Prove that Weak Management elements are lean waste that threatens Socio-economic stability using dynamic statistical tracing actions via Third Organizational Efficiency Theory.

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Abstract: Client satisfaction is a machine of continuous profit. This work aims to insert the weak management (WM) phenomena (e.g., Corruption practice) that have a negative impact on productivity, social and economic climate in service and production Egyptian organizations into the Lean waste list, and propose a tracking and treating tool. This work tracks the hidden client-server relationship via a polynomial productivity model use Artificial Neural network. The WM in completing Administrative, Technical, and Financial activities

can be controlled by Overall System Effectiveness (OSE_{it}). The organizations' productivity has been tracked by the development efficiency index (DEI), which reflects the Corruption resistance level. The questionnaires discover that administrative Corruption has two faces, one emphasizes its benefit of facilitating and speeding up the procedures, while the other is adverse and reduces profits. The work advocate changing administrative policies from centralization (i.e., NNVA) to traceable decentralization has self-decisions controlled by time. The proposed traceable methodology increases satisfaction among beneficiaries as a result of reducing service time and errors in Data handling by more than 35%, 44% respectively, and enhancing organization profits by about 6.1%.

1. Introduction

The goal of governments in fighting corruption is to achieve equality and justice among clients, hoping that this will be reflected in their annual productivity and success in creating a state of well-being and satisfaction. Therefore aims to see the dimensions of the relationship between the worker and the client. Therefore, we relied on research into job performance and the level of customer satisfaction via criticism of the second theory that tackles the effect of job performance efficiency on the profits as discussed by (M. Molinari, 2014)[1]. Customer satisfaction is the main indicator to track the resistance level of Corruption behaviors (Pimentel, et al. 2023)[2]. Administrative or technical Corruption is a crisis that has two sides (customer) and (worker) which may be in an agreement or disagreement case. The third theory of efficiency aims to discover the hidden relationship between them to resist and eliminate it. The digital transformation of service and production organizations will be a direct trajectory to resist Corruption behavior (George, et al. 2023)[3]. Service organizations or production need organizational capacity in order to fulfill their purposes and make a positive impact on society. In order to identify important organizational capacity weaknesses for non-profits, the current study first examines the usefulness of an organizational capacity assessment from direct contact between consumers and workers to discover the main impact factors (Walters, et al. 2023)[4]. The authors determined four dimensions of the organizational capacity clusters, organized administrative Identification, Financial

investments, workers-client relationship, and Organizational Procedures. This study is interested in untangling workers-client relationships to discover and enhance the resistance power of Corruption behavior.

Central administration that does not believe in delegation is an impediment to development engines in light of interconnected globalization. In the "smart organizations framework," which offers services or products to clients, the strategic adoption of quantum technologies is critically assessed in this article. The authors envisage the proposed methodology presents a new waste aspect and its resistant smart Lean tool to reshape WM processes' activities. There are developmental cultures must deployed to achieve the fundamental premise, which is that by proposed methodology implementation, businesses can gain profit and satisfaction through parallel trajectories, improved accessibility, cost-effectiveness, and an improvement in overall operational performance (George, et al. 2023). Therefore, we seek to study the impact of the digital transformation of codified decentralized self-adminstrative by activating a culture of mechanized governance of information systems that illustrates the job description of powers for responders, leaders, and decision-makers within the transparent system. In (1986) many scholars as Beck, Maher, and Lien [5] contended that Corruption impedes the effective delivery of administration services, and emphasizes that Europe and America paradox situations where Corruption has resulted in economic stability and satisfaction and customer satisfaction traced via development efficiency indicator whether for services or production sectors. Corruption has a favorable impact on TBL elements' satisfaction by reducing administrative process time and a lack of system openness [6, 7]. According to this viewpoint, Corruption serves as a facilitator that smoothest activities, particularly in a bureaucratic paradigm, and so enhances an economy's efficiency by lowering obstacles to investment and economic progress [8]. Corruption levels in countries around the world are classified into three behaviors (Administrative, technician, financial), and the three affect the TBL elements (people, planet, profit), which can measure by tracking the client satisfaction level (CSL) and in two types of sectors in countries (services and productive). Except for Asia, increased in the early stages of the reform, expanding in scale and diversification, but our study select Egypt because begin in its economic reform in both sectors (services and productive) as to mimic to *Vijaya baskar, V.* **(2019)** studies [9]. There are two opposing theories discussed in the theoretical and applied literature about Corruption over the last 40 years. The first assumes that Corruption "greases the economic wheel" because rapidity procedures to efficient profits [10, 11]. While the second motto advocate to resists corruption and describes it as opening

