

The Impact of Awareness Kiosks (Ethics Kiosks) on Achieving Sustainable Development in Egyptian Society

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Abstract

Civil society organizations are often limited to providing social assistance without having an influential role in the progress of societies and the achievement of sustainable development. Therefore, the researcher highlights the influential role of civil society and its institutions in raising awareness and improving sustainable development in society through the Ethics Kiosks project. The researcher aimed to study the impact of Awareness Kiosks (Ethics Kiosks) on achieving sustainable development in society. The Ethics Kiosk project has been applied in the old Labbana district of Port Said Governorate in Egypt since 2018 by the Meshakat Nour Foundation. The study depends on a descriptive theoretical approach and a questionnaire. The data were processed using (SPSS 25) and various statistical methods including testing reliability through Cronbach's alpha coefficient, Model Summary, ANOVA Test, and T-test. The results showed that there was a statistically significant relationship between the independent variables (social, health, educational, economic, and environmental fields) and the dependent variable (achieving sustainable development in society) and there was a significant impact of social, health, educational, economic, and environmental fields on achieving sustainable development in society. The kiosk achieved 12 of the United Nations sustainable development goals, and even added a basic goal that was overlooked by the United Nations, which is "modifying human behavior." These goals have been achieved through the various sub-programs of Ethics Kiosks, which are concerned with home repair, modifying infrastructure, economic empowerment of families, health, education, and recreational aspects for citizens in slums and impoverished areas.

Keywords: awareness kiosk, behavior modification, civil society, ethics kiosk, sustainable development, sustainable development goals SDGs, Mishkat Nour, United Nation

1. Introduction

Civil society organizations have a more important and serious roles than giving humanitarian aid or facing disasters. Its role is to help countries achieve justice and prosperity that benefit human beings. They represent the bright face of every culture and their participation is a strong indicator of the resilience of the culture and their commitment to the real progress of society, as they prepare citizens for coexistence, interactive discourse, and meaningful relationships for the growth and prosperity of their nation (Vandyck, 2017). On the other hand, civil society in many countries suffers greatly from its disintegration and the loss of its goals due to obtaining funds and giving them to the beneficiaries without linking this giving to anything that benefits society, and this turns charitable work into a consumer habit that stands against production and makes people wait for giving. Sustainability is important for development and people need to resolve problems linked to overpopulation and over-consumption. The principle of development has been related to the economic element (Green, 2017). Sustainable development is a continuous multi-faceted development that seeks to achieve social justice in terms of duties and rights to improve the standard of living, education, health, and governance and enhance the ecosystem. In addition, diversifying, maximizing, and preserving natural and human resources for subsequent generations, while maintaining the national identity and cultural, civilization, and historical heritage of national systems (Jezard, 2018). Any societal change must come from the members of society, and this can only happen through civil society which consists of a group of individuals who have come together to achieve a mission that benefits people, and therefore the constituent element is "the human being." It is the component and the address at the same time. If we ask what weakens societies, the answer would simply be Ethics. Ethics alone is the motive to stop crimes, production, and diligence to advance the economy and preserve the family, environment, and society. So, when societies are lost due to loss of morals,

we must barter to restore them. Hence, the idea of the Awareness Kiosks (Ethics kiosk) project for which a charitable Mishkat Nour foundation for Science and Enlightenment was established to implement it and serve as a guide for civil society in Egypt and abroad. We used the word "kiosk" to describe the project because we need something tangible that bears the name of morals in every street and city that reminds us of the values of our human societies. The kiosk achieved 12 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and even added a basic goal that was overlooked by the United Nations, which is "modifying human behavior".

The Ethics kiosk project has 140 sub-programs work together at one time in a specific community with a specific staff, a specific time plan, clear quality standards, and impact measurement standards. Researcher chose some of them here to discuss some of their effects on humans. Some of them are programs related to comprehensive reconstruction and infrastructure modification in terms of networks and facilities in cooperation with all executive bodies. In addition, self-economic empowerment from houses and provision of all financial and medical services (Chaste Homes Program). Shartara Program (the term "shatara" means the clever hands) is another program related to the economic empowerment of the uneducated and the educated through handicrafts, vocational crafts, and the marketing of these products. Continuing Education Program is another specialized program in reforming the educational process, eradicating illiteracy among adults, and providing distinguished language education according to Cambridge curriculum and other approved curricula for the first time, free for children in slums. The Community Police Program specializes in monitoring behavior with the help of specialists to modify behavior with new and innovative techniques. There are also other programs that train youth who have obtained a university or institute education in all scientific, innovative, and technical disciplines. In addition, training and developing charitable institutions through the first integrated program for Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP SYSTEM) for Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that combines development and operation to help institutions manage their resources well by linking with all development. As well as supporting public schools with an integrated ERP SYSTEM program to develop their performance, serve common goals and supporting the executive bodies with technical programs to keep pace with the development in those areas. All of these activities serve as an adjustment to the compass of youth, executive bodies, civil society, and government schools for more sustainability, which is (the Compass Program). As well as providing all artistic, musical, and sports activities to raise the level of public taste and reform the hearts of the people of that region (the Hearts Program) or "Quolob program".

Ethics Kiosk is the first project in the world that implement a real development system that activates the principle of self and societal control, the principle of reward and punishment, and support human behavior. The role of civil society organizations is often limited to providing social assistance without having an effective role in reforming and advancing societies and achieving sustainable development. Therefore, the researcher highlights the role of civil society and its institutions through the Ethics Kiosks project, where the purpose of the researcher is to study the impact of Awareness Kiosks (Ethics Kiosks) on achieving sustainable development in society.

