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E-governance's role in protecting those covered by community welfare

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Abstract

The role of the administration is the main control in the success of the state's policy seeking to achieve social welfare in its society. Social welfare is the state's care for individuals to achieve their well-being, it is a flexible concept governed by the state's philosophy and economic situation, it began with man and developed throughout history, civilizations, and religions and did not settle on a single name or a single approach, but it mostly knew a way that does not satisfy the needs of the fragile classes in society, although developed countries take it as a way to reach the stage of comprehensive well-being for their societies, however, their orientation to vulnerable families and other groups as vulnerable segments of society such as divorcees, widows, orphans, the elderly, the disabled and others below the poverty line to alleviate their suffering, thereby helping them to be productive in society by integrating them to contribute to the country's development. The law singled out categories covered by community care, the rights and duties based on which justice is secured to ensure the rights of those groups and to preserve public money. To achieve accuracy and speed in completing the applications of the socially sponsored categories and in line with developments in the world of technology, e-governance is transformed with the advantages of community-based care management.

Keywords: e-governance, country's development, historical, political, legal, economic, ideological, and social disciplines..

Introduction

Social care is an ancient and modern topic represented by its existence with man and his modernity is reflected in the continuous international and internal interest in its development, and its importance stems from the reflection of individuals on the whole society, as it receives the attention of specialists without stopping, and that the background that surrounds it, studying it, works to know its essence and seeks its development, representing a variety of different historical, political, legal, economic, ideological, and social disciplines. Thus, it is worthy of study and research at all times and places, and its idea has a moving dynamic, as it is affected by the political vision of the governments of countries, as it is affected by the economy and affects it, and it is determined by ideas and philosophies comprehensively and recessively, and it is an important tool in the well-being of society, also, it requires that legislation address it, so that it matures and is applied by jurists.

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Chapter one

Research Methodology

Research Importance

It has become one of the basic facts in societies that social care is an inherent right and one of the inalienable rights of the individual and society. It is the right of the individual as he is one of the components of society, and if he is affected by any accident, then his right falls on the society, thus, aiding him is the duty of the state. The goal of social care is not only to recover vulnerable groups but the need to direct care to the community as a whole. The state entrusted the administration with this task of mechanisms and means that help it to extend the social care system in society.

The research problem

After reviewing and researching the emergence and development of the idea of social care, its entry into international and domestic legislation, and assigning its protection function to the administration's authority for the regular and steady functioning of social care facilities, questions arose that required an answer through writing on the subject, including What are the mechanisms and means used by the administration to protect it? What is the protection imposed on the idea? What are the rights and duties of the groups covered by social care?

Research objectives

The aim of the research is what the public interest imposes on the importance of social care, including the impact of the latter on the individual and society, and the distinguished role played by the public utility in the success of achieving that goal and holding the function of protecting social care to the authority of the administration, including the means and privileges conferred on it by law, which necessitated research into the role played by the administration in protecting social welfare.

Research Methodology

In our study, we will follow the inductive and analytical approach by presenting and analyzing the legal texts of the Social Protection Law and the laws in force. We will divide the research into two requirements, e-governance's role in protecting those covered by community care in the first requirement, and the rights and duties of the groups covered by social care in the second requirement.

The first requirement

The role of electronic administration in protecting the groups covered by social care

To identify the role of e-governance in social care, the concept of e-governance and the requirements for its application in community care must be set out, and then the role of the e-

administrative decision should be addressed to the extent that it relates to the topic of the study.

First: the concept of electronic management and the requirements for its application in social care

The concept of electronic management: Electronic administration means a set of organized operations that link the groups covered by the competent department, or whoever applies for inclusion in social care departments. Its purpose is to achieve the objectives of the administration, lift the effort on the shoulders of the beneficiary groups, ward off embarrassment from the needy, and promote the idea that the services provided to them are part of their legal rights, reaching their homes with an advanced civilized manner in addition to investing time to the maximum extent avoiding all the problems and obstacles that arise from traditional management, such as administrative routine, corruption and waste of time and energy. The electronic administration, through its development stages, is related to the first uses of the computer, which was used initially in statistical operations, and limited scope for military and academic purposes, and it did not appear in its known form as its first appearance in the United States of America, specifically in the state of Florida in the Central Postal Authority in 1995, and followed by rapid development until it reached what we know today and entered into various administrative activities, including social welfare institutions.