window for illegal behaviors at the expense of others and obstructing the administration of justice [12, 13]. *Trabelsi and Trabelsi* **(2020)** argue two previous mottos of corruption that can reduce satisfaction near the ideal threshold [14]. Where below this optimum threshold, a moderate amount of corruption, as indicated by the reversal point of the relative corruption impact on the growth curve, may be beneficial to satisfaction situation. The source of the problem is allegedly low levels of delegation, limited economic liberty (i.e., laissez-faire), and inadequate institutional efficiency. Furthermore, because of the encroachment of political authority and the impact of administration workers on socioeconomic action, bribes (i.e., facilitator tools) are inevitably used. Another perspective advocates that facilitating tools have a beneficial influence on laissez-faire growth because it allows the bureaucratic administration to facilitate procedures and subsidize CSL via the "speed money" mechanism [15, 16]. As a result, the study's goal is to give empirical proof of the influence of corruption on TBL elements' satisfaction, both good and negative, by employing dynamic statistical tracing actions D-STA. Furthermore, the scholars use quantile regression to comprehend the impact of corruption on the CSL at various quantiles. Also, Transparency International defines corruption (i.e., abuse aspects) in 2009 as "the abuse of entrusted power for private gain, via an official accepting, soliciting, or extorting via bribe, an official position is abused for private gain", or deliberately offered by private actors (bribes to evade administration regulations and processes) to gain a competitive advantage and profit, which aptly named "unethical phenomenon" as discussed by *Czapla,* **(2019)** [17]**.** As a result, the concept of corruption incorporates three critical factors: ethical, behavioral in nature, and empowerment. The authors classified the abusive characteristics of corruption as continuous variables (bribes, soliciting, extortion, favoritism, nepotism, evasion, graft and theft of state assets, or unethical occurrences), but their analytical distinction was made between petty and grand values as deduced from World Bank [1]report [18]**.** Petty corruption "authority abuse" arises when low- and mid-level administration employees engage with regular residents in their jurisdiction like schools, hospitals, police officers, administration offices, local administration, which discussed the political corruption that acts committed by a top administration official distort rules and make obstacles to achieving equity and paving to the responsibiles [19, 20], especially if they have a higher authority in the administrative hierarchy to gain an advantage at the expenditure of the public's good. This work investigate and trace the resistance of corruption via controlled by four cultures, Positivist, classical, structural, and ethical [21] on

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[1] http://www1.worldbank.org/publicsector/anticorrupt/corruptn/cor02.htm

TBL elements' satisfaction by reviewing the effects of institutional standards such as efficiency in implementing democratic behavior indicators that accomplish economic institutional quality freely [22]. The authors devide the relationship between worker-client into four clusters. The classical cluster is just an individual choice to reduce the enduring hardship of routine procedures. According to routine activities culture, deviant conduct is governed by various enabling elements such as a low level of monitoring or tracking, and a loss of punishment as discussed by Williams 2017 [23]. While the positivist standpoint on corruption acts back to internal or external deviant behavior. Therefore, the authors focus on the term corruption in this study to refer to authorities workers who abuse their positions by violating the agreed rules and/or circumventing the declared procedures in order to obtain personal advantage and hurt the TBL elements' satisfaction as declared by (Aidt, T. S. 2009) [24]. The positivism cluster is more focused on finding explanations for people' internal or external reasons for aberrant conduct than on their decisions. TBL elements' stability and satisfaction reflects CSL, according to the World Bank twenty years ago, as "a quantifiable percentage change rise in a country's profits or GNP over a year that leads to stability and satisfaction with controlled inflation levels and enhance CSL." The author proposes satisfaction deployment (CSL) depends mainly on continuous beneficial investment (CBI), innovation (Inov.), Service request   growth rate (Icrgi), overseas trade (O-trad.), delegation (deleg.), economic liberty (el), and trapping the Corruption aspects (bribes, soliciting, extortion, favoritism, nepotism, evasion and theft of enterprises' assets, graft, diversion of enterprises' income, or unethical occurrences).

