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The impact of team learning and shared visions on Jordanian maritime industry e-business growth

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ABSTRACT

This study shows the importance of the Impact of teamwork on e-commerce in the Jordanian maritime industry, as it provides great opportunities for large companies to be fit for printing. It can be said that the business is ready to succeed in e-commerce. The practice of e-commerce is in a shallow and underdeveloped area in most cases. It seems that with this participation in the atmosphere, there are several unions and associations. This study examines the impact of team learning on electronic commerce in the Jordanian maritime industry. Using a non-probability sample design that uses purposive sampling, we collected simulated data from the employees in Jordanian maritime sector using an online questionnaire. The study found there is a strong positive and statistically significant direct correlation at the 0.01 level between team learning and the Jordanian maritime industry in e-business growth, where the value of the correlation coefficient is 0.576 between them, there is very strong positive and statistically significant direct correlation at the 0.01 level between shared visions and the growth of electronic business in the Jordanian maritime industry, where the value of the correlation coefficient is 0.861 between them. There is a medium positive and statistically significant direct correlation at the 0.01 level between e-business growth and the Jordanian maritime industry in the Jordanian, where the value of the correlation coefficient is 0.465 between them.

1. Introduction.

Online commerce is growing at an ever faster rate, opening up opportunities like never before. Individuals, countries and entrepreneurs all over the world are taking advantage of the technological revolution in carrying out business operations. The activity of electronic commerce has, until today, existed mainly among the countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, led by the United States of America. In these countries, new programs and security software are being invented while connecting to the network, and legal procedures are being adopted, and all this contributes to increasing the volume of electronic commerce (Weill, P., & Woerner, 2013, p134).

Developing countries have been relatively absent from the activity of the electronic commerce market, mainly because of their lack of basic requirements for electronic commerce. Participation in electronic commerce becomes, day after day, an irreplaceable option. Most of the commercial activity in the future will be conducted electronically. Therefore, developing countries will have to redouble efforts to lay the foundation for facilitating electronic commerce, which saves time and money and is more efficient than any other means of commerce. If developing countries do not transfer their trade to the internet, they will expose themselves to the risk of marginalization, except for those who enter the internet early, as they will reap the benefits of joining the global market (Markus & Loebbecke, 2013, p156).

The cross-border flow of goods is accompanied by a cross-border flow of information for purchase, shipment and payment. This information must be provided and consumed by many government agencies and commercial stakeholders. The

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management of this information has long been based on paper-based transactions, while paper-based systems have now largely shifted to electronic systems due to the power of the Internet and many organizations have adopted the automatic exchange of information. Many companies now manage their global supply chain through the use of ICT for procurement, exchange of information about goods and means of transportation, tracking and monitoring of goods, and preparation and submission of trade documents and data prior to the shipment of goods and their arrival at their destination. Governments rely on automated information processing as they are obliged to provide commercial documents and data prior to shipment of goods and their arrival at destination. E-business solutions are essential in integrating and automating trade procedures for data exchange among many stakeholders involved in trade facilitation. Therefore, the implementation of electronic business solutions has also become an essential step in establishing single-window facilities (Chaffey Edmundson-Bird & Hemphill, 2019, p67).

This study is in line with the developmental issues that constitute the activities of the Trade Department in Jordan, which is concerned with the trade issues of the region and its economic and developmental advantages.

2. Problem statement.

Most developing countries show interest in joining the global market and have taken steps to become part of the ongoing revolution in the field of communication and information. Some of them have begun to raise the level of communications infrastructure and grant licenses to Internet service providers, and commerce via the Internet is supposed to follow this, but in order to pave the way for effective operations, public policy must be changed in many economic sectors, and governments and the private sector will have to cooperate in adapting to this reality.