Electronic administration in social care administration was defined procedurally (Using communication and information technology to develop and improve the services provided by social care to save effort, time, and costs). As such, it is a form of sophisticated public administration through which the Department can carry out its activities smoothly and facilitate its three relationships, which are the contact of the administration with the groups covered by social care, the management's internal work mechanism, and the management link with the beneficiary, which allows for a radical shift in management concepts and their development.

It can be said that electronic management is the transition from the completion of transactions and the provision of services undertaken by the administration from the manual method to the electronic method to shorten the time and save money and effort.

Requirements for the application of electronic management in social care

Both traditional management and e-governance in community care as a public utility facility have privacy and requirements. To switch to e-governance, the reasons for the success of this transformation must be taken into account, and the most important requirements are:

Legislative requirements: The electronic administration and the organization of utility work need rules that support this work, and those rules must be characterized by generality for the unit of administrative work in state facilities since the idea of public utility is one of the most important pillars of administrative law, and most of the theories developed by the administrative judiciary are linked to it, such as administrative responsibility, administrative work methods, and public funds, as well as the fact that public utility is an important aspect of state intervention to satisfy public

needs. Accordingly, it is required to issue the necessary legal legislation to initiate the transition to electronic management, and this legislation may be before preparing the legal ground for the transition or contemporary to complete the deficiency, or after maintaining the security of individuals' transactions, their rights, or after the transition, by enacting legislation to secure transactions and criminalizing those involved in electronic crimes.

There are also legislations related to electronic signatures and ways to protect them, such as the electronic signature legislation issued by the United States of America in 1998. Since the legal systems of the traditional administration are inconsistent with the procedures that are being followed in the electronic administration, they stand in the way of its development. Some believe that when moving to electronic administration, there must be legislation that means regulating electronic transactions, (to give the legal authority in the proof of electronic signature and electronic writing).

Administrative requirements: At the forefront of what can be considered during this transformation process are the modifications that can be made to the administrative structures and structures of the state agencies to make them simple and increase their flexibility and increase their effectiveness. This is done by relying on the computer through which data is received, stored, and moved as required by the administrative process, and communication networks that can be used by more than one beneficiary at the same time.

This requires that there be departments equipped with the necessary information that enables them to deal with modern technology, taking into account that the most important factor in any project is the administrative leadership that plays a pivotal role in the success or failure of the project. Also, the support of senior management is considered the most important supportive factor in the success of electronic management.

Second: Electronic administrative decision

The electronic administrative decision is considered one of the most important circles of electronic management, which requires when dealing with the electronic administrative decision its definition and distinctive procedures.

Definition of electronic decision: The decision issued by electronic means is similar to the administrative decision issued by the traditional method and everything related to it legally because the electronic administration does not modify the legal contexts regarding it. However, electronic management enters the administration as a new administrative method in which the work of the administration remains according to its contexts, and it achieves the work of the administration with flexibility, speed, and accuracy.

The electronic administrative decision is still being included in its infancy. Most of the legislation did not deal with a definition of it. Iraqi jurisprudence did, as Salih Abd-Ayed Salih defined it as (Explanation of the administration's authority with the authority conferred upon it by law, through

electronic means, to have legal effects. Thus, the electronic administrative decision does not differ from the ordinary security decision in terms of the means of expressing the will).