On the other view, satisfaction is an f (CSL, WM resistance). The authors reviewed measuring the application of automated governance by tracking the overall efficiency and effectiveness of 21 service and productive organizations in Egypt. The researchers collected and analyzed the results of more than 360 questionnaires of 870 who were accredited to conclude a study of the impact of the partnership, codified governance (efficiency - effectiveness), and transparency on the success of the visible automated self-management to resist administrative, technical, and financial Corruption to achieve the highest satisfaction among beneficiaries [25, 26], while receiving the service or commodity and for the longest period possible time, taking into account the continuous improvement in line with the requirements of society. Stability and satisfaction growth indicator (WM resistance) is proportion to Client Satisfaction level (CSL), which is proportion to the minimization of services time. Therefore, considered it is a response to the design of the three axes experiment discussed in the proposed Third

Organizational Efficiency Theory (TOET). The third theory is the proposed methodology encourages workers to be creative and tenacious. Empirical data from Saudi companies on how to link entrepreneurial orientation to business performance discussed by (Saunila, 2020) [27] via interest in value creation in implementing different procedures. Owners and ultimate consumers are the center of value development whose push happiness of other stakeholders. (Goedhart et al.2020; Huemer and Wang 2021) [28, 29]. Regulated governance oscillates between absolute centralization that reduces the openness that brings public benefit, perhaps to delayed decision-making, as we see in Egyptian organizations, Indonesia, Azerbaijan, and Malaysia, where public service institutions are either ministries or state-owned partnerships, in which the central administration controls to Too much [30].

It became clear to the authors that the criterion of the educational qualification of the targeted and the number of years of experience has a negative impact on adopting the concept of self-administrative within a job description with specific powers, as shown by the descriptive analysis when they conducted a questionnaire on 17 individuals targeted for study in the Buraidah region and did not find clear statistically significant differences [31,32]. In contrast to the study presented by *Al-Ghamdi, (2019)* and *Fodol, M. Z. (2021)* conducted in the Al-Baha region targeting 324 people to study the extent to which the success of applying the self-Administration relates to the years of experience of the responsible leaders formed a clear difference and was considered an important statistical significance [33, 34]. They indicate that partnership in decision-making Among the leaders, workers and beneficiaries, it had a positive impact focused on some service institutions in Dammam and targeted 91 leading officials from the target group of the study and analyzed the questionnaires that included aspects of the analytical study, which showed the application of the Dammam region's institutions adopting self-management with a medium revealing degree [35]. There are statistically significant differences between the criteria of type and experience, while the educational qualification did not show a clear statistically significant effect, contrary to what was expected. Therefore, the authors have adopted the analysis of hidden causes of worker-client relationships to combat corruption to achieve socioeconomic stability [36]. The authors suggest implementing (OEE_{it}) principles within the TOET approach to overcome the corruption behaviors. Figure (1) illustrates the TOET approach and the main four cultures used to track the worker-client behavior during service or productive process. The authors' analyze of 361 questionnaires to build this Figure, which were given to medium- to large-sized Egyptian businesses (both productive and service), is presented in Table (1).

Interesting information about respondents' length of employment with the company: the majority (44.9%) of respondents had over ten years of experience, while 5.2% of those surveyed have experience in adminstrative for under a year.

Table 1. Analysis of the questionnaire responders: sex, age, tenure.

Sex	(%)	Age	(%)	Tenure range	(%)
Male	68.8	Boomers	12.2	<1 year	5.2
Female	31.2	Gen X	45.5	1–5 years	35.3
		Millennials	39.5	6–10 years	11.6
		Gen Z	2.8	>10 years	44.9

To demonstrate the superiority of the proposed methodology, the authors employed the general model (1) for estimating the general workers' Well-Being Index (WHO-5) as a reference [37].

$$WHO(5)_i = \alpha_i + \text{jobstr}_i + \text{lea\_aut}_i + Oi_i + \text{lea\_dem}_i + \text{eth\_self}_i + \text{eth\_friend}_i + \text{lea\_let}_i + \varepsilon_i \ldots(1)$$

Where:

jobstr_i	level of job stress of the respondents;	lea_aut_i	authoritative leadership style;
Oi_i	level of the organizational identification;	lea_dem_i	a democratic leadership style;
eth_self_i	Self-ethical climate;	eth_friend_i	ethical friendship climate;
lea_let_i	leadership by 'let it be' style;		
ε_i	is the residual		

