Electronic Management Puzzle
for Economic Problems Solution

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Abstract- Electronic management phenomenon is the essential of management of the 21st century, so to use this new technology, direct and indirect environmental factors, as the basic of management developing in the big village should be analyzed, the analysis of the relationship between electronic management and internationalization (in the section of economic, social, cultural, energy, etc. Communication and transfer is one of the main topics of economy and management. To increase efficiency and move towards stable development, management needs to minimize costs and decrease the crisis resulted from stress (increasing crisis at this century). Universal management is the easier vet to make the commercial merchandise and services better. The main practical performance is to cancel the upscale among the countries of the word. The main purpose of universal management is to prepare extra production what the demand for the production and services and else for the whole world is. The universal management is more for the benefit of the industrial countries. Those they have more influences in the world. In this situation innovation and creativity make managers, organizations and companies compete with each other and such wise management under electronic management will increase welfare and create job opportunities and international management is in the direction of these changes.

It is essential for the whole countries of the world to achieve the universal management in the early future. To advance the performance of the management in a short possible time brings about the achievement presentation of the whole countries of the world. Like commercial electronic would be the sample of achieved system of the world. And getting advantage of that would be a good sample to universal management. Macro management should move towards electronic management in order to achieve these aims.

Keywords- commercial proportional preference, electronic universal, imaginary marketing, management universal

1. HISTORICAL

Increasing development of technology, esp in communications field, has changed the world to a big village, caused the increase and variety of demands and needs in different countries and has increased industrial activities.

Because of the variety of needs and tastes, this increasing process requires the best quality and more desired products.

And this aim can be achieved only by understanding facilities and limits, allocation of resources, correct analysis of abilities and giving correct solutions, and finally programming and ranking future investments of the country in the big village. Electronic
management is a better solution for achieving these aims. 
What justifies electronic management is its effects on welfare via it’s increasingly effect on economic growth and development. 
In fact international management maximizes worldwide welfare. [1]
Wealth producing resources are the main power for proceeding economic affairs. These resources in every country (in every period) are dependant on modern technology and find a better way of producing by the use of this technology .on this basis the history of economic changes (that has resulted in political changes and even revolution) can be summed up. (Table 1)[2]

2. THEORY
Hear the main program of the whole world and countries progress of electronic management and we counted the benefit of that and because of the countries management 'and the effect of that .so we decided by giving comments for the ahead programs and search the affection of that on the electronic of the country.

The new electronically management is one of the axis of the use age of technological information and communication .by expanding internet is at international level is progressed in different parts. Can be used in different part. [3]
1. The set of electronically communication between apparatuses and organizations and corporations and residents and employee would be installed by computers network like internet
2. Giving government information and services to companies to residents and employees from Internet and the benefit of technological information and communication without limitation place and time.
3. The use age of technological information and communication in different parts of management in order to increase to higher work and higher services.

3. THE NECESSITY FOUNDATIONS OF RESEARCH FOR NEW ELECTRONICALLY MANAGEMENT (Table 2)

4. WAYS TO ACHIEVE SUCCESSFULLY NEW ELECTRONICALLY MANAGING
1. Acceptant and receipt ant the issue of technological and communication inside the organization so the needs of entering and taking part before the employees of the organization or office in project and training them for achieving knowledge and higher qualities individually to them.
2. Close cooperation and high educated for technological information specialists and organization experts in organization and the belief of higher organization managers to this issue.
3. To be informed and aware in electronically management services and benefit of that to people and the following of that setting for marking demand and rating the value for costumers. Reducing the journeys and wasteful works.
4. The usage of trustable hardware, software and facilities that electronically managing services with lowest stop and deployment gives the increasingly security.
5. Specially in justice discussion like conclusion demand registered [4]