It has been online for several years, with people's network connections varying from country to country. Although the number of Internet subscribers in the region is still relatively low, many of them are engaged in commercial activities. This activity is expected to increase with the increase in the number of Internet subscribers. So far, most of the business deals in the Jordan region are run by individuals and trading companies who prefer to import products the traditional way, even though the Internet also provides them with opportunities to sell products abroad. Accordingly, to narrow the gap between imports and exports, governments and private sector trading companies, as well as individuals, must take some measures to gain a central role in global e-commerce. Banks and financial institutions should also accept online commerce-related transaction payments. This study will address the experience of e-commerce in the members of Jordan's maritime industry. How much has the private sector, governments and NGOs done to bring about this change? What steps have been taken to implement e-commerce in Jordan? In addition, the study will look at the factors that need to be found to ensure a successful e-commerce experience in Jordan's maritime industry.

3. Importance of the study.

The study derives its theoretical importance from the importance of electronic business, which has become an urgent requirement in light of the rapid digital and informational developments in our modern era. Moreover, the study it and find out the extent of the change it has achieved through its application. The theoretical importance of this study is also reflected through its role in enriching previous studies in the field of e-business by studying the relationship between it and job performance in a government institution.

The application of this study reflects the economic importance of the Jordanian maritime industry, as it contributes to achieving its strategic goals in the optimal investment of its resources and capabilities, by studying the impact of applying its systems in e-business on the maritime industry performance of its employees, and benefiting from its results in the processes of organizational development and continuous improvement of the administrative process and thus raising the level of the performance and productivity of the industry as a whole, which in turn is reflected economically by raising revenues and reducing costs, and then benefiting from the results and recommendations of this study in developing electronic management systems, which helps improve the performance of its users, and develop solutions to the challenges that resulted from its application at Jordanian maritime industry.

4. Background.

4.1. Electronic business.

E-Business (electronic business) is any process that a business organization conducts over a computer-mediated network. Business organizations include any for-profit, governmental, or nonprofit entity (Markus, & Loebbecke, 2013, p156). E-business empowers customers to shop and purchase products or services seamlessly, anytime, and from anywhere. It liberates businesses from the constraints of physical storefronts while reducing marketing and customer acquisition costs. Furthermore, e-business fosters agility and responsiveness to changing market dynamics, enabling businesses to outpace their competitors in today's dynamic market landscape (Gordijn, Akkermans& Van Vliet, 2000, p178).

E-Business (electronic business) is any process that a business organization conducts over a computer-mediated network. Business organizations include any for-profit, governmental, or nonprofit entity. Their processes include production-, customer-, and internal- or management-focused business processes (Sia, Soh, & Weill, 2016, p167).

Electronic Business (E-Business) is the administration of conducting any business using the internet, extranet, web, and intranet. This would include buying and selling of goods or services using commercial transactions conducted electronically along with providing customer or technical support with the help of the internet. E-business is similar to E-commerce but it is more than just a simple act of buying and selling services or

goods online. In fact, it is the method of utilizing digital information and advanced communication technologies to streamline different business processes – from the initial to the implementation phase. E-business includes a lot of business processes including online order processing, CRM (Customer Relationship Management), supply chain management, and many more. E-commerce is a part of e-business, so let me give you a comprehensive detail about what is e-business.(Weill, & Woerner, 2013, p 67).

What are The Key Differences between E-Commerce and E-Business? (Markus, & Loebbecke, 2013, p56)

- E-Business is not limited to just buying and selling products or services. Whereas E-Commerce is the name of buying and selling products/services with the help of the internet.
- E-Commerce is a main part of E-Business
- There is no need for an E-Business to have a physical presence. If the company has physical offices along with its online business activities then it can be referred to as E-Commerce.
- E-Commerce supports any kind of business transaction related to money, but E-Business includes monetary and allied activities.
- E-Commerce needs the internet to be able to communicate with online customers from all over the world. E-Business can use the internet, intranet, and extranet to be able to connect with the parties.

