



The Effect of Strategic Thinking of Administrative Leadership in Developing Organizational Prowess

**(A field study on department managers in innovation and
development companies and factories in Sudan - Port Sudan)**

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Abstract:

(Systems thinking, innovation, vision) in developing organizational prowess through a field study on innovation and development companies and factories in Sudan - Port Sudan. The study used the descriptive analytical approach, and a simple random sample of administrative leaders was selected with a size of (100) single, where (90) questionnaires valid for analysis were retrieved, with a retrieval rate of (90%). The data was collected using the questionnaire as the primary tool and was analyzed using the SPSS program.

The study results showed a variation in administrative leaders' strategic thinking levels. Still, all the arithmetic averages of the components of strategic thinking were high, which indicates leaders' awareness of the importance of strategic thinking in developing organizational prowess. The results also showed a statistically significant effect of the dimensions of strategic thinking combined in organizational prowess, where the correlation coefficient was (0.750), and the coefficient of determination (0.610), which means that strategic thinking explains (61.0%) of the variation in ingenuity Regulatory.

At the sub-dimension level, the results showed that systemic thinking positively affects organizational prowess with a correlation coefficient (0.620) and a coefficient of determination (0.390). At the same time, innovation had a statistically significant effect with a correlation coefficient (0.560) and a coefficient of determination (0.400). The study also proved that vision plays a key role in enhancing organizational prowess, as the correlation coefficient reached (0.590) and the coefficient of determination (0.440), indicating that the strategic vision of the administrative leadership explains 44.0% of the change in organizational prowess.

The study recommended the need to adopt strategic thinking as a key input to develop organizational prowess and enhance the strategic processes of administrative leadership, with a focus on creating systems thinking, innovation and vision to achieve a sustainable competitive advantage in the business environment.

Keywords: strategic thinking, systems thinking, innovation, vision, organizational prowess.

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Introduction:

Strategic planning has become one of the vital tools that organizations rely on in the face of rapid changes and increasing competition in the modern business environment. It is a structured process to set the organization's long-term goals and formulate appropriate strategies to achieve them, considering internal and external conditions and variables (Lynch, 2000).

Strategic thinking is an essential component of strategic planning, as it helps management leaders anticipate the future and analyze the factors affecting the work environment, enabling them to make sustainable decisions that enhance the organization's competitive advantage (Allio, 2006). Sultan (2015) points out that strategic thinking enables leaders to identify strategic alternatives and use intuition and creativity in formulating plans that ensure the continuity and success of the organization.

Strategic planning is a dynamic process that seeks to achieve continuous adaptation to the internal and external environment, allowing organizations to achieve their goals efficiently and effectively. Abu Zeid (2019) pointed out that organizations that rely on strategic thinking in planning processes have a higher ability to face future challenges, as strategic thinking enhances the flexibility of strategic decisions, supports innovation, and directs resources to achieve competitive advantage. Strategic planning is not limited to developing plans only but includes their implementation. Evaluate them and make the necessary adjustments to achieve the set objectives (Al-Murshid, 2019). Thus, integrating strategic thinking into planning can be critical in improving institutional performance and enhancing organizational prowess, which this study seeks to explore.

The structure of future administrative work in light of environmental and technological changes requires management capable of intellectual induction by providing a healthy environment to ensure the interaction of individuals, superiors and subordinates to keep pace with these changes and make breakthroughs in performance, but this can only be achieved by the presence of strategic leadership committed to meaningful change that works to bring about consistency and continuous harmony between the conditions of the organization and the developments brought about by contemporary developments in various fields in order to achieve the desired goals, the most important of which is the development of competitiveness. Studies have confirmed the impact of strategic thinking of administrative leadership as a study in business organizations such as a study (Al-Murshid, 2019) and the multiple and changing needs of customers, the intensification of competition, and changes and developments in the business environment have led to the competition of organizations to improve their performance and strengthen their position among organizations. Studies have confirmed the importance of organizational prowess as a means to enhance the competitiveness of organizations. Studies have confirmed the existence of an impact of organizational ingenuity such as a study (Abu Zeid, 2019), and therefore the problem of the study can be formulated in the following central question: What is the impact of strategic thinking of administrative leadership on the development of organizational prowess in companies and factories of innovation and development companies?.