The hypothesis of the research: In this study, we have a main hypothesis and sub-hypotheses, the main hypothesis (H0): There is no impact of Awareness Kiosks on achieving sustainable development in society. First sub-hypothesis (H0a): There is no impact of the social field on achieving sustainable development in society. Second sub-hypothesis (H0b): There is no impact of the health field on achieving sustainable development in society. Third sub-hypothesis (H0c): There is no impact of the educational field on achieving sustainable development in society. Fourth sub-hypothesis (H0d): There is no impact of the economic field on achieving sustainable development in society. Fifth sub-hypothesis (H0e): There is no impact of the environmental field on achieving sustainable development in society.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Role of Civil Society in Raising Human Development

Many studies have highlighted the importance of the role played by civil society organizations (CSOs) in the field of community development, and they have a major responsibility in this regard, particularly given the current local and global circumstances and changes. The studies have highlighted the effectiveness of the sustainable development strategy in confronting disability and a culture of discontent among the population through developing the community's capacity to access natural resources and using sustainability ideas as a means to redistribute control. Civil society is one of the most used buzzwords in public policy discussions and academic studies these days. Any dialogue about civil society helps us bring together several other discussions – about the state of society, public policy, and welfare reform. The notion of civil society will allow us to look beyond narrow specialized issues in academic discourse and connect empirical statements about where we are with broader issues of democracy and welfare (Powell & Steinberg, 2006). The definition of civil society refers to the basic social

cohesion that constitutes an alternative to the religious and aristocratic aristocracy that established the active variables in societies before the seventeenth century as a basis for the gathering of human beings. The idea of civil society has since been associated with the concept of law or social justice. It stems from human culture as it is, not originating from another planet. One way in which sustainable development can be seen as an outdated term is through its role as the primary policy goal of many of the world's leading organizations, including the United Nations and the World Bank (WB). In particular, the search for new approaches to poverty alleviation is generally regarded as a new and advanced basis. Discussions about the concept and practices of sustainable development are central to the future of the World and the relation of its peoples, as well as policy issues that have always been the typical concerns of geographers (Elliott, 2009).

2.2 Civil Society Organizations for Sustainability

Civil society refers to a group of civil and popular organizations independent of the state, government, and individuals. It consists of social, political, economic, cultural, ecological, and religious bodies that defend the common interests of the people and the interests of the whole nation and humanity. It also seeks to serve the goals of civil society, materially and morally, to raise the level of human settlements and fulfill their needs and satisfy their desires and provide the required well-being and sustainable development. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are institutions with professional staff aimed at mitigating human misery and improving developed countries (Streeten, 1997) and have a major role to play in helping women, men, and households. Desai(2005) clarified the roles of such NGOs include "counseling and support programs, raising awareness and lobbying, legal assistance and microfinance"(Desai, 2005). The long-term goal of these NGOs is to contribute to sustainable community growth through activities such as capacity building and self-reliance (Langran, 2002). According to Baccaro (2001) , this can be achieved by financing initiatives, contributing to raising awareness, and encouraging the self-organization of different groups(Baccaro, 2001). The community should depend on its own resources, as the development of the community is independent of any external factors. These organizations help the communities to discover their potential and become self-reliant. In the last decade, the interest of specialists in NGOs has increased in the field of development, as they have become essential elements in the development of countries (Nikkhah & Redzuan, 2010). Wagner (2012) mentioned that in addition to frequent references to civil society in the global discussion on how to move away from authoritarian regimes and secure a democratic future. Civil society has also revitalized the debate on how to return people into institutional welfare policies, through growing involvement in decision-making and taking responsibility for the well-being and social stability. In this context, many discourses and keynotes have referred to the notion of civil society over the last decade or so. For example, the 'third way' to a better society, the 'large society,' the enabling state, the 'activation' of policies or 'partnership policies' between the public, private and third sectors(Wagner, 2012).

2.3 Awareness and Sustainable Development

Sustainable development (SD) is not feasible without people's involvement. Engaging people needs people to be mindful of the environmental consequences of their daily activities. To achieve sustainable development goals, every community and every person has a duty to try to eradicate poverty, protect the environment and ensure that all people live in peace and prosperity. To fulfill this commitment, it is important to mobilize activities in support Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are a common call on the United Nations (UN) to protect the earth, eradicate poverty and ensure a peaceful and prosperous life for all people. The SDGs contain 17 interrelated priorities (United Nations, 2017). Poverty is an obstacle to every culture at any time in human history and is now seen as a global concern and a human and social problem rather than an economic one. Eradicating poverty and hunger, increasing healthy people, quality education, and reducing inequality are just a small part of the goals of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (United Nation, 2015) as there are 17 challenges to make the planet a habitable place. Young and Dhanda (2013) saw that these issues are the major global issues that must be addressed and it is the duty of each country, organization, and person to achieve sustainable development goals to solve them (Young & Dhanda, 2013). When the word sustainability is used, in most people's minds, conjures up visions of environmental conservation, climate change, and preserving the earth. Although these other factors are appreciated, the social aspect of sustainability is often overlooked. Thus, the initial definition of sustainability proposed by the Brundtland Commission on the principle of sustainable development at the heart of social issues has somehow lost focus. Those who worked in this industry for some times are likely to have a much broader understanding of the idea of sustainability, including social, economic, and environmental aspects (Dempsey et al., 2009).

