
THE CLEAN PRODUCTION CONCEPT AS A FOUNDATION FOR EMBRACING CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY-A CASE STUDY CONDUCTED AT BASRA'S GENERAL COMPANY FOR PLASTIC INDUSTRIES

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Abstract

Clean production is a philosophical and methodological approach that seeks to lessen the effects of industrial activity on the environment and achieve sustainable development. Corporate social responsibility is an extensive framework that seeks to attain a balance between the performance of the economy, society, and environment. Using a case study of the General Company for Plastic Industries in Basra, this study aims to comprehend the relationship between the adoption of corporate social responsibility and the clean production philosophy. A questionnaire created especially for this purpose was used to gather data from a sample of one hundred employees of the organization. The purpose of the questionnaire is to gauge how much staff members know about clean production and how it affects the social and environmental performance of the organization. The findings indicated that workers are becoming more conscious of the value of clean production and its advantages for society and the environment. The vast majority of participants confirmed that adopting clean production practices contributes to strengthening the image of the General Plastic Industries Company as a socially responsible company. The results also showed that the company has actually begun implementing some initiatives that enhance clean production, such as reducing resource consumption and recycling, which in turn contributed to improving operational efficiency and reducing costs. The study showed that there is a close connection between applying the clean production philosophy and embracing corporate social responsibility, since a company's ability to improve its environmental performance boosts consumer and local community trust, and thus improving the company's economic performance in the long term. The study recommends that the company should continue to adopt clean production practices and expand their scope to include all production processes, in addition to enhancing awareness and continuous training of workers to ensure the achievement of environmental and social goals. It also indicates the importance of cooperation with government agencies and civil society to support sustainable initiatives and contribute to achieving sustainable development in the region.

Keywords: clean production, social responsibility, environmental performance.

Introduction

A contemporary method of controlling industrial operations, clean production seeks to lessen the impact on the environment by increasing productivity, cutting waste, and emitting less pollutants into the atmosphere. This strategy aligns with the idea of sustainable development, which aims to strike a balance between the needs of the social, economic, and environmental spheres. Within this particular context, corporate social responsibility refers to a framework that encompasses an organization's societal and environmental obligations while also bolstering its competitive standing and reputation. Using a case study of the General Company for Plastic Industries in Basra, this paper illustrates the connection between the adoption of corporate social responsibility and the clean manufacturing philosophy.

One of the most well-known industrial businesses in the Basra region is the General Company for Plastic Industries. region, and has a long history in the field of manufacturing plastic products. With the increasing environmental and economic challenges, it has become necessary for the company to adopt practices that ensure the sustainability of its operations and reduce the environmental impact. Adopting a clean production philosophy is shown to be an effective strategy for achieving these goals, as it contributes to improving the company's environmental and operational performance.

The study was conducted on a sample of 100 people working in the company, including various administrative and technical levels. Data were collected using a questionnaire specifically designed to measure employees' awareness of the concept of clean production and its impact on the company's environmental and social performance. The data was also analyzed using statistical methods to guarantee the precision and dependability of the outcomes.

The study's initial findings indicated that workers are becoming more conscious of the value of clean production and its advantages for the environment and society. The vast majority of participants confirmed that adopting clean production practices contributes to strengthening the image of the General Company for Plastic Industries as a socially responsible company. Employees have shown great interest in the environmental and social improvements that can be achieved by applying this philosophy.

Among the most prominent initiatives implemented in the company within the framework of Clean production involves using recycling procedures and consuming less energy and water.. These initiatives have not only contributed to improving operational efficiency and reducing costs, but also improving the neighborhood and serving as a role model for other businesses in the area.

This study is significant because it emphasizes the significance of clean production. in promoting corporate social responsibility. Companies that adopt clean production practices contribute directly to improving environmental quality and protecting natural resources. In addition, these practices enhance trust between the company and the local community, leading to improved relationships with customers and consumers and increased brand loyalty.

The study recommends that the company should continue to adopt clean production practices and expand their scope to include all production processes. It also indicates the importance of enhancing awareness and continuous training for workers to ensure the achievement of environmental and social goals. In addition, the company must enhance cooperation with

government agencies and civil society to support sustainable initiatives and contribute to attaining regional sustainability in development.

By adopting the philosophy of clean production, the General Company for Plastic Industries in Basra can achieve an ideal balance between economic performance, environmental protection, and contributing to the well-being of society. This approach reflects a future vision that seeks to achieve sustainable development and enhances the company's position as a role model in the area of social responsibility for corporations. This study is an invitation to other companies to consider the benefits of adopting clean production as part of their overall strategy, to achieve excellence and sustainability simultaneously.

1) Research methodology

First: the research problem

Clean production has a direct impact on achieving the goals and objectives of the organization, and this is the key to increasing the competitiveness of companies. If these organizations want to maintain their market shares, survive, and sustain their work, they must keep pace with environmental developments and changes by using modern manufacturing strategies and methods capable of responding to the environment, represented by production processes. Clean. Despite the rising voices that we hear daily from legislative and regulatory bodies and civil society organizations about paying attention to economic resources and their sustainability, working to meet the needs and aspirations of customers, and providing social care to the general public, we see that many organizations, to this day, have not been aware of an important fact, which is working for the benefit of society, which is... By preserving the surrounding environment and providing environmentally safe products, this is one of the mistakes that organizations make. The interest of society must be a goal that organizations seek, as it is a turning point that pushes organizations to safety. Through studying previous literature, there was no agreement among researchers on adopting dimensions of social responsibility for organizations. It also did not receive the attention of researchers, and studies lacked an explanation of the "clean production" concept and defining its processes. Despite its growing importance due to environmental developments, increasing awareness and culture of customers, and the interest of countries in improving the reality of the surrounding environment, and the enactment of many strict laws and legislation in protecting the environment, especially civil society organizations that support the sustainability of resources and the safeguarding of the environment. The researchers use the following questions to summarize the issue in light of the aforementioned:

- 1- The company seeks to adopt dimensions of social responsibility when applying the clean production philosophy?
- 2- What are the researchers' views on adopting study concepts that incorporate the elements of ethical and sustainable production methods.?
- 3- To what extent are the officials of the surveyed company and their employees aware and understanding of the concepts of the study variables represented by social responsibility and clean production?
- 4- Does the researched company seek to make its products harmless to the environment in order to sustain natural resources and improve the environment?

5- Does clean production affect the achievement of social responsibility in the organization under study?