Theoretical framework

Strategic thinking is one of the main components of successful administrative leadership, as it helps foresee the future and develop effective strategies to ensure the organization's sustainability. Strategic thinking includes several key dimensions that enhance the leadership's ability to interact with environmental variables and achieve goals. One of the most prominent of these dimensions is systemic thinking, which refers to the ability to see an organization as an integrated and interconnected entity where all its components interact to achieve general goals. Ameri and Kassir (2017) assert that this type of thinking helps leaders understand the dynamic relationships within the organization, enhancing their ability to make strategic decisions based on a comprehensive analysis of the internal and external environment. The second dimension is innovation, which is a central element of strategic thinking, as it enables organizations to develop new solutions to the challenges they face. Raouf and Suleiman (2020) believe that innovation is not limited to finding new ideas but also involves repurposing old ideas in innovative ways that add value to the organization, thus contributing to enhancing its competitive

advantage. The third dimension is the future vision (Vision), which successful organizations rely on to determine their future path. He points out Lynch (2000) pointed out that the future vision helps leaders make strategic decisions based on a deep analysis of future trends, which enhances the organization's ability to adapt to changes and achieve its long-term goals.

Strategic thinking is one of the decisive factors contributing to organizations' success and excellence, as it achieves several key benefits. First, strategic thinking enhances the organization's competitiveness by developing innovative strategies that distinguish it from its competitors, as the study of Abu Zeid (2019) confirms that organizations that adopt strategic thinking have a higher ability to achieve sustainable competitive advantage by improving performance and developing products and services. Second, strategic thinking improves decision-making by providing management leaders with analytical tools that help them. In making more accurate and effective decisions, Al-Murshid (2019) explains that strategic decisions based on a comprehensive analysis of the internal and external environment reduce risks and enhance the chances of success. In addition, strategic thinking enhances organizational resilience, helping organizations adapt and respond effectively to rapid changes in the business environment. Sultan (2015) points out that strategic thinking helps build more resilient organizations capable of efficiently dealing with crises and challenges. Allio (2006) argues that strategic thinking enables organizations to develop clear insights that ensure continued success in competitive and changing business environments.

The concept of organizational ingenuity

Organizational prowess expresses an organization's ability to balance innovation with the optimal use of resources, enabling it to adapt to environmental changes and enhance its competitive performance. Tushman & O'Reilly (1996) point out that organizational prowess is the ability of an organization to efficiently implement current operations with the ability to adapt and innovate to meet future challenges. Abou Zeid (2019) also explains that accomplished organizations can improve their operations while adopting new strategies to achieve sustainable competitive advantage.

The concept of organizational prowess includes several key dimensions that contribute to improving the performance of organizations and enhancing their competitiveness. The exploitation dimension refers to the organization's ability to improve its operational efficiency by strengthening available resources and applying effective management practices, as organizations that adopt this approach focus on developing their internal capabilities for short-term competitive gains, as Raouf and Suleiman (2020) stated. On the other hand, exploration represents the ability to seek new opportunities through innovation and the development of outstanding products and services; expedition-based organizations focus on change and adapting to new trends, enhancing their ability to compete in rapidly changing environments, according to March (1991). Finally, organizational adaptation is linked to an organization's ability to balance exploitation and exploration so that it does not rely entirely on one at the expense of the other. Gibson & Birkinshaw (2004) assert that successful organizations can achieve this balance, allowing them to take advantage of new opportunities without sacrificing operational efficiency.

The importance of organizational prowess

Organizational prowess plays a pivotal role in the success and sustainability of organizations in modern business environments. One of its most important benefits is that organizational prowess contributes to enhancing the competitiveness of organizations by enabling them to develop new products and services that meet customer needs and improve the efficiency of their operational processes. It also significantly improves organizational performance by combining continuous development and innovation, which contributes to improving productivity and achieving higher financial and administrative performance, as confirmed by Raouf and Suleiman (2020). In light of the constant changes in a business environment, organizational prowess gives organizations the ability to respond quickly and adapt, helping them stay in the market and achieve sustainability, says Abou Zeid (2019). Moreover, organizational prowess is a key factor in promoting organizational innovation, as it motivates employees to adopt new ideas and develop creative solutions, contributing to sustainable development, as noted by Al-Murshid (2019).