4.2. Jordanian maritime industry.

The Jordanian Maritime Authority was established by a Royal Decree according to the Jordanian Maritime Authority Law No. (47) Of 2002 on 16 August 2002. Hence, the Permanent Law No. (46) 2006 was promulgated ((Botosh, 1972, p78)**.**

The Law of the Jordanian Maritime Authority on 10/01/2006, is the largest achievement that has been achieved on The level of the maritime industry in Jordan, where the work of the Jordanian Maritime Authority in organizing, control and developing of the maritime sector in Jordan including legislation, transportation modes, services and human resources taking into account enhancing maritime safety and security, efficiency of navigation and prevention and control pollution from ships to increase the efficiency of the sector and provide best services to customers, and strengthening partnership with national and international stakeholders (Alamoush, Ballini, & Ölçer, 2022, p 86). Whereas, like other maritime administrations in the countries of the world, they strive to implement their international obligations arising from them as a result of signing international agreements related to the maritime field, such as: (Rauf, Zulkarnaini, & Aziz, 2023, p 96)

- Carry out its Flag State duties to register ships under the Jordanian flag, monitor and inspect those ships inside and outside territorial waters, and issue official documents and maritime certificates for workers in the maritime sector;
- Carry out the functions as a Port State by inspecting foreign ships arriving at the port of Aqaba and ensuring their compliance with international standards and requirements; (Chaffey, Edmundson-Bird, & Hemphill, 2019, p 46)
- Carry out the tasks as a Coastal State are to monitoring the territorial waters and secure the safety of navigation for ships through wireless communication between the control tower and those ships, and to give them permission to enter or travel, as the considered authority to represent Jordan sovereignty on the only maritime port in Jordan.

4.3. The impact of team learning and shared visions on Jordanian maritime industry e-business growth (Akour, Al Kurdi, Alshurideh & AlHamad, 2022, p 340).

Jordan is one of the more advanced countries in the region in this field. The country has an Internet penetration rate around 68 per cent and high-speed broadband is widely available, in addition to having multiple internet service providers (ISPs). E-commerce facilities have been developed by various service providers. Moreover, Jordan started to introduce electronic commerce legislation a few years ago, though there has yet to emerge a clear set of regulations covering e-commerce transactions. Legislation that allows for and regulates electronic signatures is still needed.

Recently, the Jordanian Customs Department issued a new amendment to the law in regard to clearance of online orders for personal use introducing new tariffs; shipments under 200 Jordanian Dinars will be subject to customs fees with an amount of 10 percent of the shipment value with a minimum of 5 Jordanian Dinars. Moreover, anyone buying from an online store should have their national number for Jordanians and residency number for non-Jordanians on their shipment to be processed by the Jordanian Customs Department (Al-Azzam, 2022, p145).

4.4. The impact of team learning on Jordanian maritime industry e-business growth (Markus, & Loebbecke,2013,p 56).

- Revenue in the e-commerce market is projected to reach US$2,461.00m in 2023.
- Revenue is expected to show an annual growth rate (CAGR 2023-2027) of 12.65%, resulting in a projected market volume of US$3,963.00m by 2027.
- With a projected market volume of US$1,319.00bn in 2023, most revenue is generated in China.
- In the eCommerce market, the number of users is expected to amount to 4.81m users by 2027.
- User penetration will be 36.6% in 2023 and is expected to hit 41.4% by 2027.
- The average revenue per user (ARPU) is expected to amount to US$593.80.

4.5. The impact of team learning and shared visions on e-business growth.

- Business and regulatory environment. While the legal framework for ICT regulations in Jordan is relatively solid, the implementation and accurate interpretation of these laws and regulations remains a challenge. Often, the regulations are subject to the interpretation of officials of each implementing body, and this has negatively affected the predictability of the current business environment. The current legislative frameworks for ICT market entry and exit were also found to be complicated, lengthy and costly (Chaffey, Edmundson-Bird, & Hemphill, 2019, p 56).