Second: importance the research

The consequences and advantages of scientific research implementation, as well as the degree to which they have advanced field reality, serve as indicators of the significance of scientific investigations in general. Thus, there are three axes that can be used to categorize the value of research today:

1. The current study derives its theoretical importance from its treatment of vital and contemporary productive, social and environmental topics that have a major effect on how well businesses succeed, especially the dimensions of social responsibility of organizations and their important role in business organizations in order to achieve the philosophy of clean production as well as
2. Enriching the intellectual side of individuals by providing them with cognitive resources in the subject of research.
3. The lack of previous studies in the field of this research, especially production flexibility and clean production; Due to the importance of these areas, and the lack of research in them. Although there are many writings on social responsibility, they are still not fully researched due to their current and future importance, since the global trend in general is about paying attention and giving importance to society.
4. Providing treatments Providing recommendations to the administration of the study organization, implementing them and reaping their benefits.
5. Improving the performance of the organization under study through the efforts of the organization's managers and employees and its role in achieving competitive advantage.
6. Benefiting from applying the concepts of social responsibility of organizations and the philosophy of clean production and thus achieving the organization's goals.
7. Developing the scientific capabilities of the managers and employees of the organization under study by clarifying the most prominent weaknesses and obstacles facing employees that prevent the application of the clean production philosophy, as well as their weak awareness of their social responsibility.
8. Benefit from the recommendations and proposals presented

Third: Research objectives

The primary objective of the current study is to determine how production flexibility and social responsibility contribute to the realization of the clean production philosophy. From this perspective, the following goals are sought after by the study:

- 1- An overview of administrative research on the primary study variables denoted by corporate social responsibility and clean production.
- 2- Measuring the extent of the willingness of managers and employees to apply the dimensions of clean production and the extent of their conviction of their social responsibilities in an effort to enhance the organization that is the subject of the investigation's production actuality.

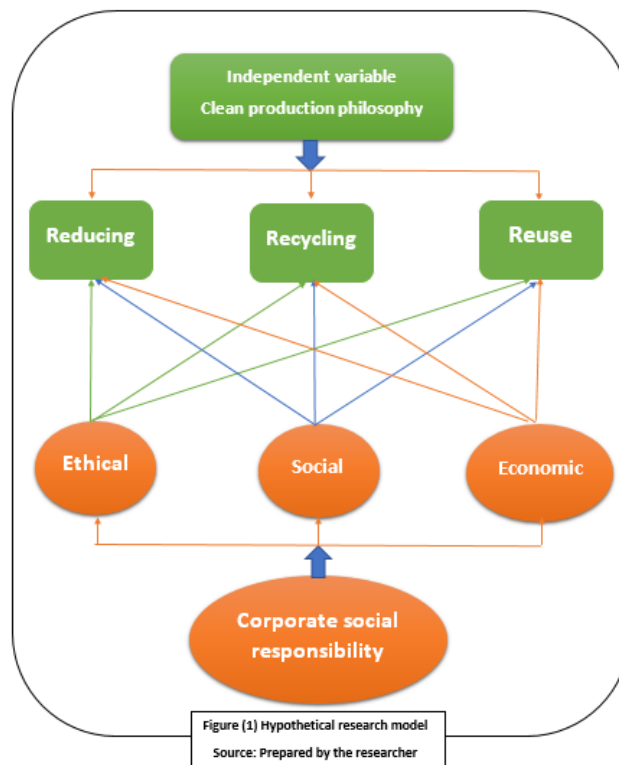
3- Identifying the main dimensions of adopting the clean production philosophy in the researched organization.

4- Identifying the main dimensions of social responsibility that back the organization under study in adopting the philosophy of clean production.

5- Determine the reality of the researched organization in adopting dimensions of productive flexibility, aspects of ethical industrial practices and social responsibility.

6- describing the effects of clean production and their various facets on the social responsibility adopted by the studied firm.

Fourth: Hypothetical research plan



Create a hypothetical diagram that explains the characteristics and boundaries of those variables as well as the connections between them in order to fulfill the research requirements in their practical framework, taking into account the research problem and its goals, and testing the nature of the relationships that exist between the main and subsidiary variables. An conceptual creation of a set of facts that gives him a condensed, hypothetical, and simplified picture of the phenomenon under study and any interactions that might occur is called a hypothetical research strategy. displays the standard search interface.

Fifth: Research hypotheses

The following set of hypotheses were developed in response to the stated research challenge and in order to meet the study's goals:

The following sub-hypotheses flow from the first main hypothesis, which holds that there is no meaningful relationship of influence between the clean production philosophy and its aspects and corporate social responsibility:

First sub-hypothesis: Reuse and corporate social responsibility do not significantly influence one another.

The second sub-hypothesis posits that there is no noteworthy correlation between corporate social responsibility and recycling. It emanates from:

Third sub-hypothesis: There is no discernible correlation between corporate social responsibility and decrease.

Sixthly : Research methodology

In light of the features of the sample under study and the nature of the interactions between the research variables, the research methodology establishes the procedural processes and methods that researchers employ to accomplish the intended aims. As a result, the research was based on (the descriptive analytical approach), which refers to studies that are concerned with gathering, condensing, and categorizing data and facts about the behavior of a sample of people or the issues that researchers wish to investigate in order to analyze, interpret, and assess the nature of the data in order to predict, control, or regulate it. This demonstrates to us that the descriptive analytical technique encompasses more than just gathering and categorizing information and data—rather, it also involves analysis and interpretation.

Seventh: The research sample

The study sample consisted of (80 respondents) of technicians and administrators in the company, chosen so that the number approached the normal distribution necessary in correlation and regression tests, as the number of observations that exceeds (30) is considered acceptable in such tests because it approaches the normal distribution. Taking into account the percentage of questionnaires that were not retrieved, (80) questionnaires were distributed to the research sample, and (80) of them were retrieved, i.e. (100%). The study also made use of the descriptive analytical approach, which measures the research variables through questionnaire administration, analyzes the data, and then puts the variables to the test.²⁾ The research's conceptual and intellectual component

First: First: Clean production:

Companies make every effort to meet the demands and wants of their clients while keeping up with the quick and ever-changing environmental changes. This gives them a competitive edge. Today, achieving environmental safety has become one of the most important ongoing demands of customers. Most organizations are trying to work to achieve this requirement through various methods and policies, in addition to government legislation and laws that are binding on organizations to maintain a healthy, sustainable environment and reduce and protect unjustified waste in the environment. In addition to the pressure of unjustified parties. Governmental organizations, represented by civil society organizations, and what they call for and what they spread in terms of culture in the minds of people, educating and raising awareness about preserving the environment.

All of these data generated ideas for new processes and policies that were the first seed for the birth of a new concept, which is clean production, after a process of developments that lasted for more than three decades.

1) Environmental management and clean production in the past

According to the report (Center of Excellence in CP, 2001), environmental management first adopted a particular approach to eliminate pollution. It was thought that by reducing hazardous materials to small waste flows, harm to the environment and people would be prevented. Once this approach was realized, the cleaning and pollution control process was initiated. (Pandey, 2007: p12).

Global initiatives aimed at altering the way industry interacts with the environment have grown significantly in the latter part of the 20th century. These movements have received support from both governments and business associations, with the goal of lowering the negative environmental effects of industry through modifications to technology and business practices. Since it is well known that human activity contributes to environmental harm and the depletion of natural resources, significant efforts have been made to protect the environment. However, among the most significant issues the globe is currently confronting are pollution of the air, water, and soil. Over time, industrial environmental management (IEM) applications were gradually developed through the development of strategies to solve environmental problems (Nilsson, et al, 2007: p19).

With the development of innovations, the quantitative acceleration of environmental variables, the noticeable technological progress in the late last century, the increasing culture of citizens, and the tendency of most businessmen to pay attention to environmental aspects, organizations turned to creating new programs that help reduce damage to the environment. The result of the first of these steps was clean production, as it is a specific approach to reducing the impact of Industry on the environment (Blackman, et al, 2006: p3).

