemplating social and family circumstances to ask for administrations and help without complex field look into methodology that may feel

individual humiliation towards the individual or his family and neighbors (Tinazci et al., 2019); Cusick and El Sahly, 2018); (Binomran, 2021); (El-Abidi et al., 2019).

The Libyan state is the second recipient of the advancement of the common digital administration, in any case, it is the following advantage for the resident, who is with different Libyan natives who are the premise of this network Cusick and El Sahly, 2018); (Binomran, 2021); (El-Abidi et al., 2019). Thus, the production of an advanced database that benefits the Libyan nationals in the financial and social fields inside their neighborhood networks, without the need for a statistics or an exorbitant economy (Khamallag et al., 2016). Additionally, empowering the State to outfit the colossal riches in the field of data innovation to assemble a data system on its populace to save the personality of the network. To accomplish mix and practical and instructive availability among every one of the organs of the express that manage natives to accomplish the rule of financial soundness, and diminish the exertion and cash spent in accomplishing common administrations for residents through customary schedules by means of wiping out every superfluous advance related with routine work cycles and streamlining strategies to deliver the government transactions in time with low cost for all Libyan citizens (Tinazci et al., 2019); Cusick and El Sahly, 2018); (Binomran, 2021); (El-Abidi et al., 2019).

Empower state organizations at the nearby, territorial and network levels to design and plan open strategies through exact and clear data on private, urban, financial and modern improvements inside the nation (Tinazci et al., 2019); Cusick and El Sahly, 2018); (Binomran, 2021); (El-Abidi et al., 2019). Furthermore, enabling data searchers from scientists and speculators to acquire genuine and archived data to profit by in the scholarly and monetary field to add to the welfare of residents and the state. The production of another market inside the Libyan economy relies upon data innovation and the development of related ventures (Tinazci et al., 2019); Cusick and El Sahly, 2018); (Binomran, 2021); (El-Abidi et al., 2019). Diminish the season of common administration conveyance and the recurrence of administration offices, in this way accomplishing an unanticipated financial return for natives and the state. To screen the nature of open execution with thoughtfulness regarding straightforwardness and lessen monetary and regulatory defilement inside state foundations. Division among the specialist organization other than the administration requested to dispense with instances of defilement. Building a cutting edge society, and stretching out every single common support of the portions of society without respect to their places of living arrangement other than their social or age gatherings. Keeping pace with worldwide advancement and maintain Libyan development (Tinazci et al., 2019); Cusick and El Sahly, 2018); (Binomran, 2021); (El-Abidi et al., 2019).

10. Conclusion

The process of e-service has opened the way of development in all countries of the world. Despite the fact that Libya is still in the early stage of E-government infrastructure implementation. Libya today as one of the development countries seeking to capitalize on the expansion of ICT infrastructure and the utilize of the Internet in a broad-based technical approach.

As result, Libya today as one of the development countries seeking to capitalize on the expansion of ICT infrastructure as a degree of satisfaction o Libyan citizens about this services which remains needed to improve the government transactions due to low technology performance and complete transactions on time related to Libyan Management of technical services and provide the needed transactions to the citizens as they need on time within low cost.

Secondly, the high amount services will reduce the physical visit to the government offices. Therefore, the E-government will enhance the management procedures of the Libyan

government after the Gadhafi period. In addition, this technical service will replace the traditional procedures in Libya in future.

Thirdly, this study has found that there are some of the problems that can affect the Libyan technology development such as low internet services which are the main problem in Libya nowadays. However, Libyan government should provide many services to all these citizens. The Libyan e-government still in early stages of the implementations which needs some improvements from different domains such as education, commercial, businesses and medical. etc. domains which can be helpful in the future. Also, in this study by the evaluation of Libya after Gadhafi based on the effect of Technology Management Development a medium quality performance which is referring to that Libya government services needs to be improved also, make sure that the services delivered on time to the local residences.

Finally, the extraction of Libyan national number in Libya has become the best solution to several of the problems that may face the civil registry in Libya and especially after the multiple political trends these days. The civil Libyan society must strongly insist on the implementation and compliance with the extraction of the Libyan national number for each member of the Libyan people as well as support the Libyan government infrastructure projects and that will solve the problems that facing all sectors of the Libyan Central Bank and the Libyan students who they are studying abroad.

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