The standard description of the proposed methodology for applying standardized governance is based on five stages (diagnosis and planning stage - appropriate model design stage - behavioral tracking stage - performance control stage - deviation prediction stage) sequentially according to the proposed methodology, which activating visual management

with the three main axes (administrative - technical - financial) to avoid wrong actions.
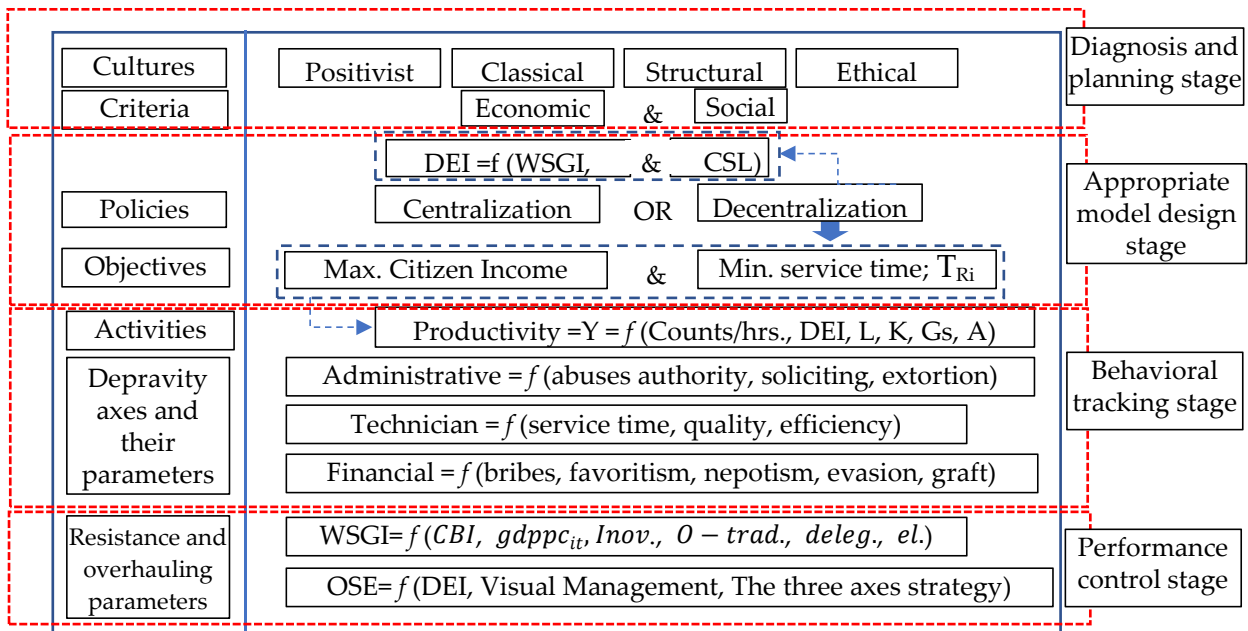
					Diagnosis and planning stage
Cultures	Positivist	Classical	Structural	Ethical	
Criteria		Economic	& Social		

DEI =f (WSGI, & CSL)

Policies	Centralization	OR	Decentralization
Objectives	Max. Citizen Income	&	Min. service time; T_{Ri}

Appropriate model design stage

Activities	Productivity $=Y = f$ (Counts/hrs., DEI, L, K, Gs, A)
Depravity axes and their parameters	Administrative $= f$ (abuses authority, soliciting, extortion)
	Technician $= f$ (service time, quality, efficiency)
	Financial $= f$ (bribes, favoritism, nepotism, evasion, graft)

Behavioral tracking stage

Resistance and overhauling parameters	WSGI$= f$ (CBI, $gdppc_{it}$, $Inov.$, $O-trad.$, $deleg.$, $el.$)
	OSE$= f$ (DEI, Visual Management, The three axes strategy)

Performance control stage

Figure 1. Automated Governance Self-administrative framework model for trapping corruption behaviors [TOET]

The authors enhance the second-best theory of institutional quality discussed by *M. Molinari, (2014)* [1] to present our third one in this work TOET through a series of equations that will be discussed later to compare with Eq. (1) [38] to conclude the corruption index and its effect on the socio-economic growth model and discover the direct and indirect influence of corruption on profit levels. The following is how the paper is organized: Section 1 includes a review of both theoretical and empirical literature; Section 2 presents the motivation that push authors to collect suitable data as discussed in Section 3, and narrative the four stage of implemetation TOET is Section 4. While discuss the outputs in Section 5 that lead to conclusion in final section pass through questionnaire analysis.

2. Motivation of Study:

The study aims to track the effect of everything that impedes institutional reform and the achievement of full benefit for the beneficiaries (clients) through well-defined activities with specific powers carried out by the responders, in order to achieve justice and equality among the clients via accelerating operations, reducing costs, and raise the quality of services and goods. However, corruption is considered an illegal method that hinders the achievement of

the goal, harms the profits, and weakens institutional growth, which leads to social risks for members of society [39].