- Mismatch between demand and supply of skills. The quality and availability of skills are also an important factor affecting investment in ICT. One of the biggest challenges for investors in Jordan is the mismatch between the demand and supply of skills for ICT. For instance, out of the 8 000 annual graduates with specialisation in ICT, only about 7.5% of them work in their field. (Chaffey, Edmundson-Bird, & Hemphill, 2019, p 46)

- High ICT costs and lack of enabling infrastructure. Jordan has high prices and taxes in the Arab region for fixed broadband basket, mobile voice, and mobile data. This has led to low quality of service, hindering the growth of digital payments and mobile e-commerce. There is also a need for significant InfraTech investments, such as those pertaining to cloud services, fibre optics, IoT, expanding 4G, and introducing 5G, among others.(Weill & Woerner, 2013,p89)

According to data from the Jordanian Statistical Office, e-commerce sales increased by 16.7% between Q4 2018 and Q4 2019, compared to an increase of just 3.8% across all retail stores during the same period [1]. In 2014, e-commerce sales totaled just over $1.3 trillion, which is not an easy amount, but in 2019 it grew to $3.5 trillion. This signals a trend that has continued at a rapid pace over the past decade and, over the past five years in particular, has reshaped and redefined the way retail companies think about their business and plan for the future. Progressing from a niche sales outlet to a preferred sales outlet for many customers, e-commerce is poised to continue growing at a similar pace, to surpass $6.5 trillion in global sales by 2023 (Markus, & Loebbecke, 2013, p 156).

5. Research hypotheses.

Learning transforms us whereas change necessitates learning; therefore learning and change are typically intertwined in people as well as in organizations. Organizations must evolve through time, just like people do, in order to ensure their expansion and long-term survival. A diverse and complicated ongoing learning process supports organizational change (Lord & Ranft, 2000; Schwandt & Marquardt, 2000). Learning and change have been philosophically applied to all organizations, including schools, like the two sides of a coin. In this sense, educational institutions are seen as living, self-made systems that constantly expand, change, and reinvent themselves through all levels of education (Senge, Cambron-McCabe, Lucas, Smith, Dutton, & Kleiner, 2000).

Learning organizations have "become one of the new buzzwords in the management, psychology, and human resource development literature" since the early 1990s (Garavan, 1997, p. 18). In fact, the idea of the learning organization is becoming more widely acknowledged in business and industry as an organizational development or transformation approach. In the framework of defining principles, structure, and prescriptive tactics, the learning organization notion is currently becoming more apparent in public or non-profit institutions like schools, hospitals, and the military (Fenwick, 1996; Marsick & Watkins, 1999).

E-business can add value when resources and capabilities complement one another and generate synergies. As a result, adequate training availability, technical capability, and e-business knowledge all contribute to successful e-business implementation and performance. According to the findings of this study, policymakers should concentrate on developing policies and identifying appropriate organizational capabilities to ensure effective e-business implementation, which will eventually yield positive results for the company as a whole. A well-designed IT infrastructure is required for an organization to create and maintain organizational knowledge derived from organizational learning capabilities, as well as to enable IT assimilation (Kabrilyants et al., 2021).

Based on above mentioned evidences, the study hypothesis that;

H1: There is a significant positive relationship between team learning and Jordanian maritime industry in e-business growth.

H2: There is a significant positive relationship between shared visions and Jordanian maritime industry in e-business growth.

H3: There is a significant positive relationship between e-business growth and Jordanian maritime industry in e-business growth.

6. Research methodology.

The population for the current study consisted of employees of the Jordanian maritime sector. The authors developed an online survey based on the individual level as a unit of analysis. They collected data during the months of June and August of 2023, using a Google form. This method was adopted because it allowed for faster distribution as well as a more consistent and convenient response (Regmi et al., 2016). The purposive sample method was used in this cross-sectional study in sending 500 questionnaires via the Internet. A total of 350 questionnaires were received; of which, 322 were appropriate for data analysis (a response rate of 70%), and another 28 questionnaires were rejected because participants incorrectly responded in a straight line.

