

Sustainable Development Awareness Of Workers In Charitable Organizations: A Study On A Sample Of Charitable Organizations In Ma'an Governorate

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Abstract:

The study aimed to identify the awareness of workers in charitable organizations of the concept of sustainable development in Ma'an Governorate, and to reveal the sources that shape their awareness about the dimensions of sustainable development and the obstacles they face in dealing with sustainable development issues. The study adopted the descriptive analytical approach, where a questionnaire was constructed to collect data. It was applied to (401) volunteers (members of administrative bodies) from the original research community within charitable associations in Ma'an Governorate. The study found that issues related to education, skills development, individual capabilities, and training received a high score from the workers' perspective while the score was average for issues related to environment and energy. The results also showed that traditional and modern media are important sources of workers' awareness, with an arithmetical mean (4.15) and a high degree. Similarly, the degree of worker's awareness of the sustainable development activities and programs carried out by charitable societies, specifically in aspects related to the societies' ability to deal with issues of poverty, unemployment, and women's empowerment, was also average. Regarding obstacles, the weak funding needed to implement programs and activities and the lack of studies on sustainable development had a high arithmetic mean of (3.40). Therefore, the researcher recommended building knowledge of various sources of financing the implementation of sustainable development programs and projects.

Keywords: Charitable societies; sustainable development; Ma'an Governorate.

Introduction

Global civil society represents the fifth generation in the development chain, following charitable organizations, service and social welfare organizations, development organizations, advocacy organizations, international non-governmental organizations of global nature (Kandil, 2002: 18-19). Giddens believes that development is an intellectual trend indicating that economic growth can only move forward to the extent that natural resources are reused instead of depleted, biodiversity is preserved, and clean air, water, and land are protected (Giddens 2005, p. 745).

Development guarantees (ecological, economic, social) requirements; therefore, social sustainability must achieve justice and provide a high level of social services and public

participation. Sustainability in its broad sense is achieving equity in the distribution of resources and sharing development opportunities between present and future generations.

Therefore, in light of globalization, civil society organizations in developing and Arab societies have become the actors of development, specifically sustainable development that preserves the environment with a conscious and effective participation of the masses because it begins with the masses and does not waste resources. New patterns and fields of civil work have emerged that differ from the traditional fields based on the concepts of goodness and benevolence due to the former's potential, spread, and access to the most marginal and marginalized segments of society, and they are most capable of providing many of society's needs.

Non-governmental organizations have a role in development that appears on the map of human effort, evident through the increased social participation and volunteer endeavors, which would create harmony in the resources and capabilities of the local community in which these associations are located. This calls on civil society organizations to contribute to these services. Likewise, society does not provide complete social services without the participation of civil society organizations.

Sustainable human development not only achieves economic growth but also distributes its benefits fairly. It is also a pattern of development that preserves the environment rather than destroys it and empowers humans instead of marginalizing them. It is essentially a model of development that gives priority to the poor, expands the opportunities and choices available to them, and provides them with the possibility of participation in making decisions related to their livelihood. Accordingly, sustainable development is an approach to development that defends the poor, nature, and equal access to job opportunities. The importance of focusing on humans comes from the premise that humans are the goal and means of development, and therefore they must be placed in the focus of attention of policy makers and decision makers to develop their capabilities and enable them in self-actualization and unleash their energies for creativity.

The research problem

Civil associations are one of the oldest forms of organizations that have appeared in the history of Jordanian society and are generally the largest in size within the composition of Jordanian society. The presence of these associations is no longer concentrated only in the capital or major cities; they rather began to spread throughout all governorates. Officially, the number of registered charitable organizations in Jordan reached (6524) charitable organizations, including (140) charitable organizations in the study population (Register of Charitable Societies, 2024).

Through the observations made by the researcher in Ma'an Governorate, the vast majority of these organizations still play the traditional charitable role as intermediaries between donors and beneficiaries. Thus, they have no contribution in addressing problems of poverty, unemployment, or illiteracy. Hence, it is necessary to improve the work of these associations to enable them effectively contribute to the development process and participate in addressing unemployment and poverty. They must possess a degree of awareness in order to play their role in achieving development goals through partnership with public and private sectors and actual practice through the implementation of development projects at the local level in their various agricultural, industrial, and desert environments, as well as development activities, including social, economic, and environmental activities.

In light of this, the research addresses the problem of the degree of sustainable development awareness among workers in charitable organizations in Ma'an Governorate.