2.4 The Relationship between the Sustainable Development and Competitiveness in the Countries

For many years, the concept of sustainable development has been used. The widening gap between developing

and developed countries have suggested the major supposition to create a complex theory. "Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." According to Rogers, Jalal and Boyd, Everyone is interested in the concept of sustainable development (Rogers et al., 2008). The theory of competitiveness is another concept added to this research, which appeared in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with the ideas of mercantilism. Porter (1990) believes that the concept of competitiveness includes several factors, and results from the country's ability to create an appropriate environment that supports innovation faster than other countries (Porter, 1990). The World Economic Forum in its report on global competitiveness described competitiveness as a set of policies, institutions and factors through which the level of a country's productivity is determined' (World Economic Forum, 2010). Competitiveness includes the social and environmental aspects, not just the economic aspect, as it is the basis for the country's growth and, then its sustainable development (Lapinskienė, 2011).

Herciu and Ogrea (2014) showed that the concepts of competitiveness and sustainable development include several theories. The merger of these theories led to the emergence of a new concept, which is sustainable competitiveness, which is based on finding a model that balances social sustainability, environmental issues, and economic prosperity. Also, it is a major goal of every economy (Herciu & Ogrea, 2014). According to the World Economic Forum (2013), the concept of sustainable competitiveness is the set of factors, policies, institutions that guarantees productivity in the long term, in addition, guarantees environmental and social sustainability (World Economic Forum, 2013). Kitson, Martin, and Tyler a number of important factors that drive sustainable competitiveness, such as: human capital, infrastructure capital, productive capital, knowledge and cultural capital, and social institutional capital (Kitson et al., 2004).

3. Materials and Methods

This project has already been applied and moved from lines of research to tangible reality on January 1, 2018, in the old Labbana district of Port Said Governorate in the Arab Republic of Egypt, and it was implemented by the Mishkat Nour institution. Within the framework of discussions of the Ethics Kiosk in the field of urban improvement of slums, an area called Al-Labana was found in the Aldawahy neighborhood. It is a residential area consisting of 16 buildings on each floor, 4 apartments, with a total number of 384 apartments, with multiple problems such as internal drainage. Accordingly, all necessary measures have been taken to provide assistance in implementing of the urban development project with the participation of civil society in the suburbs of the old Labbana district. On the other hand, it is difficult to talk to and organize people without funding for projects with a tangible material impact. Based on some experience in random areas, it can be argued that projects that rely mainly on community participation usually start with limited funding, while the funding component increases after the project begins which indicates the fact that community participation is the basis of the success of the project and not the funding provided by the Ethics Kiosk. Considering the above, a protocol of cooperation was signed between Mishkat Nour Foundation for Science and Enlightenment and (Port Said Province, Port Said Suburbs District, Directorate of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Solidarity) for technical cooperation to start the urban development project, and the idea of the project is focused on upgrading the urban environment in the Labana area. This project is a part of the network of urban development projects organized by the Nour Mishkat Foundation.

In this study, the descriptive theoretical approach was used for a qualitative and quantitative representation of the phenomenon under the study. This approach explained and analyzed the phenomenon. It also showed the relationship between its various dimensions for understanding and accessing general conclusions that may establish the truth. The researcher used in this study two main information sources include: The secondary sources such as previous studies, books, periodicals, papers, posts and different websites. The primary source was a questionnaire. It was the key analysis method explicitly prepared for this study. Questionnaires were distributed to illustrate the effect of the knowledge kiosks on sustainable development in society.

The research aimed at verifying the hypotheses and answering their questions using the complete enumeration method. The study sample consisted of (600) beneficiaries of awareness kiosks in old El-Labana area. The researcher distributed (600) questionnaires, (507) of which were returned. Thereby the ratio of the returned forms is 84.5% and this confirms the seriousness and interest of the respondents. Of questionnaires (88) were excluded because they were not valid for analysis. Hence, the number of analyzed questionnaires was (419) (Table 1)

Table 1. The study sample

Population	Sample	Returned	Return Ratio	Invalid for Statistical Analysis	End Sample Valid for Statistical Analysis
Beneficiaries of awareness kiosks in old El-Labana area	600	507	84.5%	88	419

The questionnaire consists of two parts. Part I discusses Awareness Kiosks field and it consists of (5) dimensions using Likert scale in its (22) statements as follows: Social, Health, Educational, Economic and Environmental Field. It Consists of (5) statements, (4) statements, (4) statements, (5) statements, and (4) statements, respectively. Part II discusses Sustainable Development field using Likert scale for its (13) statements.

3.1 Statistical Analysis of Survey Methods

The data were processed using the SPSS program version 25. Different statistical methods were applied to analyze the data and achieve the aims of the research, including:

- 1-Testing reliability through Cronbach's alpha coefficient to test the stability of the questionnaire.
- 2-Model Summary to test the impact of Awareness Kiosks on Achieving Sustainable Development in Society.
- 3-ANOVA Test to test the proposed multi-linear regression model for the Awareness Kiosks and Achieving Sustainable Development in Society.
- 4-ANOVA Test to test the proposed simple linear regression model and T- test to test the significance of the Coefficients presented in the proposed simple linear regression model are used for studying the impact of the independent variables (Social field, Health field, educational field, Economic field and Environmental field) and the dependent variable (Achieving Sustainable Development in Society).

4. Research Results

4.1 Testing Reliability through Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient to Test the Stability of the Questionnaire

Reliability Coefficients for the Studied factors using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient Method show that reliability coefficients are high (Between (0.783) and (0.940)) (it is not acceptable if the reliability coefficient is less than 0.7) (Table2).