7. Data analysis and Results.

7.1. Statistical procedures for research.

Most of the universities are focused on providing primary maritime education and therefore conduct Bachelor courses in Nautical Science and Marine Engineering. These courses conform to the STCW requirements and prepare the students for a career at sea. However, masters' courses are also conducted on a few subjects. These include shipping management, port management, transportation and logistics, maritime law, marine sciences, coastal management, etc. The PhD courses are more flexible and usually available in broad areas of research related to a variety of maritime fields. Incidentally PhD courses are less frequent than masters' courses.

First: the psychometric properties of the study:

The psychometric properties of the scale were verified by calculating both the validity and reliability, as follows:

1. Internal consistency validity:
   The researchers used the Pearson correlation coefficient to verify the internal consistency of the scale, by calculating the correlation coefficients between the degrees of the phrases with the total degrees of the dimension to which they belong, and the correlation coefficients between the degrees of the sub-dimensions and the total score of the scale.

Table 1: Pearson's correlation coefficients between the terms and the dimensions and he overall score of the scale.

Appointing		Training		Attracting	
Correlation coefficient	paragraph number	Correlation coefficient	paragraph number	Correlation coefficient	paragraph number
0.814**	14	0.875**	8	0.785**	1
0.811**	15	0.880**	9	0.721**	2
0.786**	16	0.754**	10	0.735**	3
0.883**	17	0.863**	11	0.744**	4
0.890**	18	0.770**	12	0.711**	5
0.812**	19	0.803**	13	0.751**	6
0.825**	20	-		0.611**	7
0.755**	21				-
0.818**	22				-
0.919**		**0.854****		**0.753****	**Dimensions related to scale**

Source: Author.

It is clear from the previous table that The validity of all items at the level of the total scale, where the internal consistency coefficients came at a significant level less than (0.01) among the degrees of the phrases with the total degrees of the dimension to which they belong, and these coefficients ranged between(0.753to 0.894). Moreover, it is clear from this that the values of the coefficients are high, which reflects the relationship between the different dimensions and the extent of their representation of the scale, and this is largely reflected on the degree of credibility of these dimensions, as it achieved statistically significant correlation coefficients with the total score of the scale ranged between (0.453 to 0.919) and this Confirms that the scale has a high degree of validity.

2. Scale reliability:
   The reliability of the scale was calculated using Cronbach's alpha stability coefficient and the split-half method using Spearman-Brown coefficient and Guttmann coefficient, as shown in the following table:

Table 2: The reliability coefficients of Alpha Cronbach, Spearman and Guttmann.

Dimensions	Number of paragraphs	Alpha Cronbach coefficient	Spearman Brown	Getman
Electronic Business (E-Business)	7	0.753	0.715	0.825
the impact of E-Business on Jordanian maritime industry	6	0.782	0.844	0.768
The Third dimension: The impact of team learning and shared visions on Jordanian maritime industry e-business growth	9	0.719	0.769	0.753
scale	**20**	**0.916**	**0.927**	**0.925**

Source: Author.

It is clear from the previous table that in this case, three different reliability coefficients were used to assess the scale's reliability: Cronbach's alpha, Spearman-Brown coefficient, and Guttmann coefficient. These coefficients are commonly used in psychometrics and scale development to estimate the internal consistency of a scale. Each coefficient represents a different method of assessing reliability, and researchers often use multiple methods to ensure robustness in their findings. Let's interpret the results for each dimension of the scale:

1. Electronic Business (E-Business) - This dimension consists of 7 paragraphs and was assessed with the following reliability coefficients:

- Guttmann coefficient: 0.825
- Spearman-Brown coefficient: 0.715
- Cronbach's alpha: 0.753

A high Cronbach's alpha value (close to 1) suggests that the items in this dimension are highly correlated and reliable in measuring the concept of Electronic Business. The Spearman-Brown coefficient is slightly lower than Cronbach's alpha, indicating that if the scale were longer (more items), it might have even higher reliability. The Guttmann coefficient, though still relatively high, falls in between the other two coefficients.