Research questions

The study attempts to answer the following questions:

1. What is the degree of awareness among workers in charitable organizations about sustainable development in Ma'an Governorate?
2. What are the sources that shape sustainable development awareness among workers in charitable organizations in Ma'an Governorate?
3. What is the degree of awareness of sustainable development activities and programs carried out by civil society organizations in Ma'an Governorate?
4. What are the obstacles facing charity workers working on sustainable development issues in Ma'an Governorate?
5. Are there statistically significant differences in the degree of sustainable development awareness among workers in charitable organizations in Ma'an Governorate due to the gender variable?

Objectives of the research

The research aims to:

1. Detect the degree of awareness among workers in charitable organizations about sustainable development in Ma'an Governorate.
2. Reveal the sources that shape sustainable development awareness among workers in charitable organizations in Ma'an Governorate.
3. Identify the obstacles facing workers in charitable organizations in raising awareness of sustainable development issues in Ma'an Governorate.
4. Detect statistically significant differences in the degree of sustainable development awareness among workers in charitable organizations in Ma'an Governorate according to the variable of gender.

Significance of the research

Theoretical significance: The importance of the research is highlighted in providing data and information about the charitable organizations sector in Ma'an Governorate.

Practical significance: Benefiting from the results of the research in qualifying workers in charitable organizations to deal with the dimensions of sustainable development in a way that contributes to the growth and development of sustainable development activities through training and educational programs.

Research Terminology

Charitable Societies: The concept of charitable societies refers to non-profit organizations, working in the fields of social care and development and depend for their funding on donations from the private sector, society, or foreign entities. They may also obtain government support to help them achieve their non-political goals (Ezz El-Din, 2000, 82).

Civil associations are also known as a voluntary civil society group that aims to provide public service in multiple and diverse fields outside the governmental framework (The World Bank Group, 2021). It can be defined procedurally as institutions based on voluntary and non-profit will and subject to the laws of charitable associations but not subject to state control except within the limits of the law, with the aim to serve and develop society.

Sustainable development: Giddens believes that sustainable development is an intellectual trend that states that economic growth can only move forward to the extent that natural resources are reused instead of depleted, biodiversity is preserved, and clean air, water, and land are protected (Giddens, 2005, 745).

Sustainable development is what satisfies the basic needs of the poor while ensuring justice in the distribution of resources among the population from all affiliations and between current and subsequent generations, which leads to increased participation in development programs at all stages.

Sustainable development can be defined procedurally as development aims to develop society in a comprehensive manner that requires the preservation of natural resources and takes into account the needs of the present and future generations alike.

Theoretical framework and previous studies:

Sustainability awareness is an important pillar of the sustainability of social development. Therefore, it is the responsibility of social policy makers to raise the level of sustainability awareness. Awareness of sustainability creates in individuals the moral motive that motivates them to adopt rational behavior that persuades them to care about society's capabilities and resources, comply with environmental legislation, and benefit to the maximum from the capabilities available to them. Sustainability awareness was selected in this research as one of the pillars of sustainable social development, which critically addressed with the theatrical framework of the study.

Consciousness from the Marxist perspective:

Marx defines social consciousness as the sum of ideas, theories, opinions, social feelings, customs, and traditions that exist among people, which reflect their objective reality. Since people's social existence is characterized by complexity and diversity, social awareness is also complex and diverse. In addition, a review of social history indicates that as people's social existence changes, their social awareness also changes. Marx also emphasized that social consciousness is characterized by relative independence in its development. Social awareness may lag behind the development of social existence or may precede it, and the relative independence of social awareness becomes clear in the continuity of development. Hence, consciousness is not in a negative relationship with existence, and awareness has a positive effect on social existence (Naim, 2006, 189-190).

According to Marx, it is not the consciousness of human beings that determines their existence, but on the contrary, their consciousness is determined by their social existence. Consciousness is the result of the interaction between us and the material world surrounding us; therefore, it is a historical product. Humanity, as Marx says, is established by the material world, and only through our involvement in it can we exercise our power or authority and have its reality confirmed (Eagleton, 2011 p.135). However, Marx does not consider consciousness a negative reflection of reality because he believes in the existence of a dialectical relationship.

On the other hand, Oledov defines social awareness as "Humans' reproduction of social reality in the form of ideas, perceptions, and visions at a certain stage of historical development. Social awareness, then, is the awareness of reality by a specific class, social group, or society as a whole." (Oledov, 1982, 31).