This strategy has its roots in the American business 3M. A program known as the 3P program (Pollution Prevention Pay) was started by 3M in 1975. This program's guiding principle is that any waste that arises during manufacturing is a result of improper material distribution during the process. Workers are encouraged to provide ideas that help save waste and emissions while also saving money, as this program is meant to incorporate their input. The employer guaranteed that any option that cut expenses would be put into practice and that the employee who made the idea would receive compensation. 3M was able to cut expenses and waste simultaneously in this manner. It is evident that this strategy garnered interest from a variety of sources. In 1984, 3M received recognition as the yearly Gold Medal from the World Environmental Center for Environmental Achievement for International Corporations (Dieleman, 2007: p81). In approximately the same period, DuPont created a guide to facilitate the work of factory managers in order to commit to pollution prevention, as this was designed. The guide in the company became a US Environmental Protection Agency adoption and was released as a guide that leads to reducing pollution, and little by little the idea of clean production was accepted in the United States as an effective and valuable input. Due to the fact that this manual was initially utilized in Europe and the US, particularly in Sweden and the Netherlands, a methodology was provided for work in these nations with an emphasis on identifying and putting into practice clean manufacturing prospects. The essence of this

methodology is reflected in the UNEP's definition of clean production. This procedure is, above all, the methodology's core. Finding the sources of manufacturing waste and emissions during the process is the aim of the whole endeavor. The next stage is to consider every option for reducing or eliminating these sources once they have been identified. The process is outlined to commit to feasibility studies when viable solutions emerge. The options that have proven their economic and financial feasibility are implemented (Cramer & Dieleman, 2004: p26).

The objective of clean manufacturing is to achieve both financial savings for the industry and environmental improvement. This has been achieved through a gradual transition from the stage of disregard to one of prevention. As part of continuous attempts to operationalize the ideas and objectives of sustainable development, clean production has emerged from the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) since the 1980s.

Clean production includes both products and processes, as well as establishing a hierarchy of priorities in the following sequence: prevention - reduction - reuse and recycling - dealing with the recovery of energy and materials and addressing how to dispose of the final product (Barbieri, 2011: p32).

Timing is the primary distinction between clean manufacturing and pollution control. Pollution control is the first step in responding to and treating pollution after it has occurred. A proactive viewpoint, or the presumption and preventive mentality, is reflected in clean production. It's always preferable to prevent than to cure. In no way does this imply that end-of-pipe technology are no longer necessary. The clean production philosophy is used to alleviate waste and pollution issues. Dependency on end-of-pipe solutions may diminish or perhaps vanish entirely. (Stone, 2010: p18).

By the late 1980s and early 1990s, clean production had become widely known throughout the world. A number of successful projects had been undertaken, and there was growing optimism that clean production would soon be implemented widely across numerous industries. (Dieleman & Huisingh, 2006: p10).

Many developed nations have concentrated on introducing clean production both domestically and by aiding emerging nations in doing the same. At the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, clean production was mentioned as a crucial tactic to achieve the idea of sustainable development, and the commitment of governments was noted. Achieving sustainable development under Agenda 21 (Program 21), which outlined key findings about cleaner production and served as a useful framework and guide for putting CP into practice. It also offered direction for adopting CP with multiple partners and stakeholders.

During the discussion, it was explained that policies and strategies for sustainable development should be developed using an industrial method called clean production. To handle the rise in population and global consumption without endangering the Earth's natural system or impairing the essence of human life, sustainable development necessitates a major increase in resource efficiency for years to come. (Lei, et al,2001:p2).

In the 20 years between the Stockholm meeting and the Rio de Janeiro meeting, The way that people around the world now comprehend the connection between ecosystems and economic activities has undergone significant changes.

There was hope at the 1992 summit for a preventive approach that could alter the trajectory of events when industrial and economic growth converged with global environmental sustainability. Decades of work on environmentally friendly industrial systems and clean production led to a natural increase in interest in sustainable consumption. (Blackman, et al,2006:p3).

The decision to adopt a clean production program depends directly on the value of the investment it has. When there are investments in clean production, it appears that costs decrease significantly over time, and this results from the advantages brought about by improving process efficiency, utilizing raw materials, energy, and water efficiently, and cutting down on waste and emissions (de Sousa, 2013: p2). Clean production is the planned path to facilitate the effective use of resources to prevent environmental pollution and reduce gas emissions (Hossain, 2015: p74).

2) The concept of clean production

The term "clean production" refers to an approach to environmental protection that increases resource efficiency and targets pollution and waste reduction at the source, as opposed to treating these issues after they arise. Clean production avoids the method by addressing the issue on multiple levels and implementing a comprehensive and integrated preventative strategy to environmental protection (End). -of-the-pipe Instead of attempting to control pollution after it has already occurred, clean production concentrates on minimizing resource consumption and preventing the formation of pollutants. Rethinking goods, procedures, and services is part of the shift towards sustainable development. (Pandey, 2007: p9).

Clean production is concerned with helping companies and governments develop strong environmental systems for production. This concept appeared in the mid-eighties of the last century by (UNEP), and through a group of clean production activities carried out by (UNEP), governments adopted strong government programs, assistance centers, and many books. Publications, academic and research education programs, and governmental and non-governmental consultation programs on clean production. Clean production has a great impact as a set of tools, as a program, and as a way of thinking. These effects can be evaluated at several levels (Geiser, 2001: p1).

1. Clean production as a technological catalyst: At the simplest level, clean production programs have developed resource-intensive, less-risk production technologies. For example, clean production initiatives include water cleaning processes, powder coatings, solvent recycling, lead-free solder, vegetable dyes, and others.

2. Clean production as a management incentive: It means environmental values extracted from surplus management and legislative compliance and keeping these values close to the center of product and process design. Environmental performance has become one of the environmental management systems that must be organized with administrative systems for quality and financial returns

3. Clean production as a model reformer: The traditional economic perspective on environmental protection defines investments in pollution control as business costs. However, with the application of total cost accounting and green marketing, you find that clean production has restructured environmental economics, transforming environmental investments into productive benefits. It has been proven that environmental values add to economic performance and do not reduce it

4. Clean production is a conceptual bridge: This production links manufacturing and sustainability. The concept of sustainability has been adopted as a vision for future health since the Portland Development and Environment Meeting in 1992. Clean production has allowed this vision to be created by reducing negative pictures of environmental pollution caused by industrial processes. and turn them into positive representations of material preservation, energy economy, trash minimization, and ecologically responsible product design.