2. The impact of E-Business on Jordanian maritime industry - This dimension consists of 6 paragraphs and was assessed with the following reliability coefficients:

- Guttmann coefficient: 0.768
- Spearman-Brown coefficient: 0.844
- Cronbach's alpha: 0.782

Similar to the first dimension, this dimension also shows good reliability with all three coefficients being relatively high. This suggests that the scale items related to the impact of E-Business on the Jordanian maritime industry are consistent in measuring the intended concept.

3. The impact of team learning and shared visions on Jordanian maritime industry e-business growth - This dimension consists of 9 paragraphs and was assessed with the following reliability coefficients:

- Guttmann coefficient: 0.753
- Spearman-Brown coefficient: 0.769
- Cronbach's alpha: 0.719

This dimension shows a slightly lower level of reliability compared to the previous two. While all three coefficients are still above 0.7, the Cronbach's alpha is relatively lower, indicating that the items in this dimension might be less consistent in measuring the concept of team learning and shared visions on Jordanian maritime industry e-business growth.

4. Scale - The overall scale, which comprises all the dimensions and their respective paragraphs (total 20), was assessed with the following reliability coefficients:

- Guttmann coefficient: 0.925
- Spearman-Brown coefficient: 0.927
- Cronbach's alpha: 0.916

The overall scale demonstrates very high reliability as evidenced by the high values of all three coefficients. This indicates that the scale as a whole is highly consistent in measuring the constructs it intends to capture.

Second: Descriptive statistics for the study:

The researchers developed the results of the current study by analyzing the results of the scale items and arranging the items for each of the dimensions according to relative importance as follows:

1. Descriptive analysis of the dimension items "Electronic Business (E-Business)":

   The researchers used the statistical methods (frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean and standard deviation) for each paragraph of the dimension to arrange them according to their importance and extracted the following results:

Table 3: Arrange the paragraphs of the dimension "Electronic Business (E-Business)" in order of their importance.

Paragraphs		Responses					Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree			
There is no need for an E-Business to have a physical presence. If the company has physical offices along with its online business.	Frequency	3	9	18	43	27	3.82	1.029	1
	Percent	3.0	9.0	18.0	43.0	27.0			
Most of the companies offer the returns option with their particular terms and conditions	Frequency	17	48	21	14	0	2.32	.920	2
	Percent	17.0	48.0	21.0	14.0	.0			
						Average	3.07		

Source: Author.

It is clear from the previous table that in the first ranking. (There is no need for an E-Business to have a physical presence. If the company has physical offices along with its online business) with an arithmetic mean (3.82) and a standard deviation (1.029), In the last ranking (Most of the companies offer the returns option with their particular terms and conditions) with an arithmetic mean (2.32) and a standard deviation (0.920). As it is clear that the general mean of the dimension reached its Value (3.07), the value is medium on the Likert scale.

2. Descriptive analysis of the dimension items" the impact of E-Business on Jordanian maritime industry":
   The researchers used the statistical methods (frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean and standard deviation) for each paragraph of the dimension to arrange them according to their importance and extracted the following results:

Table 4: Arrange the paragraphs of the dimension" the impact of E-Business on Jordanian maritime industry" in order of their importance.

Paragraphs		Responses					Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree			
Raise standards of maritime safety and security in order to contribute in protecting the marine environment on national ships.	Frequency	25	21	6	31	17	2.94	1.489	2
	Percent	25.0	21.0	6.0	31.0	17.0			
Representing the Kingdom in regional and international maritime bodies, organizations, councils, federations and committees, and following up on their activities.	Frequency	6	38	11	28	17	3.12	1.258	1
	Percent	6.0	38.0	11.0	28.0	17.0			
Registration ships under the Jordanian flag.	Frequency	14	36	10	27	13	2.89	1.310	3
	Percent	14.0	36.0	10.0	27.0	13.0			
						Average	2.98		

Source: Author.

It is clear from the previous table that in the first ranking (Representing the Kingdom in regional and international maritime bodies, organizations, councils, federations and committees, and following up on their activities) with an arithmetic mean (3.12) and a standard deviation (1.258), In the last ranking Registration ships under the Jordanian

flag) with an arithmetic mean (2.89) and a standard deviation (1.310). As it is clear that the general mean of the dimension reached its Value (2.98), the value is medium on the Likert scale.