Strategic thinking is one of the key factors contributing to organizational prowess, as it helps administrative leaders develop long-term strategies that enable organizations to adapt to environmental changes and enhance their competitiveness. Studies show that strategic thinking contributes to building flexible and effective management systems, which enhances the organization's ability to strike a balance between improving operational efficiency (exploitation) and innovating new solutions (exploration), which is the essence of organizational prowess (Tushman & O'Reilly, 1996).

Strategic thinking critically impacts organizational prowess by enhancing the ability of organizations to adapt to rapid changes in the work environment. Strategic thinking empowers administrative leaders to anticipate the future and make informed decisions based on a comprehensive analysis of the internal and external environment. According to Sultan (2015), organizations that rely on strategic thinking can respond quickly to shifts in the work environment, enhancing their organizational prowess.

One of the main challenges facing organizations is balancing the improvement of existing processes (exploitation) and the development of new strategies (exploration). March (1991) argues that strategic thinking enables leaders to achieve this balance, directing resources towards innovation without negatively impacting the efficiency of operations and enhancing organizations' competitiveness in changing business environments.

Moreover, strategic thinking enhances organizational performance by improving strategic planning and formulating future visions. According to Almentor (2019), leaders who practice strategic thinking can develop new management models that increase performance efficiency and enhance the organization's ability to face challenges.

Strategic thinking also contributes to enhancing the competitive advantage of organizations by identifying new opportunities and avoiding risks. Abou Zeid (2019) asserts that strategic thinking helps improve organizational prowess by developing regenerative strategies, enabling the organization to optimize its resources and deliver added value to its customers.

Through strategic thinking, management leaders are better able to make innovative decisions based on foresight and understanding of emerging market trends. Raouf and Suleiman (2020) argue that this approach enhances the organization's ability to adapt to challenges and makes it more adept at exploiting opportunities and achieving sustainable growth.

Strategic thinking is essential in achieving organizational prowess by enabling management leaders to make decisions based on a comprehensive analysis of the surrounding environment. It also contributes to the balance between exploitation and exploration, enhancing the organization's ability to remain competitive and achieve long-term success. Accordingly, it can be said that strategic thinking is not only a tool for formulating plans, it is a vital element in supporting organizational prowess and enhancing organizational sustainability.

1. Methodological procedures for the study

Study population and sample: The study population represented the managers of the Innovation and Development Company, while the study sample was selected from a random sample of (97) individual administrative leaders, the questionnaire was distributed to the sample members, (85) questionnaire was retrieved, with a retrieval rate of (87.6%), which is the actual study sample subject to analysis. Table (1) shows the description of the study sample members surveyed.

Table (1): Description of the members of the study sample surveyed

genre			
female		male	
%	Number	%	Number
19.0	16	81.0	69

Age Groups					
50 years and above		40 and less than 50 years old		31 and less than 40 years old	
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
9.4	8	82.4	70	8.2	7
Education Qualification					
Doctor		Master		Bachelor	
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
22.4	19	45.9	39	31.8	27
Work Experience					
years and above 20		15 and less than 20 years old		10 and less than 15 years old	
11.8	10	72.9	62	15.3	13

Note from the table (1) includes:

- I. 81% are males and 19% are females.
- II. 82.4% of the age group (40 and less than 50 years), followed by the group (50 years and over) by (9.4%), while the group (31 and less than 40 years) amounted to (8.2%) of the total sample surveyed. Most of the sample surveyed are from the age group (40 years and over) because of their ability to create and innovate.
- III. The highest category was holders of a master's degree (45.9%), followed by holders of a bachelor's degree (31.8%) and a doctorate category (22.4%). It is noted that all members of the sample surveyed hold a bachelor's degree and above, and this is due to the nature of the job description, which requires a bachelor's degree and above.
- IV. (72.9%) had practical experience (15 and less than 20 years), which represents the highest category, followed by (10 and less than 15 years) by (15.3%), while the sample members with experience (20 years or more) came by (11.8%) of the total sample surveyed, which represents the lowest category. It is also noted that the majority of the respondents have practical experience (15 years or more) (84.7%), indicating their ability to extrapolate the company's future.