3. Data collection procedures:

The spatial framework of the study done in Egypt and KSA seeks up to 870 responsible during 1444 AH by designing a Google Form and sending them through the means of communication randomly in October 2022 AD. 403 people from service and production institutions responded, and they were counted during the period from 3 November to 15 Feb. 2023 AD, they were sorted and the sectors applied to mechanized governance were selected in varying proportions. For three months, 361 responders responded to 21 production institutions in the 10th of Ramadan City, and three service institutions (Zagazig University - the Syndicate of Engineers Subsidiary in SHR - one of the food commodity distribution chains) in Egypt. The response rates varied between the different parties in terms of attendance and interest. The director of the Ideal Standard corporation for the manufacture of bathtubs and the 2B Corporation carried out an accurate and impressive application of the objectives of the study and high response. The information needed to examine nonresponse bias was obtained from two sources: follow-up emails and follow-up phone calls. Then, those interested were asked to explain the idea of the research and their desire to participate in the application of some management concepts that reflect positively on productivity and services through a series of workshops explaining how to implement it, along the lines of ***Ahmed M. Abed, et al.*** **(2022)** [40]. The authors ask the responders to evaluate the Corruption causes among 0 to 10, where 0 expresses no effect, while 10 expresses a high effect.

4. Standard description of the proposed methodology (Diagnosis and planning stage):

Table (2) shows the diversity of technical skills does not constitute a problem that leads to corruption. Despite, the standard deviation having the largest, it means disparities in the skills of workers, which is acceptable. While the problem appeared in the financial axis which deviates away from the expected value of average growth of profits via extravagance that not benefits society, while the administrative axis we thought would have the least deviation, but fears of mechanized governance may still drive the convictions of responsive who think that

their control will be Limiting it or because self-management is one of the modern concepts that we hear despite our vision of applying it in some of the institutions that were visited, or that some institutions follow the central administration and cannot make a transparent transition towards decentralization and the granting of governed powers. This was consistent with the conclusion of *Jassim, G.* **(2018)** and *Bani Mortada, A.* **(2019)** in the implementation of the proposals of *Moradi, S.* **(2016)** [41]. The researchers found that the application of governance supported by the foundations of self-management in England in the west and Australia in the east came to a high degree, as indicated by *Moradi, S. & Beidokhti,* **(2016),** *Al-Ghamdi, R.* **(2019)** study and recommended by *Samia ElAttar et al.* **(2022)** [42].

Table 2. The arithmetic means, the standard deviation of the reality of the responders' responses to activate the TOET through OSE.

rank	Worker-Client axes	Var.	μ	degree
1	Technical axis	0.852	2.21	High
2	Financial axis	0.840	2.52	Medium
3	Administrative axis	0.745	2.33	Low
4	Self-Administrative	0.712	2.35	

4.1. Automated Self-Administrative:

The following five stages are described to detail the application of our proposed methodology:

(1) Monitor all activities to keep process deviation within less than 1% through visual management controlled by the OSE. $OSE = A \times P \times Q$, where A: availability of intersect of three items (Human, system, stakeholders of clients), P is the performance of service in specific time, and Q is the satisfaction level that approximate 0 if there is one or more of Corruption causes and 10 in case of stop all Corruption behaviors in administrative, technical or financial axes.

(2) All expected faults must be identified.

(3) Make a feasibility study on steps that can be taken to remedy errors as they happen (i.e., quickly).

(4) All activities' procedures were uploaded, utilizing the ERP system's data to monitor and update, when select the specific job|function.

(5) Attempting to be less costly procedures via increased productivity or services per client.

The first three steps are considered supportive of four cultures to achieve authors' specific goals (accelerating procedures - raising the profits per client *Haoran Wei et al.* **(2023)** [43]- trapping depravities behaviors). The four cultures that must be deployed are illustrated in Figure (2). This preamble is the basis for constructing a questionnaire that reveals the importance of applying codified mechanized governance or not, after re-corresponding to the study and application respondents *Lin, Shu-Kun.* **(2012)** [21, 44]. The author held 16

Fast response

Structure culture
Adjusting and forecasting outputs within central management responsibilities delegation frameworks. The structural perspective stresses the impact of systemic variables such as corrupt or incompetent government leadership, which manipulates laws and creates an environment in which corruption may thrive.