3. Descriptive analysis of the dimension items "The impact of team learning and shared visions on Jordanian maritime industry e-business growth":

The researchers used the statistical methods (frequencies, percentages, arithmetic mean and standard deviation) for each paragraph of the dimension to arrange them according to their importance and extracted the following results:

Table 5: Arrange the paragraphs of the the dimension "The impact of team learning and shared visions on Jordanian maritime industry e-business growth" in order of their importance.

Paragraphs		Responses					Mean	Std. Deviation	Rank
		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree			
Organizing entry of ships into the territorial waters and search of objects falling in sea and charging fees thereof	Frequency	15	28	15	18	24	3.08	1.426	3
	Percent	15.0	28.0	15.0	18.0	24.0			
E-Commerce supports any kind of business transaction related to money, but E-Business includes monetary and allied activities.	Frequency	3	24	15	43	15	3.43	1.103	2
	Percent	3.0	24.0	15.0	43.0	15.0			
E-Commerce needs the internet to be able to communicate with online customers from all over the world	Frequency	3	9	6	45	37	4.04	1.034	1
	Percent	3.0	9.0	6.0	45.0	37.0			
						Average	3.52		

Source: Author.

It is clear from the previous table that in the first ranking (. E-Commerce needs the internet to be able to communicate with online customers from all over the world) with an arithmetic mean (4.04) and a standard deviation (1.034), In the last ranking (Organizing entry of ships into the territorial waters and search of objects falling in sea and charging fees thereof) with an arithmetic mean (3.08) and a standard deviation (1.426). As it is clear that the general mean of the dimension reached its Value (3.52), the value is high on the Likert scale.

Third: Hypothesis testing.

1: There is a significant positive relationship between team learning and Jordanian maritime industry in e-business growth."

To find the relationship between the two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used, and the results were as follows:

Table 6: The value of the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Variables		Correlations
Team learning and Jordanian maritime industry in e-business growth	Pearson Correlation	0.576**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	100

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2 tailed).

Source: Author.

It is clear from the previous table that there is a strong positive and statistically significant direct correlation at the 0.01 level between team learning and Jordanian maritime industry in e-business growth, where the value of the correlation coefficient is 0.576 between them.

2: There is a significant positive relationship between shared visions and Jordanian maritime industry in e-business growth.

To find the relationship between the two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used, and the results were as follows:

Table 7: The value of the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Variables		Correlations
Shared visions and Jordanian maritime industry in e-business growth.	Pearson Correlation	0.861**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	100

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Author.

It is clear from the previous table that there is very strong positive and statistically significant direct correlation at the 0.01 level between shared visions and Jordanian maritime industry in e-business growth, where the value of the correlation coefficient is 0.861 between them.

3: There is a significant positive relationship between e-business growth and Jordanian maritime industry in the Jordanian.

To find the relationship between the two variables, the Pearson correlation coefficient was used, and the results were as follows:

Table 8: The value of the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Variables		Correlations
E-business growth and Jordanian maritime industry in the Jordanian	Pearson Correlation	0.465**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	100

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Author.

It is clear from the previous table that there is medium positive and statistically significant direct correlation at the 0.01 level between e-business growth and Jordanian maritime industry in the Jordanian, where the value of the correlation coefficient is 0.465 between them.

8. Implications.

Studying the impact of team learning and shared visions on the growth of the Jordanian maritime industry's e-business sector can provide valuable insights into the dynamics of organizational development and competitiveness in this specific context. Here are some potential implications and considerations for the study: Firstly: enhanced collaboration and communication since team learning and shared visions can foster improved collaboration and communication within organizations in the Jordanian maritime industry. Understanding how these factors contribute to better teamwork and information exchange is crucial for optimizing e-business processes. Secondly: innovation and adaptability and this is clear when Assessing the impact on e-business growth can shed light on the role of team learning and shared visions in fostering innovation. How well teams can adapt to technological changes and market demands will likely influence the industry's overall growth. Thirdly: employee engagement and satisfaction Since Team learning and shared visions can influence employee engagement and satisfaction. Examining the relationship between these factors and e-business growth can provide insights into the importance of a motivated and aligned workforce.