Statistical methods used: The questionnaire data was unloaded and analyzed through the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) program, and the following statistical methods were used:

- I.Descriptive statistical analysis tools, which use means and standard deviations, are used to provide a comprehensive description of the study sample and its trends
- II.Cronbach's Alpha test to find out the stability of the resolution paragraphs.
- III.Regression analysis: (multiple) regression analysis was used to test the statistical significance of the study hypotheses.

Statistical stability and validity of the study tool

Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used, and half hash was used to measure statistical stability and truthfulness, as the acceptable statistical value is 60%; therefore, the value that exceeds it is excellent. Table (2) notes that the total stability coefficient was (0.836). Also, the value of honesty was high for each field, where the value of honesty for all paragraphs of the questionnaire (0.915) indicates that the questionnaire has a high degree of stability that reassures the researcher to apply it to the study sample.

Table (2): Instrument Validity and Stability Coefficients

Half Hash	Alfakronbach	Number of paragraphs	Variables
0.903	0.814	5	Systems thinking
0.890	0.791	5	Innovation
0.929	0.863	5	Vision
0.937	0.877	5	Organizational prowess
0.915	0.836	20	Total

2. Study results, discussion and interpretation:

This part includes the analysis of the study axes to be able to discuss their hypotheses by extracting the arithmetic averages, standard deviations and relative weight of the study fields as follows:

The first axis: strategic thinking for administrative leadership

To know the level of strategic thinking of the administrative leadership of the bank under study, Arithmetic averages, standard deviations, The relative importance and order of knowledge of the opinions of Members of the study sample about Paragraphs and axes of strategic thinking for administrative leadership, as shown in the table,3)

Table (3): Descriptive statistics of respondents' approval of the dimensions of strategic thinking for administrative leadership

Order	Materiality	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Measurement Paragraphs	Variable
1	83.6	0.74	4.19	Management views the organization as an interconnected and harmonious entitythat aims to achieve common goals.	Systems thinking
5	80.6	0.68	4.03	The Department seeks to make comprehensive changes in its activities to keep pace with developments.	
3	82.0	0.72	4.10	Managementanalyses the internal and external environment to make sustainable strategic decisions.	
2	83.4	0.72	4.18	The departmentintegratesall sections of the organization to achieve integration between the different units.	
4	80.8	0.90	4.10	Management employs analytical tools to understand the relationships between factors affecting the work environment.	
2	83.0	0.75	4.12	Total	
3	81.9	0.82	4.10	Management encourages the development of new ideas and solutions to meet the challenges facing	Innovation

Order	Materiality	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Measurement Paragraphs	Variable	
				the organization.		
5	74.6	1.11	3.74	The organization seeks to adopt creative practices to enhance its competitiveness.		
4	74.6	0.97	3.74	Leadership provides an environment that supports innovation and enables employees to experiment with new ideas.		
1	84.3	0.88	4.22	Employees are motivated to think creatively to find unconventional solutions to problems.		
2	82.9	0.89	4.15	The Department allocates resources to support innovative initiatives within the organization		
3	79.7	0.93	3.99			
4	86.7	0.71	4.35	Management has a clear strategic vision that defines the future course of the organization.	Vision	
5	86.7	0.65	4.34	The Department seeks to anticipate future challenges and opportunities to guide its strategies.		
1	90.0	0.58	4.50	The organizational vision is periodically updated based on changes in the work environment.		
2	89.3	0.56	4.47	Management works to guide employees towards achieving long-term goals.		
3	88.1	0.67	4.41	The organization's strategic planning processes are based on a comprehensive vision of the future		
1	88.2	0.63	4.41			
	83.3	0.77	4.17			