Table 2. Reliability coefficients for the studied factors using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient Method

Field	Content of the Field	Number Of statements	Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient
1st	Awareness Kiosks	22	.927
	1st Dimension: The Social Field	5	.918
	2nd Dimension: The Health Field	4	.783
	3rd Dimension: The Educational Field	4	.913
	4th Dimension: The Economic Field	5	.813
	5th Dimension: The Environmental Field	4	.798
2nd	Achieving sustainable development in society	13	.902
Total		35	.940

4.2 Model Summary to Test the Impact of Awareness Kiosks on Achieving Sustainable Development in Society

shows there is a strong correlation as R^2 which measures the variation in the dependent variable coefficient (achieving sustainable development in society) that is interpreted by the independent variables (social field, health field, educational field, economic field and environmental field) to be equal to 0.574. Also, the independent variables may interpret (56.7%) of the changes occurring in the dependent variable (Table3).

Table 3. Model summary to test the impact of awareness kiosks on achieving sustainable development in society

Model	R	R ²	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.758a	.574	.567	.2141

Note. R²: coefficient of determination, Std. Error: slandered error

4.3 ANOVA Test to Test the Proposed Multi-Linear Regression Model for the Awareness Kiosks and Achieving Sustainable Development in Society

shows that the proposed multi linear regression model has a strong statistical significance, as the (F) value is (83.769) that is significant at $\alpha = 0.001$. In addition, there is a statistically significant relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable (Table 4).

Table 4. ANOVA Test to test the proposed multi linear regression model for the awareness kiosks and achieving sustainable development in society

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	19.191	5	3.838	83.769	.000b
	Residual	14.250	413	.046		
	Total	33.441	418			

Note. df: Degrees of freedom, F: F value, Sig.: Significance

4.5 ANOVA Test and T- test to Test the Proposed Simple Linear Regression Model for the Social Field and Achieving Sustainable Development in Society

According to the first Sub-Hypothesis (H0a): There is no significant impact of the Social Field on Achieving Sustainable Development in Society. In this study, ANOVA Test to test the proposed simple linear regression model for the social field and Achieving Sustainable Development in Society shows that the proposed simple linear regression model has a strong significance, as the (F) value is (74.210) that is statistically significant at $\alpha = 0.01$. It confirms the very high exploratory power of the model of simple linear regression statistically. In addition, there is significant relationship between the independent variable (social field) and the dependent variable (achieving sustainable development in society) (Table 5).

Table 5. ANOVA test to test the proposed simple linear regression model for the social field and achieving sustainable development in society

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.376	1	6.376	74.210	.000b
	Residual	27.065	417	.086		
	Total	33.441	418			

Note. df: Degrees of freedom, F: F value, Sig.: Significance

In addition, T- test to test the significance of the coefficients presented in the proposed simple linear regression model for social field on achieving sustainable development in society shows that the independent variable (Social field) has significance, according to t-test (at the level of significance $P \leq 0.05$). That means the regression analysis shows that social field a major predictor of achieving sustainable development in society (Table 6).

Table 6. T- test to test the significance of the coefficients presented in the proposed simple linear regression model for social field on achieving sustainable development in society

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	2.640	.152		17.342	.000
Social field	.328	.038	.437	8.614	.000

Note. Std. Error: slandered error, T: T value, Sig.: Significance

Thus, From Table (5) & (6) results, we refused the sub-null hypothesis (H0a) stipulating that: There is no significant impact of the social field on achieving sustainable development in society and accepted the sub-alternative hypothesis stipulating that: There is a significant impact of the social field on achieving sustainable development in society.

4.6 ANOVA Test and T- test to Test the Proposed Simple Linear Regression Model for the Health Field and Achieving Sustainable Development in Society

According to the second Sub-Hypothesis (H0b): There is no significant impact of the health field on achieving sustainable development in society. In this study, ANOVA Test to test the proposed simple linear regression model for the health field and achieving sustainable development in society shows that the proposed simple linear regression model has a strong significance, as the (F) value is (247.393) that is statistically significant at $\alpha = 0.001$. It confirms the very high exploratory power of the model of simple linear regression statistically. In addition, there is a significant relationship between the independent variable (health field) and the dependent variable (achieving sustainable development in society) (Table 7).

Table 7. ANOVA test to test the proposed simple linear regression model for the health field and achieving sustainable development in society

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	14.710	1	14.710	247.393	.000b
Residual	18.730	417	.059		
Total	33.441	418			

Note. df: Degrees of freedom, F: F value, Sig.: Significance

In addition, T- test to test the significance of the coefficients presented in the proposed simple linear regression model for the health field on achieving sustainable development in society shows that the independent variable (Health field) has significance, according to t-test (at the level of significance $P \leq 0.05$). That means the regression analysis is shows that health field is a major predictor of achieving sustainable development in society (Table 8).

Table 8. T- test to test the significance of the coefficients presented in the proposed simple linear regression model for the health field on achieving sustainable development in society

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	2.111	.117		17.997	.000
Health field	.450	.029	.663	15.729	.000

Note. Std. Error: slandered error, T: T value, Sig.: Significance

Thus, From Table (7) & (8) results we refused the sub-null hypothesis (H0b) stipulating that: There is no significant impact of the health Field on achieving sustainable development in society, we accept the sub-Alternative stipulating that: There is a significant impact of the health field on achieving sustainable development in society.

4.7 ANOVA Test and T- test to Test the Proposed Simple Linear Regression Model for the Educational Field and Achieving Sustainable Development in Society

According to the third Sub-Hypothesis (H0c): There is no significant impact of the Educational Field on achieving sustainable development in society. In this study, ANOVA Test to test the proposed simple linear regression model for the educational field and achieving sustainable development in society shows that the proposed simple linear regression model has a significance, as the (F) value is (30.444) that is statistically significant at $\alpha = 0.05$. In addition, there is significant relationship between the independent variable (educational field) and the dependent variable (achieving sustainable development in society) (Table 9).