However, the best definition of the electronic administrative in which the procedures for its issuance were specified, which stipulated that (the administration receives the application electronically on its website, indicates its desire to issue the administrative decision by signing it electronically and notifying the beneficiary via e-mail). This definition shows the difference between the traditional administrative decision and the electronic administrative decision. This difference does not affect the entity of the first, but in following the procedures for issuing the second from applying to obtain it until it becomes effective, and that is what distinguishes the two decisions.

Distinctive procedures for the electronic administrative decision: The procedures for issuing the electronic administrative decision go through stages and procedures based on the electronic service, which is represented by the mechanisms of submitting the electronic application to issue the required decision, then electronic signature on the decision, and finally notification of the administrative decision.

Electronic request: The Social Welfare Department invites, through the electronic means represented by its website, the groups covered by social care, as it is known in Iraq (the electronic umbrella platform (Submitting the application electronically to the competent department for consideration in accordance with the legal controls, and often the application is submitted according to an electronic form prepared for this purpose in advance to reduce the error rate significantly, as well as inquiring about the stages of applications, as individuals can generally enter (My umbrella platform) after entering their data to know the path of the application and its place of arrival, starting from its submission and ending with the acceptance or rejection. The applicant is linked with the administration via a personal e-mail, which enables the administration to contact him electronically regarding any developments related to the application (electronic exchange of data between the public administration and its clients).

It is noted that applying electronically is characterized by ease and speed, but it can be assumed that as result of the momentum on the website, it may cause to slow down or malfunction. It follows from the electronic administrative work the need to provide forms on the administration's website, to be available to all, and to be obtained free of charge, and it is not permissible to limit the submission of applications electronically because this violates the principle of equality. In a similar case, the French Council of State ruled that the French Ministry of Higher Education had violated the principle of equality when it decided that acceptance of the application for the position of teacher should be through the Internet only.

Electronic signature

It is the fingerprint or the seal in general for its different uses. It is considered one of the basic conditions in documents, whether official or ordinary, to assign these documents to their location to prove or determine responsibility. Those documents are the administrative decisions, which are

signed by hand by those who issue them. As for the electronic administration, it is accomplished in all its details electronically, it is also signed electronically, and the signature on the administrative decision by the administration is considered to be its issuance, and based on this, the decision is effective and valid against the administration from the date of that signature, but failure to notify the person concerned is not considered a defect in the decision that necessitates its cancellation, but it is not enforceable, and the periods that result from notification do not apply until after he has been notified. It is defined in the text of the Iraqi legislator as, “a personal mark that takes the form of letters, numbers, symbols, signs, sounds, or others and has a unique character that indicates its attribution to the site and is approved by the certification authority.

Thus, the electronic signature was not required to be in a specific form, as it may come in the form of a letter, number, symbol, or sign, and it may be a sound of a unique nature, and it is possible to identify the person of the signatory and indicate his identity.

Notification of the electronic decision: Notification of the administrative decision is the responsibility of the administration. This notification takes place in general and is done by direct notification to the stakeholder and handing over the decision to him personally, by registered mail, or by a specialized informant notifying him. The administration's issuance of the electronic decision is considered valid, but it does not apply to the applicant of the decision except after being notified of it, as previously mentioned. If the decision is to reject the application, then the periods of objection or grievance start from the day following its notification, and the principle is that the administration is left free to determine how the electronic decision is published, considering it to be notified, but if the law specifies the methods of notification, and then the administration publishes by another means, then this publication will be null and void, and the time for appeal remains open with the aforementioned decision. Among the international evidence on the use of electronic administration, is the artificial intelligence network in work and social management in Germany, where it was agreed on basic rights, values, and principles by a team of high-level experts on artificial intelligence. The seven values were identified by the Data Ethics Committee, the report of the Enquete Committee on Artificial Intelligence (German Bundestag), and the recommendations of the Artificial Intelligence Council (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) which are:

1. Focus on people and the common good.
2. Fairness and non-discrimination.
3. Clarity and transparency.
4. Privacy and personal protection.
5. Safety and durability.
6. Intervention and responsibility.