Table 3 notes the following:

1. The variable (systems thinking) achieved the first dimension of strategic thinking with an arithmetic average of (4.12), with a standard deviation of (0.75) and a relative importance of (82.0). It is noted that there is a difference in the averages of the paragraphs of the axis of systems thinking. Still, all averages in terms of the respondents' perceptions were positive. This indicates the administrative leadership's awareness of the importance of systems thinking in making comprehensive changes in the bank's various activities.
2. The (innovation) variable achieved the second dimension of strategic thinking with an arithmetic average of (3.98) a standard deviation of (3.99) and relative importance of (77.9%). It is noted that there is a difference in the averages of the paragraphs of the axis of systemic thinking. Still, all averages in terms of the respondents' perceptions were positive, which indicates the administrative leadership's awareness of the importance of using innovation to develop behavioural patterns to find appropriate solutions to the problems it faces.
3. The (vision) variable achieved the third dimension of strategic thinking with an arithmetic average of (4.41), with a standard deviation of (0.63) and relative importance of (88.3). It is noted that there is a difference in the averages of the paragraphs of the vision axis. Still, all the averages regarding

the respondents' perceptions were positive, indicating that the administrative leadership can track current and future changes.

4. The total arithmetic mean of strategic thinking for administrative leaders was (4.17), with a standard deviation (0.77) and relative importance of (83.3), which is higher than the hypothetical mean of (3). The dimensions of strategic thinking of all administrative leaders are more significant than the hypothetical mean, where the dimension (vision) ranked first, with an arithmetic mean (4.41), a standard deviation (0.63) and relative importance (.88.2%), followed by (Systems Thinking) with an arithmetic mean (4.12), with a deviation of (0.75), and relative importance of (83.0), and finally came after (Innovation) in third place with an arithmetic mean (3.99), a standard deviation (0.93), and relative importance (79.7%). Second Theme: Organizational Proficiency:

To find out the level of organizational prowess capabilities in the Innovation and Development Company under study, the arithmetic averages, standard deviations, relative importance and ranking were calculated to know the opinions of the study sample members on the paragraphs of organizational prowess, as shown in Table (4).

**Table (4): Descriptive Statistics of Respondents' Approval of the Dependent Variable
Organizational Proficiency**

Order	Materiality	Standard deviation	Arithmetic mean	Paragraphs of delivery	Variable
3	83.6	0.63	4.19	The organization relies on effective management practices to enhance internal performance.	Organizational prowess
2	84.3	0.52	4.22	Proven management methods are applied to ensure the stability of operations and the achievement of operational objectives	
5	83.2	0.66	4.16	Management provides an environment that allows employees to experiment with new ideas without fear of failure.	
4	83.4	0.66	4.17	Investments are made in research and development to enhance the organization's ability to innovate	
1	85.3	0.80	4.27	The department relies on modern technologies to keep pace with technological and administrative changes.	
	84.0	0.65	4.20	Total	

It is noted from Table (4) that the organizational prowess as a dependent variable came with an arithmetic average of (4.20), with a standard deviation of (0.65) and a relative importance of (84.0%). It is noted that there is a difference in the averages of the paragraphs of the axis of systemic thinking. Still, all the averages in terms of the respondents' perceptions were positive, and this is due to the interest of administrative leadership in attracting distinguished human competencies.

3. Test the hypotheses of the study:

Central hypothesis: There is a statistically significant effect of strategic thinking of management leadership on the organizational prowess of the Innovation and Development Company

To test this hypothesis, multiple regression analysis was conducted to ensure the model's validity by measuring the impact of the strategic thinking dimensions of the administrative leadership combined with organizational prowess, as shown in Table (5).