Table 9. ANOVA test to test the proposed simple linear regression model for the educational field and achieving sustainable development in society

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.947	1	2.947	30.444	.000b
	Residual	30.494	417	.097		
	Total	33.441	418			

Note. df: Degrees of freedom, F: F value, Sig.: Significance

In addition, T- test to test the significance of the coefficients presented in the proposed simple linear regression model for the educational field on Achieving Sustainable Development in Society shows that the independent variable (educational field) has significance, according to t-test (at the level of significance $P \leq 0.05$). That means the regression analysis is shows that educational field is a major predictor of achieving sustainable development in society (Table 10).

Table 10. T- test to test the significance of the coefficients presented in the proposed simple linear regression model for the educational field on achieving sustainable development in society

	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.814	.205		13.696	.000
	Educational field	.283	.051	.297	5.518	.000

Note. Std. Error: slandered error, T: T value, Sig.: Significance

Thus, From Table (9) & (10) results, we rejected the sub null hypothesis (H0c) stipulating that: There is no significant impact of the educational Field on achieving sustainable development in society in Society and we accept the sub-alternative hypothesis stipulating that: There is a significant impact of the educational Field on achieving sustainable development in society.

4.8 ANOVA Test and T- test to Test the Proposed Simple Linear Regression Model for the Economic Field and Achieving Sustainable Development in Society

According to the fourth Sub-Hypothesis (H0d): There is no significant impact of the economic Field on achieving sustainable development in society. In this study, ANOVA Test to test the proposed simple linear regression model for the economic field and achieving sustainable development in society shows that the proposed simple linear regression model has a significance, as the (F) value is (59.201) that is statistically significant at $\alpha = 0.05$. In addition, there is significant relationship between the independent variable (economic field) and the dependent variable (achieving sustainable development in society) (Table 11).

Table 11. ANOVA test to test the proposed simple linear regression model for the economic field and achieving sustainable development in society

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	5.291	1	5.291	59.201	.000b
	Residual	28.150	417	.089		
	Total	33.441	418			

Note. df: Degrees of freedom, F: F value, Sig.: Significance

In addition, T- test to test the significance of the Coefficients presented in the proposed simple linear regression model for the economic field on achieving sustainable development in society shows that the independent variable (economic field) has significance, according to t-test (at the level of significance $P \leq 0.05$). That means the regression analysis is shows that economic field is a major predictor of achieving sustainable development in society (Table 12).

Table 12. T- test to test the significance of the coefficients presented in the proposed simple linear regression model for the economic field on achieving sustainable development in society

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	2.641	.170		15.525	.000
Economic field	.329	.043	.398	7.694	.000

Note. Std. Error: slandered error, T: T value, Sig.: Significance

Thus, From Table (11) & (12) results, we rejected the sub null hypothesis (H0d) stipulating that: There is no significant impact of the economic field on achieving sustainable development in society and we accept the sub alternative hypothesis stipulating that: There is a significant impact of the economic field achieving sustainable development in society.

4.9 ANOVA Test and T- test to Test the Proposed Simple Linear Regression Model for the Environmental Field and Achieving Sustainable Development in Society

According to the Fifth Sub-Hypothesis (H0e): There is no significant impact of the environmental field on achieving sustainable development in society. In this study, ANOVA Test to test the proposed simple linear regression model for the environmental field and achieving sustainable development in society shows that the proposed simple linear regression model has a strong significance, as the (F) value is (46.843) that is statistically significant at $\alpha = 0.001$. It confirms the very high exploratory power of the model of simple linear regression statistically. In addition, there is significant relationship between the independent variable (environmental field) and the dependent variable (achieving sustainable development in society) (Table 13).

Table 13. ANOVA test to test the proposed simple linear regression model for the environmental field and achieving sustainable development in society

	Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4.329	1	4.329	46.843	.000b
	Residual	29.112	417	.092		
	Total	33.441	418			

Note. df: Degrees of freedom, F: F value, Sig.: Significance

In addition, T- test to test the significance of the Coefficients presented in the proposed simple linear regression model for the environmental field on achieving sustainable development in society shows that the independent variable (environmental field) has significance, according to t-test (at the level of significance $P \leq 0.05$). That

means the regression analysis is shows that environmental fields a major predictor of achieving sustainable development in society (Table 14).

Table 14. T- test to test the significance of the coefficients presented in the proposed simple linear regression model for the environmental field on achieving sustainable development in society

	Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.478	.215		11.537	.000
	Environmental field	.361	.053	.360	6.844	.000

Note. Std. Error: slandered error, T: T value, Sig.: Significance

Thus, From Table (13) & (14) results, we rejected the sub null hypothesis (H0e) stipulating that: There is no significant impact of the environmental field on achieving sustainable development in society and we accept the sub alternative hypothesis stipulating that: There is significant impact of the environmental field on achieving sustainable development in society.

5. Discussion

The main objective is to Conclude what is the role of civil society institutions in providing awareness and its impact on sustainable development in society. It also clarifies the role of Ethics kiosk in providing awareness and achieving Sustainability and Modifying the definition of sustainable development to include human behavior as a basic pillar and directing all possible effort for modifying it. That is why the researcher presented criticism with a proposed solution that was already conducted and evaluated. Regarding the definition of sustainable development, the definition is very broad and cannot be used as a guide to setting a vision or goals for it and regarding the vision and mission of sustainable development, there is no clear vision and mission for sustainability nor sustainable development that we can build on its smart goals.