Marxism is concerned with development on the basis that sustainable human development addresses justice within one generation and between generations, which enables present and future generations to best utilize their potential abilities. However, it does not ignore the actual

distribution of current opportunities, as it would be strange for us to be completely preoccupied with the well-being of the next generation – that have not been born yet - while ignoring the plight of the poor who exist today. Unfortunately, the fact of the matter is that neither of these goals today receives the priority it deserves (Rashid, 2015).

Schlitz et. al also see that “world view is one aspect of consciousness that includes beliefs, assumptions, attitudes, values and ideas that constitute a comprehensive model of reality, and it also includes formulations and interpretations of the past, present, and future.” Thus, people's view of the world affects every aspect of how they understand and interact with the world around them. It also profoundly influences individual and shared goals and desires, shaping perceptions, motives, and values, consciously and unconsciously. It also shapes human behavior in individual and social relationships and interactions at every moment of the day. The researchers also define social awareness as “the conscious awareness of being part of an interconnected community of others.” In this way, social awareness refers to an individual's level of awareness of being part of a larger whole. It includes the level at which an individual lives, how he/she is affected by others, as well as how his/her actions can affect others. It also includes understanding that there are many factors shaping experience that lie below the threshold of awareness.

The scholars also distinguish between several levels of social awareness. At the narrowest level of social awareness, there is a clear lack of individuals’ awareness of their relationship with others and the extent to which they affect or are affected by others. At the broader level, people become more aware of their interconnection with others and their ability to influence and be influenced by them. When worldviews shift from an initially self-centered mode to one in which they recognize the self as an integral part of a larger whole, people become more compassionate and receptive to acting as agents of positive change in their immediate communities and beyond.” (Schlitz, 2010, 18-21).

Following Marx’s vision, sustainable development awareness among workers in civil society organizations can be formed through social reality. This reality can be represented by societies that have experiences in the role of civil society organizations in sustainable development or monitoring the needs of sustainable development in Jordanian society and creating awareness among workers in civil associations on sustainable development.

Previous and related studies:

Abdul Razzaq (2023) aimed to identify the role of charitable societies in contributing to sustainable development in light of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030. To achieve this goal, a quantitative statistical approach was used, and data was collected through a questionnaire that was applied to a random sample of (40) members of the teaching staff at Umm Al-Qura University in Makkah. One of the most important results of the research is the interest in developing educational skills in charitable societies and providing all services to women.

Arjen E. Buijs, et al. (2023) addressed civil society for sustainable change. In accordance with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, with a particular focus on small forests and beach clean-ups in the Netherlands, primary data were collected through 19 open-ended interviews with volunteers and public bases. The results showed that civil society actors could play an important role in sustainability transitions. They also use sophisticated strategies, focusing not only on direct location-based outcomes, but also on larger scale outcomes, including important strategies in developing strategic environmental knowledge regarding environmental conditions and developing and implementing innovative sustainable practices related to the environment.

In “The contributions of charities to sustainable development in Jordan,” Tamim and Al-Shtewi (2022) aimed to reveal the contributions of charities to achieving the economic and social dimensions of sustainable development. To achieve their study objectives, a comprehensive survey was used, and a purposive sample of 211 workers was selected from 94 employees in a charitable association in the Capital that had productive projects funded by the government. One of the most important results of the study was that charitable associations provide programs aimed at self-development and professional rehabilitation. They also have an economic role in sustainable development in Jordanian society by providing job opportunities in their productive projects.

Ahmed’s (2021) study attempted to identify the role of civil society organizations in sustainable development. The researcher surveyed the opinions of 200 beneficiaries of charitable organizations in Alexandria through a questionnaire. One of the most important results of the study was that the most effective institutions in the field of environmental conservation were charitable societies, followed by clubs, trade unions, and finally political parties. It also became clear that the most important activities of these institutions in the field of environmental protection were educating citizens about preserving the environment, contributing to clean streets, and providing plans to address environmental problems. The most important sources of funding were product marketing, donations, and member subscriptions. The most prominent problems facing civil society were the lack of funding and conscious leadership, followed by non-compliance with laws, followed by internal conflicts.

Al-Turaif (2019) studied the contribution of charitable work programs to achieving sustainable development. The study aimed to identify the obstacles organizations face that limit their ability to achieve goals. This research is descriptive and analytical, adopting the social survey method. A random sample of 226 individuals working in associations was selected, and data was collected using a questionnaire. The study concluded that the most prominent obstacles faced by charitable work institutions were their focus on the traditional role of providing financial and in-kind support to beneficiaries.