Table (5): The impact of the dimensions of strategic thinking of the administrative leadership combined on organizational prowess

P-value sig	T-test value	Regression coefficients	Independent variable
0.000	2.810	0.837	Constant variable
0.000	11.094	0.812	Strategic Thinking
Coefficient of determination = 0.596		Correlation coefficient = 0.730	
P-value = 0.000		Test value F = 123.202	

From Table (5), it is clear that there is a statistically significant effect of strategic thinking of administrative leadership as an independent variable (explanatory) in organizational prowess as a dependent variable (responding), and this effect is supported by the calculated value (F) of (123.202), which is greater than the tabular value at the level of significance (0.000), and this means that there is an effect of (strategic thinking of administrative leadership) in the dependent variable (Organizational ingenuity), which indicates that the regression curve is suitable to describe the relationship between the two variables, as estimates indicated a direct correlation between the two variables amounting to (0.730), and the value of the coefficient of determination (R²) for strategic thinking for administrative leadership (0.596), and this means that 59.6% of the variation in organizational prowess is a variation explained by the strategic thinking of administrative leadership And that 40.4% is variance explained by other factors that did not enter the regression model. Based on the previous model estimates, the study's hypothesis can be accepted, which states (the existence of a statistically significant effect of the strategic thinking of the administrative leadership in organizational prowess).

Sub-hypothesis I: There is a statistically significant effect of the systemic thinking of administrative leadership on organizational prowess

To test this hypothesis, a simple regression analysis was conducted to measure the impact of systems thinking of administrative leadership on organizational prowess, as shown in Table (6).

Table (6): The Impact of Systems Thinking of Administrative Leadership on Organizational Proficiency

P-value sig	T-test value	Regression coefficients	Independent variable
0.000	4.709	1.638	Constant variable
0.000	7.196	0.605	Systems thinking
Coefficient of determination = 0.383		Correlation coefficient = 0.613	
P-value = 0.000		Test value F = 51.669	

From Table (6), it is clear that there is a statistically significant effect of the systemic thinking of administrative leadership as an independent variable (explanatory) in organizational prowess as a dependent variable (responding), and this effect is supported by the calculated value (F) of (51.669), which is greater than the tabular value at the level of significance (0.000), and this means that there is an

effect of (systems thinking of administrative leadership) in the dependent variable (organizational prowess), which indicates that the regression curve is suitable to describe the relationship between the two variables, as estimates indicated a direct correlation between the two variables amounted to (0.579), and the value of the coefficient of determination (R²) for systems thinking for strategic leadership (0.383), and this means that 42.5% of the variation in organizational prowess is a variation explained by the systemic thinking of administrative leadership and that 57.5% is variance explained by other factors that did not enter the regression model. Based on the previous model estimates, the study's hypothesis can be accepted, which states (the existence of a statistically significant effect of the systemic thinking of administrative leadership in organizational prowess).

Second Sub-Hypothesis: There is a statistically significant impact of administrative leadership innovation on the core capabilities of the Islamic International Arab Bank

To test this hypothesis, a simple regression analysis was conducted to measure the impact of administrative leadership innovation on organizational prowess, as shown in Table (7).

Table (7): The Impact of Administrative Leadership Innovation on Organizational Proficiency

P-value sig	T-test value	Regression coefficients	Independent variable
0.000	9.470	2.344	Constant variable
0.000	7.292	0.446	Innovation
Coefficient of determination = 0.390		Correlation coefficient = 0.550	
P-value = 0.000		Test value F = 53.875	

From Table (7), it is clear that there is a statistically significant effect of administrative leadership innovation as an independent (explanatory) variable in organizational prowess as a dependent (responsive) variable, and this effect is supported by the calculated value (F) of (53.875), which is greater than the tabular value at a significant level (0.000), and this means that there is an effect of (for administrative leadership innovation) in the dependent variable (Organizational dexterity), which indicates that the regression curve is suitable to describe the relationship between the two variables, as estimates indicated a direct correlation between the two variables of (0.550), and the value of the coefficient of determination (R²) for the innovation of administrative leadership (0.390), and this means that 39.2% of the variation in organizational prowess is a variation explained by the innovation of administrative leadership 60.8% is a variance explained by other factors that did not enter the regression model. Based on the previous model estimates, the hypothesis of the study can be accepted, which stated (the existence of a statistically significant effect of administrative leadership innovation in organizational prowess)

Third sub-hypothesis: There is a statistically significant effect of the managerial leadership's vision of organizational prowess

To test this hypothesis, a simple regression analysis was performed to measure the impact of administrative leadership's vision on organizational prowess, as shown in Table (8).