Classical Culture
Encourage innovation and creativity in the performance of services by achieving the four objectives of self-management, which advocates accomplishing tasks at (min-cost, min-efforts, min-time, and max-efficiency. The classical cluster is just an individual choice to reduce the enduring hardship of routine procedures. According to the theory of routine activities, the presence of desirable targets, a lack of close monitoring or tracking, and a low likelihood of punishment all serve as incentives for deviant behavior.

External factors

External factors

Ethical Culture
The collaborative environment in terms of ideas and the absence of any traditional tendency enacting any punishment, the ethical depravity perspective is described as a moral failure in decision-making and a letdown to recognize the wrongfulness or influence of the conduct on others.

Positivist culture
Assignments focus on clarity of performance and efficiency. The positivist perspective on depravity acts back to internal or external deviant behavior. While the growth and production of tangible goods in modern industrial systems depend on the exploitation of resources, humanistic research, and practice may not always require a sizable amount of tangible resources.
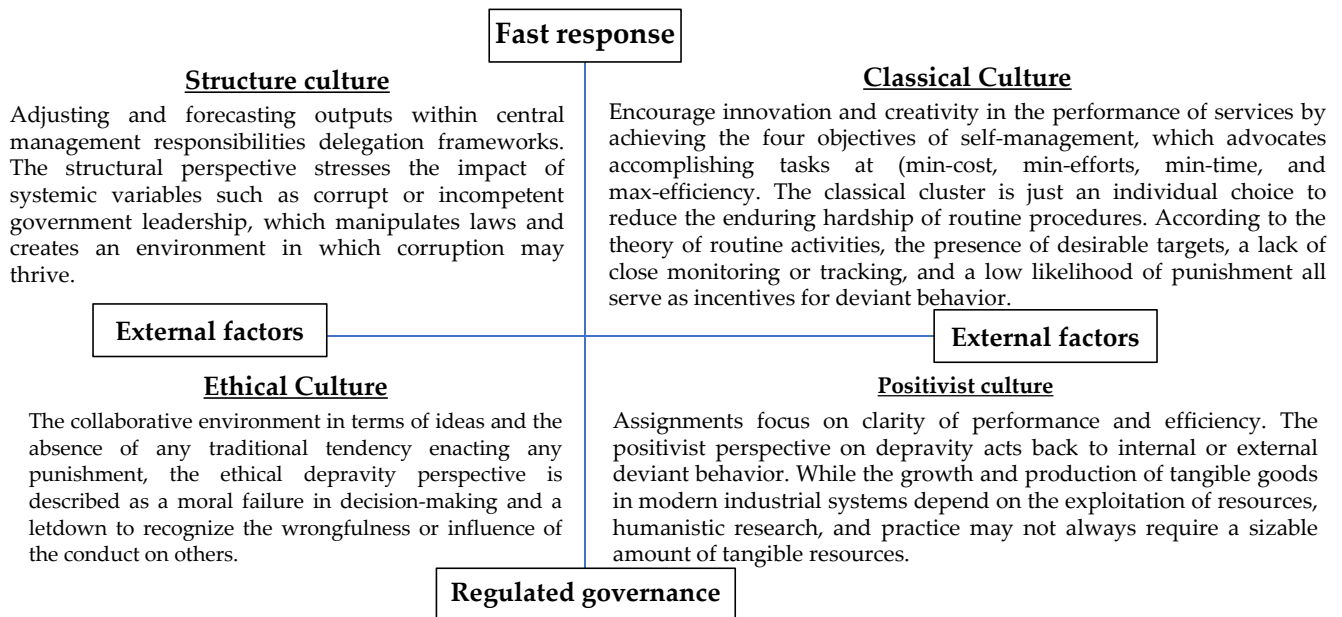
Regulated governance

Figure 2. The four organizational cultural values

interviews with managers of service and production institutions to inquire directly about their experience in confronting the causes of corruption and the impact of this on clients' demand for services or the level of confidence of traders in investing in a product and evaluating their opinions on a scale from 0-10.

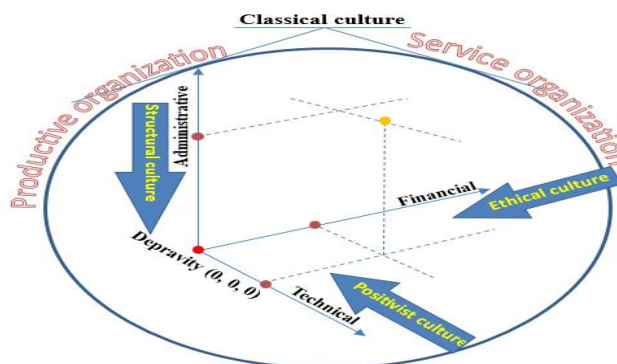### 4.1.1. *Culture of Corruption resist (appropriate model design stage):*

Figure 3. The three depravity axes and their resistance culture in

TBL stability and satisfaction indicator is interested in growing CSL and WM resistance in both productive and service sectors per client/client, which can be quantified by (profits). TOET is considered a mathematical improvement of the activation of what we call decision theory based on the values of the loss function or the cost function that determines an activity or its values of one or more variables (i.e. costs and time NNVA and NVA) whose trajectory can be controlled as shown in Figure (3).