Al-Dalaeen (2015) revealed the role of charitable societies in developing the local community in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The researcher studied Karak Governorate as an example of the role of charitable societies within the developmental and participatory role of the social development process at the state level. The study showed a positive role for charitable organizations in confronting the problem of poverty and unemployment through their various projects managed by people from the local community, who were provided with job opportunities because of these projects.

Hassan Forhad’s (2013) “The role of targeted organizations in the sustainable development process” attempted to reveal and analyze the extent of the organization’s influence on sustainable development initiatives. The descriptive quantitative approach was used through qualitative interviews. The researcher conducted (16) interviews directly with the beneficiaries of the non-governmental organization’s services. The study concluded that non-governmental programs can contribute positively to the process of sustainable development, and the success of the programs depends on the competence of their workers.

Research methodology

The descriptive analytical approach was relied upon to research a sample of volunteers in civil society organizations, and to determine the degree of their sustainable development awareness of charitable societies in Ma’an Governorate.

Research community

The research community consisted of all charitable societies in Ma'an Governorate; the number reached 140 charitable societies distributed among eight communities in the governorate (Ma'an, Udhruh, Al-Husseiniyah, Mraigha, Ayl, Al-Jafr, Al-Shoubak District, Petra District), and the number of members of its administrative body reached (980), of whom (679) males and (301) females (Directorate of Social Development / Ma'an 2023).

The research was conducted between 15/07/2023 and 15/08/2023.

The research sample included 401 members who were selected randomly and systematically from the lists of members working in associations voluntarily (members of administrative bodies). The characteristics of the participants according to gender showed that 58.1% were males and 41.9% were females; according to age, the percentage of age group 20-40 years was 30.2%, 40 - 60 years 61.1%, 60 years and over 8.7%.

Research tool

The researcher built a tool for the research, i.e. questionnaire, which in its final form consisted of 27 items divided into five parts. The first part included primary data that reflects the characteristics of the research sample (gender and age). The second part is the degree of awareness of workers in charitable organizations of the concept of sustainable development. The third part is the sources that shape the awareness of workers in charitable organizations about sustainable development. The fourth part is awareness of sustainable development activities and programs carried out by charitable societies, and the fifth part includes obstacles to sustainable development. A five-point Likert scale was used to measure the degree of sustainable development awareness of workers in charitable organizations in Ma'an Governorate, where 5 means strongly agree, 4 means agree, 3 means neutral, 2 means disagree, and 1 indicates strongly disagree. The scores were converted into three grades according to the following formula: less than 1-1.66 represents a low score, 1.67 -3.33 represents an average score, and 3.34 -5 indicates a high score. The researcher relied on the arithmetic means as standard values to judge the items of the tool.

Validity and reliability of the instrument

The validity of the tool was estimated through apparent validity, as the questionnaire was presented to a group of professors specialized in sociology, measurement, and evaluation, at Al-Hussein Bin Talal University and the University of Mu'tah. Their number was 6 arbitrators, and the questionnaire was modified in light of their minor comments and formulated in its final form. The number of its items reached (27) items. To ensure the stability of the tool, it was applied to a sample of (40) respondents from outside the research sample to find out the unclear questions depending on the different circumstances of the respondents. Then the questionnaire was applied to the same people after two weeks, and the reliability coefficient was calculated using the Cronbach Alpha method, so the reliability value was 0.85. This result is considered suitable for scientific research purposes.

Statistical processing

To analyze the data, the Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used, and several statistical methods were employed, including arithmetic means, standard deviations, and T-test, to reveal the degree of awareness of workers in charitable organizations in Ma'an Governorate.

Research results

The first question: What is the degree of awareness of workers in charitable organizations about the concept of sustainable development in Ma'an Governorate?