7. Environmental sustainability and resource conservation.

The second requirement

The rights and duties of the groups covered by social care

First: The rights of the groups covered by social care

Social care includes individuals with two types of social protection programs. The first are programs that are not based on contributions, which are programs that are based on a specific characteristic in the individual, representing a human invasion whenever available, he deserves to be covered by social care, and the second type is based on contributions, when the individual fulfills them, he becomes under the umbrella of social protection, and each of them has its system, and I will discuss it as follows:

Non-contributory social care

Non-contributory social protection networks vary according to the type of services they provide and the time they take. Non-contributory social assistance includes: (plans that do not usually require direct contribution from the beneficiaries or their employers as a condition of eligibility for related benefits).

There are four types, the first is food-based social protection networks, which are paid in the form of in-kind assistance, which is often in times of famine or natural disasters, and the second type is short-term, and those are also done in cases of temporary inability to work for various reasons, as happened in Iraq during the Corona pandemic, as financial payments were distributed to the unemployed due to the pandemic, and there are also networks based on human capital support, such as supporting poor students by reducing the cost of study, providing them with stationery and books, providing a kind of basic health care, or helping people with chronic diseases to secure their treatments. As for the last type, they are long-term, and those approved by the welfare or social protection laws. Countries have sought to include in their constitutions and internal laws the clause of social rights, which still in our countries carries the meaning of subsidy and assistance and is often monetary, or in the form of social services provided to individuals or families to whom the conditions for providing those services apply. It is long-term, so non-contributory social care can be limited to cash subsidy, and it is implemented by providing it to individuals as independent persons who need subsidies, or to needy families. To obtain a cash subsidy - for an individual or a family, two conditions are required:

The first condition: that the beneficiary of the subsidy does not receive a salary from the state.

The second condition: he does not have a private resource that is sufficient to support him.

There is a conditional subsidy that is provided to families or individuals to enable them to meet essential needs such as education, housing, or health.

To reach the beneficiaries of the cash subsidy and define the beneficiaries according to the standards and to ensure the work of the workers on the social care program, appointing a sufficient number of social researchers with specialization as employees to perform the task. The granting of cash subsidy determines its amount in two limits, the minimum, and the upper limit, and this requires a review whenever necessary due to its relationship to the market and prices. Cash subsidies were dealt with by the Iraqi law which followed in the footsteps of the UAE law, as the appendix allocated the subsidy limit, if the family is of one individual, 105,000 one hundred and five thousand dinars, and if it was of two individuals, 210,000 two hundred and ten thousand dinars, and if it was of three individuals, 315,000 three hundred and fifteen thousand dinars, and if it reached four people or more, then it would be 420,000 four hundred and twenty thousand dinars. In terms of the text and its content in Iraqi law, the researcher sees the following:

1. The census requires starting with the family first according to the logic of interest and the status of the family.
2. The concept of (incapacitated) must be clarified for the text to take its legal context.
3. In the case of the imprisonment of the head of the family, the legislator stipulated imprisonment for a period of one year, and there are two points to this:
 1. According to the general rules in punitive laws, the legislator should have mentioned imprisonment or the penalty restricting freedom, it would have been more accurate.
 2. It would be more appropriate if the Iraqi legislator followed the example of the Emirati legislator and specified the penalty restricting freedom to two months, it would be the closest to achieving justice and the goal of comprehensiveness, otherwise what will be the fate of the family of the imprisoned during this year, especially for those who work for a daily wage, as the law has determined the sums that the family is entitled to, and has remained silent about the other groups. This constitutes a legislative defect, so he had to either remain silent about the amounts allocated to the family, come to allocate what each of the included groups deserves, or at least set two limits to the amounts that can be provided according to the status of each beneficiary.

The provision of social services to families and individuals covered by social protection requires a network of specialists and agencies related to the programs that can be provided, and I will address some of the services that can be provided:

- ❖ Services aimed at helping individuals enter the labor market. Such services can be provided in two ways:

The first method: training, vocational education, and capacity building.