Fourthly: organizational learning culture is applicable by understanding the role of team learning in the context of organizational learning culture is vital. This includes exploring how organizations in the Jordanian maritime industry promote a culture of continuous learning and knowledge sharing. Moreover, the maritime sector should consider the existing technological infrastructure within the Jordanian maritime industry and how well teams are equipped to adopt and leverage e-business solutions. This includes understanding potential barriers and facilitators for technology adoption. And try to Assessing the impact on e-business growth can help identify whether team learning and shared visions contribute to a competitive advantage in the Jordanian maritime industry. This involves understanding how these factors differentiate companies in the market.

Conclusions.

Ecommerce success is a collectively participatory process, where all stakeholders involved in developing that success and sustain it. Success in electronic commerce is relatively contextual, and based on a number of factors. The vast majority of Jordanian electronic commerce literature has dealt with aspects related to measuring the current electronic commerce processes based on universal success metrics; this is not necessarily the only way to measure a technological, commercial and social phenomenon such as electronic commerce. Having clearly defined success models begins with identifying the current context limitations that could slow down the ecommerce uptake, when this is accompanied with a stakeholder analysis, it should help to create a road map of involvement with explicit roles and responsibilities. Technology is a key factor to electronic commerce success, and has always been thought of as the main driver to success, however, this research shows that it is not the only driver, awareness and understanding different electronic commerce processes can greatly help in pushing towards that success.

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Appendix: Questionnaire

N	Paragraphs
The first dimension: Electronic Business (E-Business)	
1	There is no need for an E-Business to have a physical presence. If the company has physical offices along with its online business
2	E-Commerce is a main part of E-Business
3	E-Business is not limited to just buying and selling products or services. Whereas E-Commerce is the name of buying and selling products
4	Amazon is the first, eBay is the second, and Dell is an example of a third B2C e-business class.
5	Creation of new market channels
6	Delivery of unlimited products under the single business brand
7	Most of the companies offer the returns option with their particular terms and conditions
8	Most of the companies offer the returns option with their particular terms and conditions
9	the customers' requirements, the products will be delivered by means of an express, Air-to-Sea initiative, and so on.
The second dimension: the impact of E-Business on **Jordanian maritime industry**	
1	Raise standards of maritime safety and security in order to contribute in protecting the marine environment on national ships.
2	Granting licenses to the companies that practice and engaged in all activities of the maritime transport sector.
3	Registration ships under the Jordanian flag.
4	Issuing legal certificates for Jordanian ships.
5	Cooperation and coordination with local, regional and international bodies related to the work of the Authority.
6	Representing the Kingdom in regional and international maritime bodies, organizations, councils, federations and committees, and following up on their activities
The Third dimension: The impact of team learning and shared visions on Jordanian maritime industry e-business growth	
1	The products will be delivered within a given time slot at the right address.
2	It is the method to settle all the remaining charges, like delivery costs or extra products care expenditure
3	E-Commerce supports any kind of business transaction related to money, but E-Business includes monetary and allied activities.
4	E-Commerce needs the internet to be able to communicate with online customers from all over the world
5	E-Business can use the internet, intranet, and extranet to be able to connect with the parties.
6	Exercise the powers of the Aqaba Port Department stipulated in the Maritime Trade Law.
7	Carrying out any other activities invested in any other official departments the Council of Ministers may delegate to the Authority
8	Take the necessary measures to ensure that ships meet the requirements
9	Organizing entry of ships into the territorial waters and search of objects falling in sea and charging fees thereof
10	Issuing of departures permissions for ships from territorial waters after making sure that there is no technical or juridical detention.