Table (5): The Impact of Administrative Leadership's Vision on Organizational Proficiency

P-value sig	T-test value	Regression coefficients	Independent variable
0.000	3.583	1.298	Constant

			variable
0.000	7.848	0.640	Vision
Coefficient of determination = 0.425		Correlation coefficient = 0.578	
P-value = 0.000		Test value F = 61.570	

From Table (8), it is clear that there is a statistically significant effect of the vision of administrative leadership as an independent variable (explanatory) in organizational prowess as a dependent variable (responding), and this effect is supported by the calculated value (F) of (61.570), which is greater than the tabular value at the level of significance (0.000), and this means that there is an effect of (to see the administrative leadership) in the dependent variable (organizational prowess).), which indicates that the regression curve is suitable to describe the relationship between the two variables, as estimates indicated a direct correlation between the two variables amounting to (0.578), and the value of the coefficient of determination (R²) for the vision of administrative leadership (0.425), which means that 42.7% of the variation in organizational prowess is a variation explained by the innovation of administrative leadership and that 57.3% is a variance explained by other factors that did not enter the regression model. Based on the previous model estimates, the study's hypothesis can be accepted, which states (the existence of a statistically significant effect of the vision of administrative leadership in organizational prowess).

Results:

1. Strategic thinking of administrative leadership positively affects organizational prowess: Regression analysis showed that administrative leadership has a statistically significant effect on organizational prowess by (59.6%) of the variation in organizational prowess.
2. Systems thinking contributes significantly to enhancing organizational prowess: The analysis results showed that the systemic thinking of administrative leadership contributes to explaining (38.3%) the variation in organizational prowess, which reflects the importance of integration between the various departments of the organization to achieve its goals.
3. Innovation enhances organizational performance: Innovation for administrative leadership has contributed to explaining (39.0%) of the variation in organizational prowess, which indicates that adopting creative practices in the organization leads to improved organizational performance.
4. Strategic vision is a pivotal factor in organizational prowess: Analytics have shown that leadership vision substantially impacts organizational prowess, explaining (42.7%) of variance, highlighting the importance of having a clear strategic vision for the future.
5. All dimensions of strategic thinking of administrative leadership positively affect organizational performance: It turns out that strategic thinking of leadership, including systems thinking, innovation, and vision, plays a key role in enhancing the managerial prowess of an innovation and development company.

Recommendations

1. Enhance strategic thinking in management leaders: Companies should invest in training programs to enhance the strategic thinking skills of management leaders, including systems thinking, innovation and future vision.
2. Stimulate innovation within the organization: Management leaders should encourage a work environment that supports innovation and allocate resources to support new ideas and creative initiatives that contribute to improving organizational performance.
3. Continue to update the strategic vision regularly: The management leadership must update the strategic vision of the organization periodically based on changes in the internal and external environment to ensure continued competitiveness and innovation in the future.

Conclusion

Strategic thinking is one of the essential tools that contribute to improving organizational performance and increasing the competitiveness of organizations. We discussed the importance of developing the skills of administrative leaders in strategic thinking by investing in training programs, encouraging an environment that supports innovation, and updating the strategic vision periodically. Studies have also confirmed that these practices enhance the ability of organizations to adapt to environmental changes and achieve sustainable excellence. The results showed that these dimensions of strategic thinking contribute significantly to improving organizational performance and increasing the competitiveness of organizations, as they explain 61% of the variation in organizational prowess. The development of these dimensions is, therefore, an essential entry point for achieving a sustainable competitive advantage. By implementing these recommendations, Sudanese organizations can benefit from enhancing the strategic thinking of administrative leaders and adopting training programs that focus on developing systems thinking, innovation and strategic vision skills, which contributes to improving organizational performance and directing leadership towards sustainable innovation in the business environment, thus ensuring the sustainability of their success in the future.

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