The second method: assistance in obtaining job opportunities or loans to establish small projects.

- ❖ Health and housing

Health: Health care includes services provided to members of the community, such as disease treatment and health prevention, which are provided by health authorities and staffed by qualified medical doctors, nurses, and other specialties. Health care also directs care for motherhood, the health of children, and people with disabilities. The progress of any country is measured by the efficient health system it possesses. The Jordanian legislator paid attention to health insurance for vulnerable classes. (Recommendation to the Ministry of Health to issue health insurance cards to those who are unable to benefit from the services provided by the fund in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated in the applicable civil health insurance system).

Besides, (the World Bank Group announced the allocation of 50 million dollars in support of the Jordanian government to continue providing primary and secondary health services to poor, uninsured Jordanians, as well as to Syrian refugees).

Housing: Housing is considered one of the most important necessities of life, and it is the basis for the stability of the family and the individual, as it constitutes a haven to live in dignity, security, and safety. Many individuals live in slums or unsuitable housing that lack the elements of a healthy life and do not have access to services such as sanitation, clean water, and electricity. Poverty, natural disasters, armed conflicts, displacement, asylum, and the failure of the state are considered threats to the family and the individual to achieve their safety in appropriate housing, and to the extreme necessity that housing poses in the lives of individuals.

a. Contribution-based social care

Contribution-based social care is considered one of the best types of social care. It takes the form of social security or social insurance, as it protects individuals from emergency or unexpected risks. Social care that is not based on contributions is a primitive method, rather it affects human dignity, especially in societies like ours. As it appears, according to the inherited traditions, at times, as an insult or a kind of disdain for those included. These societies are characterized by intellectual or cultural deficiency. Social security differs between rich and poor countries, developed and developing countries, countries whose systems are transparent, and between countries where administrative corruption prevails. In general, the concept of the social security system is still in developing countries imprisoned in the workers' system, while in developed countries, the rest of the social protection programs are included. The secret of this is the propensity of those countries to achieve social welfare. The importance of social security in achieving the well-being of workers, families, and communities was an integral part of the International Labor Organization, and other international organizations are increasingly recognizing the essential role of social security in meeting the needs of all people around the world.

Second: The duties of the groups covered by social care

- a. The duties of the groups covered by social care before obtaining the right

An applicant who is below the poverty line, whether as an individual or a family, to obtain cash aid

or social services must fill out the approved registration form, according to the registration conditions announced by the same body, accompanied by the following documents:

1. The unified card or the civil status identity of the head of the family and its members with a personal photo of the head of the family and what supports the applicant's place of residence.
2. The documents supporting the case of the applicant shall be attached to the aforementioned documents, according to his case:
 1. Widow: The husband's death certificate is supported by a photocopy of the civil registry from the Civil Status Department.
 2. Divorced: The decision to divorce acquires it to the final degree, with a ruling on the custody of the children, with a pledge not to charge alimony equal to or greater than the amount of the subsidy.
 3. The wife of the missing: The judge's decision confirms the loss of the husband from the competent court, which proves his missing.
 4. Abandoned: A letter from the municipal council and the testimony of two witnesses supporting the abandonment.
 5. An adult unmarried girl under the age of (35) years without parents: confirmation from the administrative unit supported by the testimony of two witnesses stating that there is no legal breadwinner.
 6. Single, unmarried women of 35 years of age who have not yet reached 55 years of age: Submit a copy of civil registration indicating her marital status.
 7. Disabled due to illness: Submitting a medical decision from a specialized medical committee that he is unable to work. Disabled due to old age: reached the age of 55 years.
 8. Orphan: Submission of the parent's death certificate or the father's death certificate with the mother's marriage certificate and guardianship certificate.
 9. Disability and special needs: Submit evidence to support its inclusion in Law No. 38 of 2013 on People with Disabilities.
 10. The family of the inmate or the depositor: Submitting a judicial ruling that has acquired the final degree by ruling against the head of the family for a period exceeding one year.