Many definitions of clean production have been offered by scholars, but most of them concur that the United Nations Environmental Program Foundation, Department of Technology, Energy, and Environment (UNEP DTIE) was the first to mention the idea in 1989. Clean production is an approach to environmental protection that considers all stages of the manufacturing process or the product's life cycle and strives to prevent and eliminate risks to humans and the environment in the short and long term, according to a 1990 research conference definition provided by UNEP. This strategy calls for actions to cut waste, lower the amount of energy and raw materials consumed, and lower the amount of greenhouse gases produced. (De Sousa, 2013: p3) Then, in order to improve overall efficiency and lower hazards to both persons and the environment, (UNEP) provided a more thorough definition of clean production: the ongoing application of an integrated preventive environmental strategy to processes, products, and services (Shah, 2012: p1)

As for (De Medeiros, et al, 2007: p2), clean production is seen as a tool aimed at improving environmental performance in organizations. It can reduce production costs, increase efficiency and competitiveness, reduce fines and warnings about pollution, facilitate access to sources of financing, and improve health and safety for workers. It also improves the company's image with consumers, suppliers and the government, achieves good relations with environmental agencies and the community, and increases customer satisfaction.

Baas defined clean production as a preventive strategy used to reduce the environmental loads associated with processes and products (Baas, 2006: p2). Asipjanov has gone to define clean production as including the concepts of pollution prevention, waste reduction to the maximum possible extent, environmental efficiency, and clean technologies. It focuses on how resource extraction affects the product along the entire manufacturing, distribution, usage, and disposal process. Other facets of the life cycle of an ecologically friendly product are also covered, such as analysis and design, the battle against In an attempt to reduce the quantity of materials and natural resources utilized per unit of production, administrative problems are also involved. It covers broad concepts of sustainable development, the industrial environment, and the comprehensive environmental management system. (Asipjanov, 2004: p13).

There are many concepts in the UNEP definition that are brief and can be clearly seen rather than just solutions (A El-Kholy, 2002: p2)

- 1- Clean production is defined as a strategy, as it goes beyond mere technical solutions
- 2- The definition offers a thorough, well-rounded viewpoint of the problem. It doesn't focus or isolate a single aspect of the issue in isolation from others.
- 3- It emphasizes continuity in trying, meaning that we can always work better indefinitely
- 4- The last section of the definition shows the importance of looking at the social environment that creates demand for the product in the first place and which affects how we produce this product.

Clean production seeks to reduce and preserve environmental impacts, and considerations of prevention, protection and integration in clean production lead to two First, operational pathways for clean production should focus on:

- Minimizing the flow of materials without sacrificing services in order to minimize the environmental effects of operations, product cycles, and economic activity. There is what is called material efficiency for these operations.
- Secondly, the realization that there are certain types of materials that are more dangerous to the environment than others, and here the need arises to find alternatives to hazardous materials, products, and activities (Jackson, 2003: p146).

In terms of production methods, clean production entails minimizing the amount and toxicity of all emissions and waste before the process is completed, conserving energy and raw resources, and eliminating hazardous raw materials.

It is a strategy that, when applied to products, aims to lessen the total impact of the product at every stage of its life cycle, from the extraction of raw materials to the ultimate release of the product onto the market.

In terms of services, it incorporates environmental considerations into their conception and provision. Therefore, adopting new perspectives via conscientious environmental management and technology assessment is necessary for clean production. (Noor, 2012: p9). Although the UNEP definition is broad, the best application of clean production is in production processes. Clean production and environmental efficiency are closely related, with clean production intended primarily for small and medium-sized companies. (Eco.Efficiency). Reducing pollution through more efficient use of water, energy, and all-inclusive materials is a component of clean production. and additional exhausted resources (Martin & Rigola, 2011: p334).

There are three stages or three manufacturing process subsystems where clean production can be applied.

1. The conversion process itself.
2. The factory or location, complete with all machinery.
3. Planning and overseeing the production process, which includes handling purchasing, storage, and maintenance.

When all three of these subsystems grow, the implementation of cleaner production becomes more challenging. Management changes, including bettering applications, acquired materials, or storage management, can be immediately applied and typically call for specific investments, though occasionally the amount of capital needed drops. There are numerous

choices for cleaner production among these adjustments. General extra investments are needed due to either technological advancements in the installation of tools or equipment, increasing efficiency, or lowering pollution.

Changes in the process are more difficult; Because it affects all three subsystems. Clean production is an effective strategy to reduce the impact of production and products on the environment (Clift, 2007: p53).

It might be necessary to start at the laboratory level or even involve the marketing department in order to address changes in new raw materials, product reformulation, formation, and fluctuations in temperature and pressure in the processes. Evaluation is more involved and could cost a lot of money.

Clean production places a strong emphasis on resource efficiency, energy efficiency gains, and a host of organizational, data, and optimal application needs. By safeguarding the environment, the customer, and the worker while simultaneously enhancing industrial productivity, profitability, and competitiveness, CP benefits all stakeholders.

3) Basic principles of clean production

Researchers differed in agreeing on the principles of clean production, but this difference was in form and not in substance. Most of them agreed on fixed concepts. It was Noor's point of view that the basic principles of clean production are Noor (2012: p21).

1. Get rid of and minimize waste: Waste encompasses various forms of trash, such as waste from solid and hazardous items, liquids and gases, heat, and other sources. In clean production, zero waste is the aim.
2. Pollution-free manufacturing: According to the clean production principle, the best production processes operate in a closed loop with no emissions of pollutants.
3. manufacturing energy efficiency: High standards of energy conservation and efficiency are necessary for clean manufacturing. The greatest ratio of energy expenditure to product production indicates energy efficiency. Reducing energy use is referred to as either energy conservation.
4. A secure and safe working environment: Clean production aims to minimize hazards to employees in order to make the workplace cleaner, safer and a healthier environment.
5. Eco-friendly products: The finished item ought to be as eco-friendly as feasible. Early on in the design of products and processes, as well as throughout the product life cycle from manufacture to use to disposal, environmental and health considerations must be researched.
6. Eco-friendly packaging: As much as feasible, product packaging should be done without using chemicals. Packaging should be minimized when it's not absolutely necessary for product protection, marketing, or simplicity of use.

Lei believes that there are many principles that are included within the folds of clean production, but he identified some principles that he sees, from his point of view, as representing clean production (Lei, et al, 2001: p6):

1. The principle of caution and prevention: Caution does not just mean avoiding violating the law, However, it also entails making sure that the plant is shielded from harm and that employees are shielded from any harmful effects on their health. Reducing industrial inputs

to the environment is the focus of this principle, which calls for a significant overhaul of the industrial system of production and consumption—which still relies heavily on material manufacture. Equally vital is prevention, particularly when it comes to a procedure or product that is known to be harmful. Growing alterations in the production and consumption system's causal network are associated with the prevention principle. Clean production's preventive approach offers a fresh perspective on consumer demand, product design, material consumption models, and the role of materials in general economic activity.

2. The integration principle: Taking a holistic view of the production cycle is part of integration. Life cycle analysis is one of the techniques that can be applied. Integrating environmental protection measures across system boundaries is one of the preventative approach's challenges. In order to lessen the production of pollutants, the application of (End - of - pipe) extends the measurement of process integrity to some extent. These standards will offer integrated protection for all environmental media by lowering the requirement for emissions into the environment.

3. The principle of totalitarianism or democracy: This principle includes individuals, workers, and local citizens in a way in which production and consumption are organized.

4. The principle of continuity: Clean production is a never-ending process. Implementing them requires the efforts of governments, industries and consumers.

Nilsson thinks that in order to effectively manage resources, clean manufacturing follows five key concepts. These guidelines include substituting resources (substitution), stopping material flows, and using resources with caution.