Table 1 Awareness of charity workers about the concept of sustainable development

No	Awareness of charitable organization workers about the concept of sustainable development	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Item level
1	The association works to improve educational conditions	3.42	1.300	High
2	The association takes into account the needs of future generations	1.66	1.255	Low
3	The association contributes to preserving natural and environmental resources for future generations	3.32	.872	average
4	The association participates in preserving energy sources	3.32	1.014	average
5	The association seeks to achieve equality and justice between the genders.	3.85	1.071	High
6	The association contributes to developing the skills and capabilities of individuals through training	3.43	1.257	High
7	The association develops community participation	3.63	1.273	High
8	The association encourages political participation	1.66	1.323	low
9	The association takes into account justice in distributing resources	3.30	1.340	Average
10	The association works to combat corruption	3.32	1.170	Average
11	The association encourages environmental development	3.30	1.342	Average
12	The association works to reduce income disparity	3.33	1.339	Average

The results of Table (1) showed that the overall degree of awareness of workers in civil society organizations about the concept of sustainable development was average, while issues related to education, skills development, individual capabilities, training, and community participation received a high degree from the perspective of workers, which reflects their awareness of the social dimension of sustainable development. The score was average for issues related to the environment, energy, and equitable distribution of resources. One of the forms of balance in development and one of the indicators of sustainable development is maintaining sustainable environmental development, as the research confirmed worker's awareness that associations participate in preserving energy sources to average degree, while the score was average. The score is low for issues related to political participation and the needs of subsequent generations, which indicates that workers do not consider taking into account the needs of future generations.

The second question: What are the sources that shape sustainable development awareness among workers in charitable organizations in Ma'an Governorate?

Table 2 Sources for shaping the awareness of workers in charitable organizations about sustainable development.

No	Sources for shaping the awareness among workers in charitable organizations about sustainable development	Arithmetic mean	standard deviation	Item level
1	learned about the areas and activities of sustainable development through the association's management	4.08	1.165	High
2	My participation in the association's development activities and programs has developed my knowledge of sustainable development	3.99	1.204	High
3	My reading has contributed to awareness of sustainable development	4.14	1.063	High
4	I learned about sustainable development through seminars and conferences	4.03	1.227	High
5	I learned about aspects of sustainable development through the media	4.15	1.040	High
6	I learned about aspects of sustainable development through my academic specialization	4.07	1.173	High
7	I learned about aspects of sustainable development through social media.	4.07	1.006	High
8	I learned about aspects of sustainable development through implemented government programs.	4.00	1.108	High

Regarding the sources of shaping the awareness of workers in civil society organizations about sustainable development, the results of Table (2) showed a high degree in the various sources of forming awareness among workers in associations through the programs and activities implemented by charitable organizations and also through the media and social media. The traditional media and social media are among the most important sources of shaping awareness, as they provide the individual with information and news, and individuals rely heavily on these means to obtain their information and develop their awareness.

Question Three: What is the degree of awareness of sustainable development activities and programs carried out by charitable organizations in Ma'an Governorate?

Table 3 Degree of awareness of sustainable development activities and programs carried out by charitable societies

No	Sustainable development activities and programs carried out by charitable societies	Arithmetic means	Standard deviations	Item level
1	The association is interested in energy and renewable resources issues	3.60	1.104	High
2	The association is interested in environmental development	3.41	1.268	High
3	Education is one of the association's interests and programs	3.54	1.161	High
4	The association is interested in developing individuals through training and qualification	3.54	1.164	High

5	The association confronts the problem of poverty	3.28	1.351	average
6	Confronting unemployment is one of the association's priorities	3.27	1.359	average
7	The association plays an active role in empowering women and their participation in development	3.32	1.317	average
8	I care about and participate in the sustainable development activities carried out by the association	3.31	1.336	average

With regard to awareness of sustainable development activities and programs carried out by charitable societies, the results in Table (3) showed a high degree of awareness among employees due to the association's interests in energy and environmental issues and capacity-building programs for their employees. The degree of awareness was average in aspects related to the association's ability to deal with issues of poverty, unemployment, and women's empowerment.

Question Four: What are the obstacles facing workers in charitable organizations regarding sustainable development issues in Ma'an Governorate?

Table 4 Obstacles facing workers in charitable organizations regarding sustainable development issues

No	Obstacles to sustainable development	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Item level
1	The association does not have a clear written plan	3.32	1.320	average
2	Lack of studies on sustainable development	3.40	1.279	high
3	Weak coordination between official and civil authorities	3.29	1.345	average
4	The inadequacy of the necessary funding to implement programs and activities.	3.39	1.282	average
5	Lack of clarity about the meaning of sustainable development in the minds of association workers	3.32	1.311	average

Table (4) reflects the most prominent obstacles facing workers in charitable societies with regard to sustainable development, including the lack of studies on sustainable development and weak funding to implement programs and activities in charitable societies. Development programs need funding that suits their implementation requirements, but charitable organizations may not have sufficient funding for these projects, which leads to them not being implemented. These obstacles are followed by the association's lack of a clear written plan with arithmetic mean of (3.32) and average degree.