5.1 Regarding the Goals of Sustainable Development

The research found criticizing the sustainable development goals (SDGs) does not offer recommendations or solutions to call for action. Furthermore, the SDGs do not offer or recommend a unified action plan with clear and smart objectives and indicators. This leaves the governmental authorities, civil societies, and developmental organizations to select one or more goals from the SDGs and work to achieve them separately. Even when this action is taken, the inclusion criteria limit the beneficiaries' selection to a group of people who receive service or assistance without thinking of solutions for those who were excluded. Additionally, governmental organizations and civil societies work on different projects which can be united to serve more than one goal and link between these goals; however, this does not happen. The different projects they work on remain separate which leads to unsustainability. Working without the principle of holistic -while claiming otherwise- and a unified goal will indeed result in an unsustainable impact resulting in trillion dollars spent yearly to reach the same impact without having the opportunity for innovation.

5.2 Regarding the Unsustainability of the Goals Set - The Reasons for the Failure of SDGs

There are two fundamental reasons that can cause unsustainable impacts. The first one is that there is no holistic, defined, unified methodology and goal that all the governmental authorities and civil society organizations can unite to put a unified action plan with distributing the responsibilities among all the organizations, while the governmental authorities monitor and evaluate the plan and goal achievement. Here we need to differentiate between the responsibilities and roles of civil society organizations and government authorities. The role of civil society organizations is to receive the fund from government organizations and formulate different projects targeting cities and governorates -randomly- to reach a quantified -not qualified- outcome. This dispersion of managing the fund and implementing various projects to different categories of beneficiaries leads to inefficient impact. The role of government authorities should be to plan how to manage the funds for the most beneficial outcome. Additionally, the government authorities are the authorized entity to monitor and evaluate the fund spent by civil society organizations. Unfortunately, this does not occur in the current situation. As a result, this leads to distracted actions and efforts to achieve the goals, while nourishing the organizations with massive funds. This will eventually result in corruption and incorrect consumption of resources and funds.

The second reason is neglecting the fundamental factor in the equation, which is human behavior. None of the 17 SDGs (United Nations, 2017) mentioned or tackled human behavior and attitude, the goals targeted improving the environment surrounding the human being only. If human behavior remains the same as before achieving these goals, unfortunately, these goals will never be sustainable, even if they were reached and achieved. Undoubtedly, human behavior cannot be modified or changed via only awareness campaigns or awareness brochures. In addition to this, SDGs should focus on identifying the means and the guidelines that all the governmental authorities and civil society organizations can follow and apply to unify the efforts to work in the same direction and achieve the same goals.

5.3 The Programs of the Ethics Kiosk Project

Mishkat Nour Organization through the Ethics kiosk targeted twelve goals from the SDGs set by UNDP to work on. It focused on connecting the goals together to achieve sustainability principles and linking human behavior with all the possible social and developmental assistance. Thus, link the SDGs goals with the missed fundamental objective of the UNDP -human behavior- via seven programs and more than 140 techniques. The organization manages to achieve its objectives along with the SDGs according to Ethics Kiosk indicators and targets – as it does not follow the same indicators and vision of universal SD - through the programs of the Ethics Kiosk project which are:

5.3.1 The Chaste Homes program aims to eradicate poverty by providing all the possible social and medical assistance to eligible families in addition to, restoring buildings in the areas where the Ethics kiosk exists. This program restored more than 364 house in the labbana area and turned it from a slum to a civilized place. This program targets four goals of SDGs 2030 which are zero hunger, good health, well-being, clean water, sanitation, and sustainable cities, and communities. In addition, economic empowerment (by providing women with paid work from home and giving what they produce to the poorest families) in order to convert housing units into productive units in the fields of cooking, sewing, and other micro-projects.

5.3.2 Compass Program aims to unify and standardize the civil societies, developmental organizations, and governmental organizations efforts in a unified direction by enhancing the efficiency of executive authorities in the neighborhoods, the civil associations, and youth in the Ethics kiosk areas by supporting them technically and administratively by giving them training in all aspects needed to change their career such as programming, social media, graphic designer, etc. This program also provided an ERP system to lead the civil society organization and to bring them together in one dashboard. The compass program targets seven goals of SDGs 2030 which are: No Poverty, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Sustainable Cities and Communities, Peace and Justice Strong Institutions, and Partnerships to achieve the Goal.

5.3.2.1 NGO's ERP System (The Project of the Digital Alliance for NGOs)

The general idea of the project is in line with Egypt's Vision 2030 (Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, 2016) and Egypt's strategy to achieve digital transformation (MCIT, 2020). The digital Ethics kiosk project represents the process of transforming the civil society business model into a model that relies on digital technology in providing services and integrating digital technology in all social assistance, which leads to a radical change in how civil society institutions serve beneficiaries. These are examples of the advantages of the Digital Alliance for NGOs project: Reducing errors and increasing productivity, realizing Egypt's Vision 2030 and Egypt's digital strategy, reducing operational costs, helping to confirm the quality of citizens' services, reducing administrative burden, creating a digital civil society, easy transfer of expertise between institutions, application of technical and financial solidarity between institutions, transfer expertise between institutions, application of technical and financial solidarity between institutions, transforming confined civil society to a large civil society that exceeds 150 institutions as a first stage, a protective shield in times of crises and disasters, providing services in an optimal manner and better for the beneficiaries, reducing the phenomenon of multi-subsidy request from enterprises and providing an integrated database on the citizens of Egypt in the targeted areas. It also has a social, medical, psychological, local, sports, cultural and entertainment dimensions.

5.3.2.1.1 Project Description

It is an integrated program contains several levels that include all departments in both parts (developmental and technical).