The proposed framework aims to reduce losses resulting from downtime (weak technical axis), customer dissatisfaction (weak response speed in the administrative axis), and cost and quality losses (weak administrative axis, weak financial axis). The measure of the loss rate can be expressed by OSE_{it} as shown by Eqn. (2).

$$OSE_i = Avilability \times Performance \times Quality\ of\ activity \ ...(2)$$

Where the availability expresses the presence of the employee providing the service and that the system is running, which is a percentage of the total 8 hours shift between 0 to 1. The performance of the system can be formulated as expressed in Eqn. (3) that will affect by $jobstr_i$ parameters in Equ. (1)

$$Performance = \frac{RPN \times \sum_i (VA)_i}{\sum_i (BVA)_i + \sum_i (NVA)_i} = \frac{\sum_i (VA_{Costs,\ time})_i}{\sum_i (BVA_{Costs,\ time})_i} = \frac{RPN \times \sum_i (VA_{Costs,\ time})_i}{\sum_i (CoPP)_i} \ ..\ (3)$$

Therefore, the idealism sought by Eqn. (3) indicates that The ratio of corrective actions to all available actions is used to determine the success of the suggested framework and determining the measure of idealism in effectivness according to Eqn. (4). The authors found that the corruption behavior (Fault) leads to a deviation in the speed of the response according to its form, whether it is regular or random, as the temporal behavior compared to the permanent path shows the amount of deviation, and the system can detect this through Eqn. (5), which affected and matched with parameter lea_aut_i in Equ. (1).

$$effectivness_{it} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{i} \frac{OSE_i}{C_i \times n_i} \times w_i ...(4)$$

$$Quality\ of\ activity = R(t) = \omega$$
$$= 1 - \frac{fault\ free\ activites}{\#\ of\ all\ activites\ at\ a\ certain\ service\ or\ process} ...(5)$$

Where:

N = The number of corrective set-ups studied to reduce the chances of losses (technical or administrative axis) that cause wasting time as illustrates in Figure (4) to complete services and goods activities.

n_i = The number of possible causes of system failure due to corruption behaviors or inefficiency.

C_i = Cost of probable causes of faults if it occurs.

w_i = Weight of potential causes of the malfunction causing harm to the beneficiaries.

$R(t)_{it}$ = The number of correct possible causes for failures caused by the detected error i.

The fault incidence rate is determined as the rapid rate of failure or unplanned outage in case of emergency as in Eqn. (6):