The thing that requires consideration first is the poverty line. In studies of the United Nations, there are vast disparities between the countries of the world concerning poverty. As the (Multidimensional Poverty Index for 2019) indicates that among the 101 countries that were researched, only two countries appeared with a high national income, while 68 countries were

recorded with an average income, while 31 were included with a low national income.

1. If the applicant is incapacitated due to mental illness, incapacity, or suffers from any disease that hinders him from applying, then one of his relatives up to the fourth degree may replace him in applying. In the absence of one of those, the Department of Welfare may request the appointment of a guardian or curator of that person from the Sharia Court and it does not accept that anyone other than those mentioned to come except by an official power of attorney certified by the notary.
2. The social welfare applicant must pledge not to receive a salary from the state, and he has no other resource, and it is easy for the Social Welfare Department to verify this by approaching the real estate registration or traffic departments or any other department to see if the person concerned has any financial assets, or approaching the concerned departments as to whether he has a salary from the state. If the applicant has an income, he acknowledges that income and the adequacy or insufficiency of the income is verified according to the number of family members. If it is found that the income is not sufficient to meet the needs of the family, then the difference between the income and the amount allocated for care is granted.
3. Enabling the social researcher to carry out his task, as the role of the social researcher will be a coordinator of the case, as he studies the case of the applicant for inclusion in social care, defines his problems, indicates his needs, and the services that can be provided to him, then links him to the Social Welfare Department and follows up on his condition.
4. If the aid applicant submits any misleading information or false documents, the application will be ignored.
 - b. The duties of the groups covered by social care after obtaining the right.

The annual statement: After the applicant is included in the law, he must submit an annual statement every year to the sub-committee or the competent department in the governorate. This statement includes his family and financial status, if he does not submit the annual statement, the subsidy will be disbursed as a precautionary measure, and he will be notified of that. If he does not visit the department for a period exceeding one year from the date of the precautionary suspension without a legitimate excuse, the subsidy will be cut off from him permanently, starting from the date it was stopped by a decision of the department manager. The importance of the annual statement is to determine whether there has been an improvement in the situation of the financially covered person that makes him outside the scope of protection, or whether he still needs that protection. The inaction of the covered person to submit the annual statement is evidence that he does not need the required care. The annual statement includes the financial and family status of the included. The following documents must be submitted with the statement, according to the category of each covered, which includes the information on which the care department relies for the continuity of its coverage:

- Civil status identity for the head of the family and the family.
- Confirmation of residence of the covered person.
- A medical report from a specialized medical committee in the Authority for Persons with Disabilities and Special Needs.
- Annotation of the widowhood in the civil status identity for widows, or a copy of the civil registry with the death certificate.
- Annotation of the divorce incident in the identity or the divorce decision and the custody ruling, with an acknowledgment that she did not receive any alimony.
- Judgment from the competent court declaring the loss regarding the wife of the missing person.
- Anything that supports the abandonment of the wife with an official document regarding the abandoned woman.
- The parent's death certificate, the father's death certificate, and the mother's marriage contract for minor orphans.
- Endorsement from the school stipulates the continuation of studies for those who have reached 18 years of age, concerning the widow's children.
- Parents' death certificates for an unmarried adult.
- The decision of the competent medical committee for those who have reached the age of 60 or those who have reached the age of 55, which supports their disability, and the report of this committee is valid for two years only, and it must be renewed when the period expires.
- The judgment of the competent court acquires the degree of absolutes for those who have been sentenced to a penalty restricting freedom for one year or more about the family of the inmate, the depositor, or the juvenile.
- Endorsement from a government school to continue studying until middle school for a married student.
- Endorsement from the institution supporting the benefit of the sheltering role.
- Any change in the marital status of the covered family members (marriage and death) shall be attached.

This statement is the one that the department will adopt if any changes occur to those included, and accordingly take the necessary measures under the law, and the case will be modified as of the month following the occurrence of the change.