5.3.2.1.2 Ethics Kiosk Project Work System

1-Operational management system (technical part): It is the system that includes the digitization of everything related to the departments entrusted with the operation and management of the institution / civil society such as the departments of (Recruitment - Planning, Follow-up and Quality - Dashboard - Stores - Financial - Purchasing

- Human Resources - Donors - Community Research and Beneficiary Management).

2- Ethics kiosk software system (developmental part): It includes the digitization of all departments/programs included in the Ethics kiosk project.

5.3.2.1.3 Project Goals Achieved

1- Achieving Egypt's Digital Vision 2030: The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology seeks to build a digital Egypt and reach an Egyptian society that deals digitally in all aspects of life (MCIT, 2020)

2- Achieving Goal No. 12 of the Sustainable Development Goals: Reducing the use of resources and limiting their deterioration and the resulting pollution, such as reducing the use of paper documents and relying primarily on digitization.

3- Achieving Goal No. 8 of the Sustainable Development Goals: Sustainable economic growth requires that societies create conditions that allow people to obtain quality jobs that stimulate the economy without harming the environment .The implementation of the digital transformation project for NGOs and the activation of the employment management system from the ERP system, which links the database of cases research - non-working people - with employment requests from companies, it will lead to achieving Goal No. 8 of the SDGs as achieved.

4- Increased productivity, save time, improving work procedures efficiency, reducing operational costs, reducing the percentage of errors and enhancing the capabilities of NGOs and institutions.

5- Ensure that the case is 100% eligible for social assistance, access to needy cases that have not been previously reached, Not provide more than one assistance to one case and extracting data (employment– educational data - Training - Literacy).

6- Activating the partnership between the Mishkat Nour Foundation and 150 NGOs in 6 governorates as the first stage in order to give them the Ethics kiosk project, activate the technical follow-up, follow up the implementation mechanisms of the programs, and activate any update that takes place on the project through digital transformation. Thus, Goal No. 17 of the Sustainable Development Goals is achieved.

5.3.2.1.4 Environmental Dimension

1. The optimal use of resources and the rationalization of their consumption by eliminating the multiplicity of social assistance provided by NGOs to beneficiaries.

2. Reducing paper storage spaces

3. It contributes to reducing the movement and travel of workers in the number of 150 associations and NGOs, because they depend on the existence of a joint ERP system between NGOs, which leads to reducing environmental pollution due to the lack of use of transportation.

4. Supporting 12 sustainable development goals indirectly through the implementation of the Ethics kiosk project through 150 NGOs.

5. Digital transactions are considered one of the preventive methods used to combat the spread of corruption and prevent it between institutions and the sustainability of resources.

5.3.2.1.5 Technology Dimension of the Project

The digital transformation system obliges institutions to use modern technology to keep pace with the times and save time and effort.

5.3.2.1.6 Project Reproducibility: The Ethics digital kiosk project depends on achieving continuity through the spread factor in three stages among 750 associations.

5.3.2.1.7 The National Impact of the Project

1 .Formation of an alliance network between NGOs against national disasters and crises

2 .The first project in the Middle East to link the civil society database and facilitate the formation of an alliance and cooperation among them, led by the civil society itself.

3 .Transforming civil society from a confined civil society to a large civil society that exceeds 150 institutions as the first stage and reaching 1050 associations and civil institutions by the end of the implementation of the project

4. Technical governance and digital transformation governance achieve institutional strategies in developing and minimizing risks and manipulation.

5.3.2.1.8 Empowerment and equal opportunity for the project: The project achieves these two important indicators in the field of sustainable development and civil society by empowering NGOs in 23 governorates within the

Republic in three phases over than 750 NGOs.

5.4 Shatara Masr Program aims to economically empower the youth with technical training and families -who own handcraft projects- by marketing their products through a sustainable online platform and scheduled exhibits for presenting their products. This program targets two goals of SDGs 2030 which are No Poverty and Decent Work and Economic Growth as they are dependent on each other.

5.5 Continuing Learning Program aims to solve the deterioration of education in impoverished areas and slums for children from 3 to 15 years old by improving the educational, cultural, artistic, and entertainment levels and also providing support to the public schools with a Digital Ethics kiosk system for public schools - ERP SYSTEM. There is no doubt that supporting public education is a direct support for sustainable development plans in Egypt. The Continuing Education Kiosk program aims to provide national education using developed curricula including Cambridge English, science, arithmetic, and other new curricula specialized in modifying behavior and life skills in an interactive manner. It also offers activities related to music, education, and culture to modify behavior and improve the educational level of public schools and eliminate the problem of private lessons. It will introduce a new innovative form of child education that is not only limited to educating the child in the traditional way, but will extend to making the child in a state of passion for the educational process, as well as modifying children's behavior, applying a quality system, a follow-up system for children's behavior and their commitment, and mechanisms to work on knowing the reasons for leaving education and how to attract the child again.

5.6 Digital Ethics Kiosk System for Public Schools - ERP SYSTEM

participatory education and interactive activities within schools are very important for creating a spirit of creativity within the educational process and attracting children to learning and pushing them to continue. Traditional methods of education do not lead to effective results, so the use of the Ethics Digital Kiosk Project for Continuing Education ERP System can achieve the desired results and effectively influences the student's academic and moral level, through: Dashboard reports for measuring student performance , Participation of parents, enhancing the communication process, digital attendance and departure registration, data management and measuring the performance of the educational process and the students' response to it.

In addition, researcher has a question platform that specialized in creating cultural, artistic, and educational content to enrich the world intellectually. This platform targets two goals of SDGs 2030 which are quality education and reduced inequality. The platform holds both online and offline sessions, Seminars, and conferences with the world's most influential leaders and scientists for the public.