Fourth: Benefits of clean production

Clean production achieves financial benefits and tangible economic savings by improving overall production efficiency, brings health benefits to the workforce and creates new markets. All of these advantages may not be found in the “End of Pipe” solution. According to Maged & EL Mahgary, the results of each These processes achieve economic benefits, While there are environmental and health benefits that can be translated into financial gains when dangers to people and the environment are reduced. Thus, the economic and environmental benefits are the two primary foundations of clean production. Clean production is a winner-winner situation.

The Clean Production in the Food Industry Working Group (2003, UNEP) described the most important benefits of clean production programs, which are: (Maged & EL Mahgary, 2002: p15)

1- Saving money: By making better use of priceless resources, clean production can contribute to cost savings. Savings can be made, for instance, in areas like water and energy usage, waste treatment and disposal, and wasted raw material. Conversely, clean production is concerned with enhancing business. Following environmental regulations can help businesses operate more efficiently. Several measures, like process optimization and housekeeping, can be used at a reduced cost and provide immediate advantages.

2- Pollution prevention: Rather than attempting to control pollution via the "end of pipe" approach after it occurs, organizations are encouraged to analyze work applications and processes during all stages of production to identify solutions to reduce waste from the source. As a result, there will be less chance of environmental damage or disturbance.

3- Respecting environmental laws: Efficient production could support and enhance adherence to environmental laws. This has several positive effects, including a decrease in legislative meddling and a decrease in license fees.

4- Reducing threats to human health: By applying CP techniques in industries, workers' workplace health can be attained by using appropriate workplace maintenance to generate extra financial gains.

Noor agrees with Maged & EL Mahgary on the essence of the benefits of clean production, but differs with them in name only, as she believes that the benefits of clean production are (Noor, 2012: p15).

1- Lowering operational expenses: By using resource-efficient production and packaging techniques, CP programs lower material costs. By reducing pollution, it is feasible and quantifiable to save money on waste management and product disposal. Additionally, a number of laws and directives from the government have made handling certain waste processes and ways an expensive process. By utilizing CP programs, these expenditures may be avoided. Expensive manufacturing expenses may be decreased by using efficiency measures like equipment maintenance and production scheduling. Additionally, energy expenses can be decreased by utilizing CP programs.

2- Minimizing environmental harm: CP initiatives have a definite positive impact on the environment. Reducing air pollution will enhance the air gap and allow for the removal of contaminants from the land and water that come from waste and the transportation, storage, and disposal of goods.

3. Enhancing the company's reputation: CP initiatives may enhance the company's reputation both internally and beyond. A safe workplace is one of management's top goals, and employees engage with it more favorably. Because they are concerned about the health, safety, and sustainability of their community, potential consumers and the surrounding communities engage positively with the development of CP programs, and employees also respond favorably when they are involved in the design and implementation of these initiatives.

4- Lowering civil and legal responsibility: Because overall waste is being reduced, CP initiatives are being implemented with less accountability. Adopting CP programs makes operations easier even in cases where it is present but not considered hazardous or toxic. Government laws frequently threaten businesses that produce waste and pollution, therefore it's critical to understand that these rules may be used to remove obstacles to the implementation of clean production (CP) by requiring particular actions to be carried out in conjunction with a clean production plan. For instance, environmental management systems include environmental protection as a top priority for the business.

5- The framework of social responsibility has been the subject of ongoing research, which has produced a variety of perspectives that, on the one hand, reflect intellectual currents regarding how business organizations interact with their communities, and, on the other, show how this relationship reflects the nature of legislative, social, and legal development. Numerous administrative topics, including performance, decision-making, transparency, administrative corruption, competitive advantage, and innovation in general and technology in particular, have all been researched in relation to the idea of social responsibility. On the other hand, it

has created a number of metrics and standards and offered a number of methods for interpreting the idea of social responsibility in many contexts.

6- Given the criticism leveled at earlier philosophies for failing to give enough consideration to the preceding factors—social responsibility refers to the role that an organization must play in society—the philosophy of social responsibility evolved as an inevitable consequence of the growth of ideas and movements that were concerned with protecting society, the consumer, as well as interest in protecting the environment and natural resources.

7- The need to strike a balance between the competing objectives of commercial organizations—profitability, societal interests, and customer satisfaction—led to a surge in interest in social responsibility in the second half of the 20th century. Thus, it became clear how important social responsibility is to corporations.

Second: Corporate Social Responsibility:

In identifying the historical foundations of social responsibility, the books diverged. Modern problems did not give rise to social responsibility. It is connected to the fundamental shifts taking place in society.

Without a doubt, the dialectical relationship between business and society must be understood in order to fully embrace the concept of social responsibility. Regardless of the size of the business—small, medium, or large—societies must support it wherever it operates. It makes sense to argue that sophisticated enterprises are a reflection of evolved society and vice versa. The organization's operations that are conducted by humans to create and market goods and services with the intention of meeting societal demands and ultimately turning a profit are referred to as "business." (Pride, et al, 2002: p11).

The emergence of the concept of social responsibility dates back to 2000 BC, that is, to the era of the Pharaohs, when the ancient Egyptians referred to social responsibility through the concept of (advice from father to son). The Babylonians of 600 BC agreed with their ancient Egyptian predecessors, emphasizing, through the laws of Nebuchadnezzar, the interest in oversight. Production, operational wage payments, respect for human rights, and their interest in agriculture were from two aspects, the first was the profession or craft aspect, and the second was the aesthetic aspect as in the Hanging Gardens of Babylon to maintain a clean environment (Encyclopedia of Iraq in History, 1983: p. 15).

Likewise, during the Industrial Revolution, social responsibility had a wide resonance and its ideas were adopted by many researchers and owners. Robert Owen was one of the first to be interested in the worker and devoted a large part of his time and effort to caring for the human being, whom he called the "living machine." His plan included organizing working hours and labor laws for innovation and education. year, providing meals while working, and participating in community projects (Bhattacharry, 2008: p2).

In the eighteenth century, the topic of social responsibility was presented through some individual organizations that participated in a number of initiatives that advance the interests of workers and society and preserve the environment. Before the middle of the last century, signs of the growth of social responsibility appeared in the scientific framework, as Theodore Krebs, a professor at the school of Stand Ford) used the term social audit for the first time in

relation to companies that prepare and submit reports on their social responsibilities (Isodusiory, 2004: p7).

The twentieth century's 1960s through 1990s saw a number of noteworthy events that had a big impact on the expanding importance of social responsibility and the rising demands of stakeholders—those groups that an organization cannot exist without—and society at large (Ashlay, 2008: p3).

Since 1953, it has been clear how social responsibility has evolved. According to Bhattacharry (2008), social responsibility is defined as "social and ethical obligations in the field of business" by Howard Bowen in his book *The Social Responsibilities of Business*.

The conventional classical perspective of business as profit maximization and economic variables has drastically changed in the interaction between the business sector and social responsibility in recent years, giving rise to a more ethical approach towards society. (Safwat, 2015: p86).

2) The concept of social responsibility

Since it entails making moral distinctions, the idea of social responsibility is closely related to the idea of ethics. This implies that the company will operate more like a citizen, which makes the idea of social responsibility more challenging. (Daft, 2008: p151).