5. STEP OF USING THE NEW ELECTRONICALLY MANAGEMENT
1. Giving information and awarding for servicing like delivering license, identification cards, passport
2. On way connection delivering organization forms and stages and the result of performed in govern meant organizations to third
3. Two ways communication, in addition to delivery and performing in the way of on line and numbers them (performing the whole stages in organization in electronically circumstances
FOR INSTANCE: the goals of electronic management can be achieved by attention to the deficiency of the traditional management like below:

1. Rating the result of services to residents raising the conclusion and raising the answering
2. Raising the ability of construction and effectiveness and controlling the currency of information disability of traditional system in performing the affairs of management. Causes the management services delivery to have deficiency and without output (efficiency)
3. The usage of new technology in producing, hostage, and giving the increasing service
4. Making the government powerful in answering the people and preparing the best and perfect services.
5. Quick regulating, correct and sudden arranging of guidelines, process and operational plans.

**Point to consider:**

1. One of the ways of expanding the electronic management is the increasing of the demands of citizens to receive the electronic services. So, by notifying the public and increasing their awareness of the advantages of services.
2. Variety of management services and their increasing in electronic environment, persuade people to use them and decrease the expenses of using the electronic apparatus. So, it comes to sense that the government ought to make an effort to increase the number of services presented to people.
3. Noticing the digital split in giving the electronic services, that is to say with regard to the different levels of access to internet throughout the country, it is not possible to present the services to all people. Thus in order to minimize the digital split the management with the other ways like speaking telephone, should give services to the regions where access is not satisfactory.[4]

**6. THE ADVANTAGES OF NEW ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT:**

A. The creation of opportunism for all countries.
B. The presentation of goods and services to all people all over the world.
C. The opportune presentation of information to all.
D. Reducing the extra expenses.
E. Saving time, money, energy and time.
F. Recognizing the customers demands to produce new goals and services.
G. Quick response to the demands.
H. Online connection with all.[5]

**ALSO OTHER ADVANTAGES:**

1. Better and effective presentation of government services to the citizens through information, processes. Required sheets and forms, omission of time and place limits to present the services and also increase the convenience of the society afterwards.
2. Increasing the interaction and communication among organizations, companies, citizens and quick and easy recognizing of citizens needs and their expectation of government and its related organization.
3. Reducing and omitting the exclusion of information and increasing the authorities by having access to information.
4. Increasing the transparency in management activities, thus preventing the administrative corruptions such as holding auctions and tenders by organizations in electronic environment.
5. Renewed engineering of processes and activities in different sections and omitting unnecessary processes. Thus facilitating the processes, reducing the required human force, increasing the efficiency and subsequently reducing the expenses, e.g. tax mainly of Denmark.
6. Reducing the rate of referring to the organizations, saving in expenses, esp. energy, facilitating transportation and reducing the traffic [5]
7. ECONOMICAL RESULTS OF NEW ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT:
A. Promoting the competition in the world.
B. Expense saving
C. Efficiency increasing.
D. Incercosity the demands in skilled in ICT.
E. Reducing the economic results caused by geographical distances and expenses to access the information for agencies and consumers.
F. Presenting new goals and services.
G. Expanding the common (international) processes the countries in provisions, productions and distributions. [5]

8. HISTORICAL INDICATIONS FROM MOVING FORWARD A NEW GLOBAL ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT:
Stage 1: An economy based on relative advantage.
Stage 2: A globalize economy.
Stage 3: A digital economy.

9. NEW MANAGEMENT FOR NEW ECONOMY:
New economy, an introduction to new management new economy which on the one hand is connected with globalizing the economy (releasing the international bans of goals, services, capital and the other production factors), on the other hand, with revolution of information and communication, can be the indications of moving to word the new electronic management.

In new economy like electronic management, the agencies view "knowledge" as the main source or factor in competition, in other words, the competitiveness of the agencies is due to the rate of their access to the knowledge and innovation.