5.7 Community Police Program

Plays a major role in implementing Community police programs. This role is unifying the efforts, direction, and goals of all of the governmental authorities along with developmental organizations and charities to modify the behavior of the human being.

5.8 Qoloub Program "Hearts"

It aims to improve the cultural, artistic, and entertainment levels of the youth and the community This program focuses on the visual and entertaining aspects of human beings and launches different campaigns in the street including printed banners, brochures, and video motion to gain the attention of the people in the streets and those on social media. These prints tackle different common bad ethical behaviors and point out how to react to them. These campaigns aim to pay attention to the different behavior that comes out of people sometimes unintentionally but they could be harmful and unethical. The program also organizes different cheerful events and cultural concerts to provide the opportunity for people who live in the slums and distant villages to watch and follow such events to elevate their artistic flair. The impact of this program can be seen in the people's modified behavior which can be noticed in the selection for their music taste, the speeches they make, their behavior, and thoughts towards their district and the community.

5.9 Question Platform

the researcher has a question platform aims to support the world with an online platform specialized in creating cultural, artistic, and educational content to enrich the world intellectually. This platform targets two goals of SDGs 2030 which are Quality Education and Reduced inequality. As the platform holds both online and offline sessions, seminars, and conferences with the world's most influential leaders and scientists for the public.

5.10 Integration between Ethics Kiosk Programs

This is achieved through scientific techniques that are specialized in human behavior and the psychological human motive for the observed behavior and thoughts. In this program, the focus is on the children, their parents, and the

youth. For the children, the kids' station provides the material of community police to be taught, illustrated, and instilled by professionals in behavior modification. This is to make sure that the upcoming generations are well educated with discipline behavior to be able to change the future of the world to a better one. As for their parents, the Shatara Masr program, Compass program, and Chaste homes also provide the material of the Community Police program with different techniques to the parents. This is done through the conferences and workshops that are held with the parents and community leaders. These conferences and workshops aim to engage them with the decisions related to their neighborhoods in order to develop their social and economic status, therefore developing their kids' lives and their district. For the youth, Shatara Masr and Compass program focuses on facilitating different educational, vocational, and developmental opportunities for the youth.

5.11 Ethics Kiosk and Governmental Projects

Decent Life (Haya kareema) project in Egypt started in 2020, and this does not mean that the Egyptian state did not make any efforts in the slum files before the Ethics kiosk. No, of course, the Egyptian government succeeded in 2016 in getting close to ending the slum files in Egypt by demolishing their homes and moving them to new homes in other areas and trying to involve civil society in providing services, but with regard to complementarity and the modification of human behavior, the Ethics kiosk was the first actual project to do that task.

Also, the "Decent Life" project is the efforts of ministries and an entire country. As for the achievements of the "Ethics kiosk" project, it is the achievement of a charitable institution belonging to the civil society family. Mishkat Nour Foundation, with limited capabilities and budget, repaired 4 random areas with a total of 1,2000 beneficiaries of housing units, from which we chose one area under study with more than 300 housing units. This is a project with Huge financial, technical, and administrative challenges. The state in its reform projects has demolished the areas and moved their residents to new areas, while the institution repairs the old areas and populates within them. Thus, the Foundation bears all the acts of resistance resulting from the refusal of change, the task of repairing public facilities and sanitation systems, re-reforming buildings internally and externally, paving the area, and painting destinations in cheerful colors, in addition to empowering this community economically and reforming it educationally, artistically, culturally, and providing all humanitarian assistance such as food and clothing and so on. All of these programs are offered by linking with morals.

It also bears the burden of coordination and networking among all the executive bodies participating in the project. The Foundation has found noteworthy cooperation from the Governor of Port Said. You will only find societies that have coalesced into civil society and moved with it towards production and reform, and if the state did this work, it would have created popular revolutions because people reject government domination and always feel injustice even if no one wronged them. As for civil society, especially charitable institutions, they do not judge them. Rather, it illuminates their path and fuses them into their fabric.

6. Conclusion

The research tries to clarify the role of civil society institutions in providing awareness and improving sustainable development in society and focuses on the project of Ethics Kiosks and their role in society. The kiosk achieved 12 sustainable development goals of the United Nations, and even added a basic goal that was overlooked by the United Nations, which is "modifying human behavior." It achieved its objectives through its various sub-programs, which are concerned with home repair, modifying infrastructure, economic empowerment of families, health, education, and recreational aspects for citizens in slums and poor areas, in addition to linking social assistance to behavior modification. It is now serving strongly in Port Said Governorate, Arab Republic of Egypt, with a total number of beneficiaries exceeding 20 thousand, in addition to 90 villages in Sohag Governorate and other villages in Luxor, Qena, Marsa Matrouh, Aswan, Ismailia, and Damietta since its inception in 2018 until now.

The Mishkat Nour Foundation, with its Ethics Kiosk project, is the only institution in Egypt that operates in an integrated manner with various programs for all the needs of the community within the alternative slum areas and all these programs work together at one time in a specific community with a specific work crew, a specific time plan, and clear quality standards in addition to impact measurement standards. Thus, it is possible for society to change and the human mind could deal with the "moral issue" as an urgent and important issue. Perhaps the question sometimes is: countries provide theatres, stadiums, and services, so what is new? Availability of something does not mean obtaining it. The more important thing than availability is behavior modification to stimulate a person's desire to use the available services, to stimulate a person's desire to use the available services, to build new awareness and passion with commitment, and monitor progress in response. "This is the role of civil society that we are talking about."

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