(William & David, 2006: p13) believe that in simple societies with limited culture, social responsibility is concerned with individual requirements such as (food, transportation, learning, etc.), but in advanced and more sophisticated societies, the concept of social responsibility expands to include (concepts of benefit). social service, social service, social appreciation, and broad responsiveness to the expectations and needs of stakeholders).

Management theorist (Keith Davis) confirms that society needs business organizations concerned with social responsibility, as social responsibility has become a slogan raised by successful global organizations, as organizations that do not adopt social responsibility in their work will find themselves gradually drowned and will certainly face the dissatisfaction of customers and society as a whole towards all... Its activities. Social responsibility refers to the role that the organization must play in solving social problems. It is not a modern idea to the point where social responsibility has become one of the most important challenges facing contemporary organizations (Schermerhorn, 2001: p127).

It should be highlighted that the idea of social responsibility is dynamic and subject to shift in response to shifts in societal expectations, preferences, demands, and ambitions as well as developments and shifts in the political, economic, social, cultural, and demographic spheres. Social responsibility has been known from different angles and directions as a result of the different environmental factors affecting organizations.

Scholars have expounded upon many perspectives about the notion of social and environmental accountability for establishments. and this difference, we believe, is due to the fundamental changes that societies witness over time and the continuous development of its expectations, which has resulted in a lack of consensus regarding the points it includes due to the presence of a large number of stakeholders with multiple goals. On the one hand, there is sometimes contradiction, and on the other hand, there is a gap between what society expects from these organizations and what businessmen imagine of the possibilities that organizations

can offer to improve environmental performance as an international demand (Boumédiène, 2011: p. 4).

Many definitions have attempted to define social responsibility in light of its growing importance. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has provided the most authoritative definition of social responsibility, defining it as follows: "The organization's responsibility for the implications of its decisions and activities on society and the environment through transparency and ethical behavior consistent with sustainable development and the well-being of society as well as "Taking into account the expectations of shareholders," social responsibility refers to a business organization's duty to the community in which it operates by making contributions to a variety of social initiatives, including eradicating poverty, enhancing healthcare, reducing pollution, generating employment opportunities, and resolving housing, transportation, and other issues. (Tarawneh and Abu Jalil, 2013: p. 13)

According to (Harjoto & Jo), social responsibility is founded on moral considerations that are directed toward long-term commitments as goals (Harjoto & Jo, 2012: p54). Another way to put it is that all choices, ideologies, deeds, and managerial techniques take the advancement of society's well-being into account (Mitra, 2012:p3).

Social responsibility, in its simplified form, has been defined as simply responding to the concerns of society (Ioana & Sandu, 2009: p14). As for the British Center for Directors, it defined social responsibility as not being limited to the legal responsibility of the organization towards society, but extending to include how to manage the effects of the organization's activity, society, and the environment. Thus, it includes how the organization deals with its employees, suppliers, customers, and the community in which the organization operates as a whole, as well as The extent to which they try to protect the environment. (www.brass.cf.ac.uk, 2009) According to the ISO 26000 draft, social responsibility refers to an organization's acts that are grounded on moral conduct and conformity with relevant laws and authorities, and they are intended to hold the company accountable for the consequences of its operations on society and the environment. functioning across borders and incorporated into operations (Castka & Balzarova, 2008: p3). According to Daft (Daft, 2008: p150), it is the management's pledge to make choices and carry out actions that advance the organization's and society's interests.

According to Bhattacharry (2008), social responsibility is the commitment of businesspeople to social ideals in their policies, actions, and strategies. It was described as the conviction that businesses must address moral issues in order to maximize benefits for

In contrast to the researchers, (Bateman & Snel, 2007) examined the amount of the harm that commercial organizations inflict on society from a different standpoint. According to them, social responsibility is a commitment made by commercial businesses to society, with the aim of maximizing benefits and minimizing drawbacks (Bateman & Snell, 2007: p162). According to Labbai, social responsibility is a business's ongoing commitment to operate in a way that advances the company's economic success while also enhancing the lives of its employees, their families, the local community, and society at large. Labbai (2007), It is often referred to as the concept of companies that genuinely dedicate themselves to (Bovee, et al., 2007: p63).

The firm, society, and responsibility are the three concepts that are encompassed and connected by the notion of social responsibility. It establishes a bond and mutual reliance between the corporate organization and the community in which it functions, as well as heightened duties for both parties. It symbolizes the degree to which the concept of social responsibility for society has expanded, the advancement that It encompasses the idea of social responsibility, which, in its broadest sense, defines society as all parties and stakeholders at different levels who uphold the organization's continuing and evolving interests. (William & David, 2006: p6).

Some people view corporate social responsibility as an effort on the part of these enterprises to strike a balance between their obligations to many stakeholders in their environment, such as investors, users, consumers, and other businesses, as well as to individuals (Griffin & Ebert, 2004: p134). According to Schermerhorn, social responsibility is the requirement for corporations to operate in a manner that benefits both internal and external stakeholders as well as parties connected to the firm. (Schermerhorn, 2002: p158).

Researchers have differed on the definition of social responsibility. Some of them focused on the extent of harm caused by organizations, others highlighted the extent of achieving the desires of stakeholders, and some considered it the extent of management decisions or the balance between compensating stakeholders and the extent of achieving profits for organizations.

Through the above, the researcher believes that social responsibility is the extent to which organizations bear responsibility towards internal and external stakeholders as a result of the harm that the organizations have caused or may cause to them, and the belief that this belief increases their loyalty towards the organizations.

2) importance & objectives of social responsibility

The subject of social responsibility has grown especially important in the modern day, as seen by the names of conferences and seminars, where discussion of social responsibility has become commonplace. Furthermore, we consider it an area open to investigation and study by private citizens, academic institutions, and global organizations. Organizations operating in Iraq as joint stock companies are becoming more interested in social responsibility due to the topics they cover on their social agendas that are committed to society, such as health, the environment, human rights, labor laws, and the effects of the global environmental crisis. It is now very necessary to expand these organizations' involvement in

The roots of social responsibility extend to quite a historical depth and are linked to the development of administrative thought and the various repercussions that have occurred on it, as social responsibility has been affected by many variables that have led to strengthening its acceptance in reality, to its decline, or even to its neglect in some cases, depending on many reasons A moment from The most notable of these are the characteristics of the environment in which the firm operates and the management' varying perspectives on social responsibility.

There is always a question raised about the feasibility of the organization bearing additional costs deducted from its profits to finance activities of a social nature. Of course, the organization must benefit from its assuming social responsibility in order for it to accept this role and not evade it.