Transferring of the knowledge from one agency to the other agencies causes the national in the increasing of profitability and economical growth in the micro and macro level [6]. [Table 3]

10. CATEGORIZING THE REALIZING FACTORS IN MOVING TO WORD ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT
Indoor that the whole system in the micro and macro level (for system management such as company, region, country and world) reaches to a desired point, different parts of communication network should meet the expectations in a chart below (Table 4). [7]

11. THE DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT
The course of the development of electronic management or modern management can be shown according to the table below. [9] (Table 5)

12. THE FRAME WORK OF ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT
We can use the table below to give more effective services in electronic management system and achieve goals such as looking for jobs, online banking, traveling commerce, auctions, electronic government, electronic purchase, direct marketing, online publication, giving servers to the users and exchanges (Table 6) [9].

According to the framework given, all kinds of connection between decision – making and executive systems can show the connection between different parts (government, real state, customers and employees) (Table 7) [9]

13. THE PROCESS OF UNIVERSAL DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMY BRANCH IN RECENT YEARS.
Proceeding the development of electronic commerce calculated by politician and those who work in electronic commerce show the necessity of applying executive and useful ways for quick access to a functional favorite position in electronic commerce. Infect the following chart shows universal development to word electronic management (Fig 1, 2 And Table 8)
The Effective Factors In The Charts Studied For Developing Electronic Commerce In The World Include:
1. Connection & foundation in technology
2. Commercial environment
3. The admission of user and their participation.
4. Autural & social foundations
5. Political & legal environment
6. The support of electronic services

14. THE GOALS OF NEW ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT
1. Founding industries and offering new services.
2. The activity of agencies and industries.
3. The increase of profit
4. Improving the standard of life [13]

15. THE DEVELOPMENT OF WISE ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT IN THE THIRD WORLD AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.
1. Irregular activities without managing range.
2. Gathering managing and administrative plans.
3. Operational activities in the range of strategically programs [14]

16. FUTURE PROGRAMS OF ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT IN THE THIRD WORLD AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.
1. Establishing the center of electronic management development in these countries.
2. Planning the way of electronic management development.
3. The center of issuing digital.
4. Supporting educational programs in universities [14].

CONCLUSION:
1. The present time, that is called the time of knowledge and information, shows anew world with innovative methods in using knowledge & information in management and at this time different basis and ranges are presented for development. That are the result of thinking of a technological world. in such situation, innovation and creativity for managers, companies, and organization has the advantage of competition and such a wise manager anther the protection of electronic management causes increase in welfare and occupation all over the world and society.

2. Paying attention to the outlook of new electronic management, the positive aspect of this management in future is clear that makes its development inevitable as a result realizing electronic management and trying to establish & develop this management for any system (company, region, country, and the world).