The fifth question: Are there statistically significant differences in the degree of sustainable development awareness among workers in charitable organizations in Ma'an Governorate due to the gender variable?

Table 5 It explains the significance and direction of the differences between the average scores obtained by males and females with regard to the awareness of workers in charitable organizations about sustainable development in Ma'an Governorate (t-test)

Gender	No.	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	T value	Degree of freedom	Meaning of differences Sig.
Male	233	19.64	4.073		399	0.000
Female	168	18.06	2.784	-4.591-		

The results of Table (5) indicate that the “t” value reached -4.591, which is a statistically significant value at the level of (0.01). This indicates the presence of differences between males and females in favor of males, which confirms the higher awareness among males compared to females regarding the roles of civil society organizations in sustainable development. This is attributed to cultural restrictions on women in traditional societies that reduce their role and ability to deal with issues of sustainable development, especially those related to issues of poverty, energy, and the environment, compared to men.

Discussion of the research results:

This research sought to reveal the awareness of workers in charitable organizations about sustainable development in Ma'an Governorate, reveal the sources of shaping their awareness, and identify the obstacles facing workers in charitable organizations regarding the dimensions of sustainable development. The research relied on the descriptive analytical approach to achieve the research objectives.

Regarding the awareness of workers in charitable organizations about the concept of sustainable development, the results of the research showed that issues related to education, skills development, individual's capabilities, and training received a high degree from the workers perspective, which is consistent with the results of Tamim and Al-Shteivi (2022). Charitable societies offer programs aimed at self-development and professional qualification. This is consistent with the results of Abdul Razzaq (2023), which emphasized the interest in developing educational skills in charitable societies, while the score was average for issues related to the environment, energy, and equitable distribution of resources. The results of the current research also concluded that charitable societies do not take into account the needs of future generations. Further, the degree of awareness of the extent to which associations encourage political participation as one of the dimensions of sustainable development has decreased. This is explained in the context that the political dimension is not one of the objectives of the associations studied.

With regard to the sources of shaping the awareness of workers in charitable organizations about sustainable development, the results of the research showed a high degree in the various sources of forming awareness among workers in charitable organizations through the programs and activities implemented by charitable organizations and also through the media and social media. Traditional media and social media are one of the most important sources of shaping awareness of sustainable development. With regard to awareness of sustainable development activities and programs carried out by charitable societies, the results showed a high degree of awareness among workers due to the association's interests in energy and environmental issues and workers capacity building programs, which is consistent with the results of Ahmed (2021) that the most effective institutions in the field of environmental preservation were charitable associations, followed by clubs, labor unions, and finally political parties. According to Schlitz

and others, people's view of the world affects every aspect of how they understand and interact with the world around them. The results also revealed awareness of the importance of sustainable human development in terms of education, training, and qualification. The results also revealed awareness of women's empowerment and participation in development, awareness of the importance of community participation in achieving the dimensions of sustainable development, and awareness of the importance of confronting economic problems, such as poverty and unemployment, as one of the economic dimensions of sustainable development.

Regarding awareness of the obstacles to sustainable development, the study concluded that weak funding and the lack of studies on sustainable development had an average score of 3.40 with a high degree; then, the degree of the presence of many of the obstacles was average and represented in the association not having a clear written plan. This is consistent with the results of Ahmed (2021) that the most prominent problem facing civil society is the lack of funding. Finally, the results of the research indicated differences between males and females in favor of males, which confirms the higher awareness among males compared to females regarding the roles of civil society organizations in sustainable development. This can be attributed to cultural restrictions on women in traditional societies that reduce their role and ability to deal with issues of sustainable development, especially those related to issues of poverty, energy, and the environment compared to men. According to Marx, it is not human consciousness that determines their existence. On the contrary, their consciousness is determined by their social existence. Consciousness is the result of the interaction between ourselves and the physical world surrounding us.

Recommendations

- 1) Paying attention to educating workers about the dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social, and environmental) through seminars, conferences, and training courses.
- 2) Raising awareness of the importance of networking between official, non-official, and civil society agencies in developing sustainable development programmers.
- 3) Raising awareness of various sources of financing in implementing sustainable development programs and projects.

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