Benabou & Tirole believe that social responsibility practices have become part of the organization's traditional activities, and that organizations no longer sacrifice profits, but instead carry out social practices that have indirect returns on their financial situation, even if they are limited. As organizations will sacrifice part of the profits in exchange for obtaining a good reputation, strengthening their competitive position, and continuing in the long term (Benabou & Tirole, 2009: p12). (Jones & George, 2006: p137) noted that the significance of the company's dedication to social responsibility is clear in aiding the establishment and maintenance of the company's positive reputation. that it obtains from its dealers, which leads them to want to continue dealing with it, and that one of the advantages of a good reputation is the increase in broad trade and the great ability to achieve Benefits for shareholders: The good reputation it obtains from its commitment to social responsibility increases profits and builds wealth for the organization's owners. (Idowu & Papasolmou) stated that organizations that are committed to social responsibility will have a better image, perform their work better, live a longer life, and will be attractive in the eyes of customers, employees, investors, the media, etc., and the organizations' commitment to social responsibility may lead to improving the organization's brand, and in the end, all of this leads to To enhance the reputation of the organization (Idowu & Papasolmou, 2007: p6).

3) Presentation, analysis and interpretation of research results:

First: Social responsibility

This variable consists of four dimensions:

1. Ethical responsibility

The respondents were asked five questions in this dimension. For the moral responsibility questions, Table 1 displays the t-test, arithmetic means, standard deviations, coefficient of variation, harshness of replies, and relative relevance. The arithmetic means for each paragraph were greater than the arithmetic mean of (3), as can be seen in this table. The arithmetic averages for paragraph (3) were the highest, coming in at 3.447, 68.94% for response intensity, 1.079 for standard deviation, and 0.313 for coefficient of variation. In contrast to the other paragraphs, this demonstrates the consistency of the study sample's responses to this one. Paragraph (2) had the lowest arithmetic mean (3.311), response intensity (66.21%), and standard deviation (1.092). The arithmetic means of the computed t values (4.29, 3.27, 4.76, 3.72, 3.54), respectively, and all of them were greater than the tabular t value of (2.358) at a significance level (0.01).

Table (1) Description of moral responsibility paragraphs

N	Q	Mean	SD	Coefficient of variation	Relative importance	T
1	Q1	3.402	1.076	0.316	68.03	4.29
2	Q2	3.311	1.092	0.33	66.21	3.27
3	Q3	3.447	1.079	0.313	68.94	4.76
4	Q4	3.348	1.077	0.322	66.97	3.72
5	Q5	3.333	1.082	0.325	66.67	3.54
Total		3.368	1.024	0.304	67.36	

Source: prepared by the researcher

The response intensity was 67.36%, the overall average for the moral responsibility dimension was 3.368, the overall standard deviation was 1.024, and the coefficient of variation was 0.304. The t value that was computed was (4.13). which is greater than the tabulated t value, which confirms the significance of the statistical results for the ethical responsibility dimension and that the sample sees importance in the contributions and activities that the organization is expected to undertake towards society without them being imposed by a legal text, especially those that include meeting expectations. Other social services that are not written in the laws through their unbiased commitment to their customers and those with common interests, which enhances their status and perceived image among them.

2. Legal Responsibility

Regarding this dimension, respondents were questioned five times. For questions after legal responsibility, Table (2) displays the t-test, arithmetic means, standard deviations, coefficient of variation, answer intensity, and relative relevance. The arithmetic means for each paragraph were greater than the arithmetic mean of (3), as can be seen in this table. With arithmetic averages of 3.47, response intensity (69.39%), standard deviation (1.129), and coefficient of variation (0.325), paragraph (1) achieved the highest results. This demonstrates how the study sample's responses to this paragraph are consistent with those in the other paragraphs, whereas paragraph (2) The response intensity was 66.67%, the standard deviation was 1.096, and the lowest arithmetic average was 3.333. At a significance level (0.01), all of the computed t values for the arithmetic means of the items—4.78, 3.49, 4.13, 4.82, and 3.71—were higher than the tabular t value of (2.358).

Table (2) description of the legal responsibility paragraphs

N	Q	Mean	SD	Coefficient of variation	Relative importance	T
1	Q6	3.47	1.129	0.325	69.39	4.78
2	Q7	3.333	1.096	0.329	66.67	3.49
3	Q8	3.386	1.075	0.317	67.73	4.13
4	Q8	3.447	1.065	0.309	68.94	4.82
5	Q9	3.341	1.054	0.316	66.82	3.71
Total		3.395	0.998	0.294	67.91	

source : prepared by the

The response intensity was 67.91%, the overall average for the legal responsibility dimension was 3.395, the overall standard deviation was 0.998, and the coefficient of variance was 0.294. The calculated t value, which was higher than the tabulated t value, was 4.55. This indicates that the sample understands the significance of the statistical results for the legal responsibility dimension and that local and international laws are important. Local and international laws represent the entirety of legislation that is legally stipulated, protects society, and that business organizations must abide by in order to avoid legal accountability. voluntarily, as I firmly believe this.

3. Economic Responsibility

On this dimension, five questions were posed to respondents. Table displays the t-test, relative relevance, arithmetic means, standard deviations, coefficient of variation, and intensity of responses for the questions that follow economic responsibility (3). The arithmetic means for each paragraph were greater than the arithmetic mean of (3), as can be seen in this table. With an arithmetic average of 3.591, response intensity of 71.82%, standard deviation of 1.063, and coefficient of variation of 0.296, paragraph (3) produced the greatest results. This demonstrates how the study sample's responses to this paragraph are consistent with those in the other paragraphs, whereas paragraph (2) The response intensity was 67.27%, the standard deviation was 1.121, and the lowest arithmetic mean was 3.364. At a significance level (0.01), all of the computed t values for the arithmetic averages of the items—4.92, 3.73, 6.39, 5.68, and 4.74—were higher than the tabular t value of (2.358).

Table () Description of paragraphs economic responsibility

N	Q	Mean	SD	Coefficient of variation	Relative importance	T
1	Q10	3.492	1.149	0.329	69.85	4.92
2	Q11	3.364	1.121	0.333	67.27	3.73
3	Q12	3.591	1.063	0.296	71.82	6.39
4	Q13	3.53	1.073	0.304	70.61	5.68
5	Q14	3.439	1.065	0.31	68.79	4.74
Total		3.483	1.012	0.291	69.67	

Source: prepared by the researcher

The total response intensity was (69.67%), the general average for the economic responsibility dimension was (3.483), the overall standard deviation was (1.012), and the coefficient of variance was (0.291). Given that the computed t value (5.49) is higher than the tabular t value, the statistical results for the economic responsibility dimension are deemed significant. In general, the sample views the significance of economic operations, programs, processes, and policies; it also considers the social orientation that prioritizes achieving societal objectives and ambitions over the organization's advantage.

The social responsibility variable had a weighted arithmetic mean of (3.449), a response intensity of (68.98%), an overall standard deviation of (0.764), and a coefficient of variation of (0.221). The calculated t-value of 6.76 is higher than the tabulated t-value of 2.538, indicating that the sample places significance on the organization's actions in accepting responsibility for the effects of its operations on society and the environment and confirming the significance of the results at (0.01).