3. The third world and developing countries should adopt work if they want to catch up with the developed countries.

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11. THE RATE OF INTERNET INFLUENCE FOR EVERY ONE HUNDRED INHABITANTION IN 2004-
TABLE 1: INDUSTRIAL REVELATIONS AND EFFECT ION ON DIFFERENT SOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources</th>
<th>Revelation</th>
<th>Advanced force</th>
<th>Size of economic</th>
<th>Investment source produced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Before 18th century</td>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>Work force</td>
<td>Small economic</td>
<td>Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18th and 19th century</td>
<td>First industrial</td>
<td>Steam engine</td>
<td>Regional economic</td>
<td>Coal and natural sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19th–20th century</td>
<td>Second industrial</td>
<td>Electrical engine</td>
<td>Local economic</td>
<td>Petroleum sources of energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th–21st century</td>
<td>Third industrial</td>
<td>Information Engine</td>
<td>Universal Financial</td>
<td>Knowledge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 2:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Supporting Hearts</th>
<th>Communication Preparation</th>
<th>People and culture</th>
<th>Law and provisions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emistansts of ampire in servicing and supporting</td>
<td>Technological standard and expanding internet web speeding the exchanging of information</td>
<td>Empire the common language preference English to raise the seuse and training for shout and long time</td>
<td>The international punishment right net and classic and the law of electronically transportation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The chain efficiency and international demand national efficient foundation</td>
<td>The electronically service preparation for the necessity of electronically management</td>
<td>Empire (information and communication)</td>
<td>The network punishment right, the nature of network, the classic network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International efficient foundation</td>
<td>Reaching to personal computer and making safe in exchanging information (data)</td>
<td>Aware. Ability to use, trust, training specialist</td>
<td>Supporting consumers, the law of electronically signature and the law of supporting personal data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 3: THE COMPARISON OF THE RULES IN OLD AND NEW ECONOMY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Old economy</th>
<th>New economy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centralized</td>
<td>Non-centralized</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed yield</td>
<td>Increasing yield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarity of valye</td>
<td>Value in adurdance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing prices</td>
<td>Reduced prices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximizing the value of company</td>
<td>Maximizing the value of company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing innovation</td>
<td>Sudden innovations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technology centred on machine</td>
<td>Technology centred on human</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent places</td>
<td>Electronic spaces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 4: MOVE OVER, BY INVESTIGATION THE GUIDING FACTORS IN NEW MANAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Networked economy</th>
<th>Networked policy</th>
<th>Networked society</th>
<th>Network learning</th>
<th>Network access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Telephone company rules</td>
<td>How do the government and businesses we information and communication technology interacting with people?</td>
<td>Networked society?</td>
<td>Does the instruction system use ICT in learning process?</td>
<td>How much is the rate of accessing and expense, service qualities and the equipments of ICT network?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Policy of ICT service</td>
<td>-Online people and organization?</td>
<td>-Accessing of schools to information and communication technology in job environment.</td>
<td>Information sub-structure of accessing the internet</td>
<td>-Financial ability of connecting to the internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Employment opportunities in ICT domain</td>
<td>-Expending of instruction through technology of expending the labor force in information and communication technology.</td>
<td>-the quality and speed of network</td>
<td>-Services and supports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Electronic trading of B2C</td>
<td>-Information and communication technology in daily life?</td>
<td>-Software and hardware</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Electronic trading of B2B</td>
<td>-Information and communication technology in job environment.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-Electronic government.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TABLE 5: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAYERS OF ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The effect modern of management</th>
<th>The exploitation modern of management</th>
<th>The basic &amp; essentials modern of management</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Interests obtained of modern management creating job opportunities, producing new products giving electronic commerce services, the growth of gross national product, development economic &amp; economic welfare</td>
<td>Using electronic processes at work environment by the use of current processes, modernizing them and creating new processes</td>
<td>Technological basics social and economical basics legal basics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 6: THE RANG OF ELECTRONIC MANAGEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commercial computer, electronic dealing markets</th>
<th>Supporting services supporting organizations electronic commerce system of payment and the security of the deals</th>
<th>Marketing and advertisement, market research support web content</th>
<th>The government policy tux, regulations and rules technical standards</th>
<th>People buyers sellers dealers expert managers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

TABLE 7: TYPES OF ELECTRONIC CONNECTIONS AMONG BRANCH [10]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>G</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G2E</td>
<td>C2E</td>
<td>B2E</td>
<td>E2E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2C</td>
<td>C2C</td>
<td>B2C</td>
<td>E2C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2B</td>
<td>C2B</td>
<td>B2G</td>
<td>E2B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G2G</td>
<td>C2G</td>
<td>B2G</td>
<td>E2G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 8: ELECTRONIC COMMERCE (B2B+B2C) PREDICTED IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD. [10]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region/year and percentage</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Developing countries in Asia and Australia</td>
<td>87.6</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>660.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>100.1</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing economies</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>.4</td>
<td>90.2</td>
<td>.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All developing countries</td>
<td>104.9</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>857.5</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>1677.3</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>7469.0</td>
<td>58.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed Europe</td>
<td>246.3</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>2458.6</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed Asia and Australia</td>
<td>264.8</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>2052.1</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All of developed countries</td>
<td>2188.4</td>
<td>95.4</td>
<td>11979.7</td>
<td>93.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2293.5</td>
<td></td>
<td>12837.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fig 1. Fig 2.