1. When the person covered by social care refuses to join one of the institutions or institutes for training or rehabilitation, his coverage in social care is suspended and he has to return the rights received after the date of refusal for violating the conditions imposed under his social protection coverage.
2. If the person covered by social care refuses to receive the work that was provided by the protection programs three times without excuse, because one of the conditions entailed for him to join the work - then his coverage in social care will be stopped.³
3. The beneficiary must be within the borders of the country, when leaving the country for a period of more than six months without a legitimate excuse, his coverage of social care ceases.
4. The documents submitted or any of the required documents must be correct, and on the contrary, his inclusion in social care shall be suspended whenever the true contradiction is discovered.
5. Return the amounts disbursed to individuals as subsidies if they were disbursed and received in violation of the provisions of the law, and these amounts shall be recovered per the Government Debt Collection Law.

Conclusion

After the completion of this research, the important role played by the judiciary in the success of the state's social policy, which is represented by the success of its programs aimed at social care for the members of society to enable it to flourish and progress, was observed. That care passed through history through different stages, which transformed from individual or collective programs under different names to programs led by the state and regulated by law and the role of the administrative judiciary in the process of organizing the administrative arena and the execution of illegal decisions on the one hand and the protection of vulnerable groups by achieving fair inclusion of those who are entitled to social care and excluding those who circumvent the law and or facilitate their inclusion in an illegally.

Conclusions:

1. Two approaches to social care are being implemented in various legislations, the approach that is without contributions and the contributions-based approach, which requires standing on the two approaches. The approach based on contributions is in line with the civilized meaning of social welfare. As for the approach that is not based on contributions, it necessitates making it confined to specific cases dictated by special conditions in society.
2. The state's concern for social welfare has a strong prejudice to its duties. Raising the levels of health care and education is among the directions of comprehensive care that the social

³ Article (16/Eighth), Social Protection Law No. 11 of 2014.

welfare state seeks. Thus, it protects society as a whole, flows into the societal structure, and inevitably leads to an economy in the future in social welfare programs, because that leads to drying up the sources of social vulnerability.

3. The administration has an important role with its capabilities in facilitating the completion of applications for inclusion in social care by activating the electronic administration to complete the correct coverage more quickly and reduce the errors received.

Suggestions

1. The Social Protection Law had to give each program its importance, as the follower might see that it is a law for cash subsidies, so the legislator had to detail the rest of the programs, not just enumerate them.
2. Refrain from defaming the persons covered by social protection and photographing them on social media to show the efforts made by the competent authorities because of the psychological effect and impact on their societal status and the look of pity from the family, friends, and neighbors, it is sufficient to state the numbers included and the specific areas, and to refrain from mentioning their names.
3. Activating electronic management in all departments and administrative courts, as well as for the speedy completion of adjudication of administrative cases and facilitating administrative and judicial correspondence to all parties.

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Start by entering the platform link and then selecting the search service in the system, after which a form appears to fill in the data of the person who inquires about the status of his students (the triple name, the name of the mother's mother, the governorate to which he belongs at birth, and the ration card number) each according to the fields in the form, after which the status of students appears (Analysis of the results of poverty, i.e. the case has been examined and is awaiting financial allocations, or a field research is required, i.e. the case is awaiting a visit by the social researcher, matching the data, and then uploading it to the ministry's website to analyze the results of the poverty line, and matching it with the results of other ministries, or rejecting the application due to the presence of more than one entry, the review is to be made to not cancel the repeated one, or the rejection is due to the presence of a final promotion, meaning that the application was finally rejected, assisted in this case by a decision from the Supreme Administrative Court in refusal to remove the final entry, and he can apply again.)

Alaa Mohieddin Mustafa, Electronic Administrative Decision, previous source, p. 110.

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Article (1 / Fourth) Iraqi Electronic Signature and Electronic Transactions Law, No. (78) of 2012.

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