Second: Clean production

This variable was measured across three dimensions:

1- Recycling

The respondents were asked five questions in this dimension. Table 4 displays the recycling items' arithmetic means, standard deviations, coefficient of variation, response harshness,

relative relevance, and t-test. The arithmetic means for each paragraph were greater than the arithmetic mean of (3), as can be seen in this table. With arithmetic averages of 3.689, response intensity (73.79%), standard deviation (1.078), and coefficient of variation (0.292), paragraph (1) achieved the greatest results. This demonstrates how the study sample's responses to this paragraph are consistent with those in the other paragraphs, whereas paragraph (5) The response intensity was 69.39%, the standard deviation was 1.087, and the lowest arithmetic mean was 3.47. The arithmetic averages of the items had estimated t values of 7.35, 5.25, 6.6, 5.84, and 4.69, respectively. All of these values exceeded the tabular t value of 2.358 at the significance level of 0.01%.

Table (4): Description of paragraphs recycling

N	Q	Mean	SD	Coefficient of variation	Relative importance	T
1	Q15	3.68	1.07	0.292	73.79	7.35
2	Q16	3.5	1.09	0.31	70.00	5.25
3	Q17	3.61	1.07	0.3	72.27	6.6
4	Q18	3.55	1.07	0.3	70.91	5.84
5	Q19	3.47	1.087	0.31	69.39	4.96
Total		3.56	1.03	0.29	71.27	

Source: prepared by the researcher

The response intensity was 71.27%, the overall average for the recycling dimension was (3.56), the overall standard deviation was (1.03), and the coefficient of variance was (0.29). The sample studied sees the value of using waste as resources, as it provides high environmental benefits in addition to its economic benefits represented by reducing costs by reducing reliance on virgin raw materials. The calculated t value was (6.28), which is greater than the tabulated t value. This confirms the significance of the statistical results for the recycling dimension.

2- Reuse

The response intensity was 71.27%, the overall average for the recycling dimension was (3.56), the overall standard deviation was (1.03), and the coefficient of variance was (0.29). The sample studied sees the value of using waste as resources, as it provides high environmental benefits in addition to its economic benefits represented by reducing costs by reducing reliance on virgin raw materials. The calculated t value was (6.28), which is greater than the tabulated t value. This confirms the significance of the statistical results for the recycling dimension.

The calculated t values for the arithmetic means of the items were (1.65, 3.17, 4.21, 3.74, 2.87), respectively, and it appears that all items are greater than the tabular t value of (2.358) at a level of significance (0.01). Except for the first paragraph, it was significant at the level of (0.05).

Table(5) Description of reuse

N	Q	Mean	SD	Coefficient of variation	Relative importance	T
1	Q15	3.17	1.16	0.37	63.33	1.65
2	Q16	3.3	1.1	0.33	66.06	3.17
3	Q17	3.39	1.053	0.311	67.73	4.21
4	Q18	3.33	1.02	0.31	66.67	3.74
5	Q19	3.27	1.06	0.33	65.30	2.87
Total		3.29	1.02	0.31	65.82	

Source prepared by the researcher

The overall rate of reuse was (3.29), the response intensity was (65.82%), with an overall standard deviation of (1.02) and a coefficient of variation (0.31). The calculated t value was (3.28), which is greater than the tabulated t value, which confirms the significance of the statistical results for the reuse dimension and that the sample believes that it has the ability to repeatedly use the paragraphs or their parts that remain usable again, which achieves economic benefit for the organization.

3- Reducing

Regarding this dimension, respondents were questioned five times. Table displays the t-test, relative relevance, intensity of replies, arithmetic means, standard deviations, and coefficient of variation for items after reduction (6). The arithmetic means for each paragraph were greater than the arithmetic mean of (3), as can be seen in this table. The arithmetic averages for paragraph (1) were the highest, coming in at 3.67, response intensity at 73.33%, standard deviation at 1.103, and coefficient of variation at 0.301. This demonstrates how the study sample's responses to this paragraph are consistent with those in the other paragraphs, whereas paragraph (2) The response intensity was 68.48 percent, the standard deviation was 1.16, and the lowest arithmetic mean was 3.42. The arithmetic averages of the items had estimated t values of 6.95, 4.2, 5.91, 4.7, and 5.31, respectively. All of these values above the tabular t value of 2.358 at the significance level of 0.01%.

Table () Description of paragraphs reduction

N	Q	Mean	SD	Coefficient of variation	Relative importance	T
1	Q20	3.67	1.103	0.301	73.33	6.95
2	Q21	3.42	1.16	0.34	68.48	4.2
3	Q22	3.58	1.12	0.31	71.52	5.91
4	Q23	3.47	1.15	0.33	69.39	4.7
5	Q24	3.52	1.12	0.32	70.30	5.31
Total		3.53	1.07	0.3	70.61	

Source prepared by the researcher

The response intensity was 70.61%, the overall standard deviation was (1.07), the coefficient of variation was (0.3), and the reduction dimension's overall average was (3.53). The sample understands the significance of the statistical results for the reduction dimension and the importance of carefully selecting element use to minimize waste generated as a result of this use, which works to reduce environmental pollution and potential environmental damage. The calculated t value was 5.68, which is greater than the tabulated t value.

Conclusions

1. There is a lot of overlap between the concepts of social responsibility and the concept of ethics. Social responsibility moves from the simple stages associated with individual requirements to the complex concepts associated with advanced societies, such as social benefits and services.
2. The concept of social responsibility is a dynamic concept that often changes with changing tastes, demands and aspirations of society, as well as economic, political, social, cultural and demographic changes. Therefore, it is a concept that has not yet reached the level of a comprehensive, integrated framework intellectually, philosophically and practically.
3. Although researchers disagreed about the principles of clean production, they agreed on the essence of clean production as the process of eliminating waste, reducing pollution, protecting the environment, productive efficiency, and environmentally friendly products.
4. Clean production achieves significant and long-term economic benefits despite its high initial costs, through the creation of new markets and efficiency in the use of resources. It represents a win-win relationship for the organization, the environment, and society.
5. The interest of organizations is more focused on the possibility of carrying out various operations with machines with the least possible problems and without any changes in performance and expected results.
6. The majority of the sample agrees on the importance of social responsibility and the organization's responsibility for the results and effects of its activities on the environment and society. The importance of the humanitarian responsibility dimension exceeded the rest of the social responsibility dimensions, according to the sample's opinions, which indicates that the surveyed organization is aware of the importance of possessing humanitarian activities and services that help it gain the sympathy of society.
7. There is a tendency for the researched organization to apply an integrated preventive environmental strategy to operations, products and services by applying clean production processes to increase overall efficiency and reduce risks to humans and the environment.
8. There is a great interest among the researched organization in using the waste itself as resources to rid the environment of this waste and benefit economically by using less virgin primary resources. This was confirmed by the statistical results. The results also showed that the sample generally tends to use productive elements carefully to reduce the amount of waste generated as a result of the use of materials.

Recommendations

1. Working to build independent projects and units attached to companies in order to recycle and benefit from the company's waste, transforming wasted outputs into inputs suitable for the production process, and ridding the environment of this waste.
2. Establishing alternative uses for the remaining products instead of disposing of them when there is no need for the primary use of the product. This extends its productive life and reduces the waste of resources at the same time.
3. Paying attention to research and studies in order to develop products to make them reusable and useful for other alternative purposes.
4. Spreading the culture of buying the materials people need and not the materials they want, because this contributes to preserving raw materials in nature.
5. Through economy and reducing the purchase of raw materials in order to achieve the required amount of production without the need for storage and its high cost.

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