$$\frac{d_n}{d_t} = \lambda_t = \frac{1}{\# \ of \ activites}\left(\frac{\# \ of \ faults}{time \ interval}\right) ...(6)$$
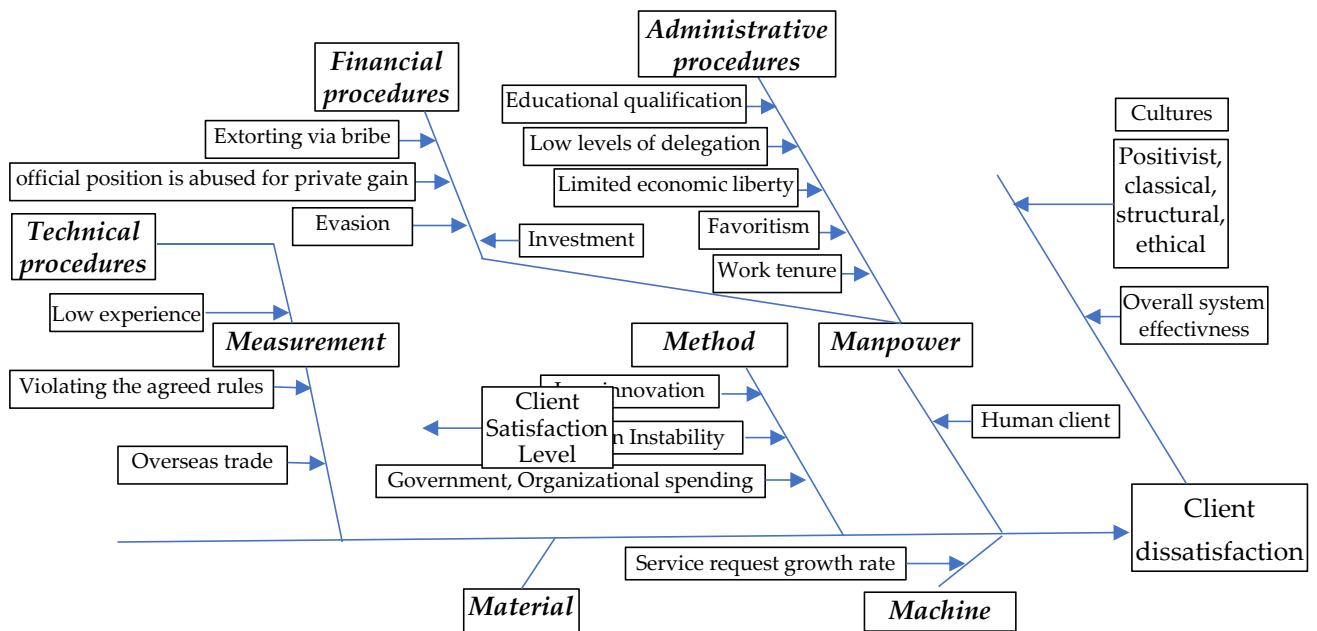
Figure 4. The cause and effect diagram of client dissatisfaction due to weak management situation

The severity level S_v that sound the parameters $jobstr_i$ and lea_aut_i discussed in Equ. (1) is result from the weakness of the administrative and technical axis to the processing level (the time taken to end the service in which errors appear in the procedure or to return the goods to the planned desired quality), as shown in Eqn. (7) to fix a specific error as follows:

$$S_v = E\{T_R\} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} T_{Ri} \dots (7)$$

Where T_{Ri} : is the conventional time to detect and correct the procedures' courses of services to speed up productivity. The main inquiry was the negative impact of administrative, technical and financial Corruption on the violation of the state of societal and economic satisfaction of clients (Huang et al., "a different association between different leadership styles and workers' mental well-being", *(Ahmed Iqbal et al.2021)* [45], the direct relationship between Centralization, decentralization, and laissez-faire style and workers' well-being remains understudied in recent literature. These results prompted us to posit a different connection between various leadership philosophies and staff members' mental health that help in achieving the research goal which is to increase productivity in low time with high performance without any corruption behavior. Therefore, the proposed expected steady state of the clientl-client ratio is governed by k^* as Eqn. (8)

$$k^* = \left[\frac{s}{(n + Gs_t + \delta]}\right]^{1/1-\alpha} \dots (8)$$

Where (s) denotes the financial contraction that back to political instability as a manifestation of corruption and δ is the rate of depreciation of physical clientl stock (k_t) and human clientl (l_t) due to corruption behaviors [46]. According to Eqn. (8), the steady-state clientl-client ratio is connected favorably to the rate of saving and adversely to the rate of Service request increase and Corruption level. To predict the state of the economy, The authors replace Eqn. (8) parameters after substituted with log into the productivity function (Y), and differentiated over time to provide the nonlinear growth rate of productivity per client at the steady-state level. The growth rate of production. $capita^{-1}$ is enhanced investments in human resources and decreases in Service request growth [40] as expressed in Eqn. (9), Hcl is the level of human clientl that grow exogenously at rate n .

$$ln\, y_t - ln\, y_0 = ln\, Hcl_t + Gs_t + \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right) ln\, s_t - \left(\alpha - (1-\alpha)\right) ln\,(\alpha + Gs_t + \delta) \dots (9)$$

The corruption have negative effects on these indicators and can measure via estimate the average profits per client depends on median investment from the private sector and average administration spending, endogenous growth theory [47-50], which pushes Cobb-Douglas to formulate the production function expressed in Eqn. (10) and modified by the authors as indicates in Eqn. (10.a):

$$Y = A \times Hcl_t^{1-\alpha} K_t^{\alpha} Gs_t^{1-\alpha-\beta} \quad \dots (10)$$

$$Y = A \times Hcl_t^{1-\alpha} \mathrm{K}_t^{\alpha} \mathrm{Gs}_t^{1-\alpha-\beta} \times [1 - R(t)_{it}] \dots (10.a)$$

Where; $0 < \alpha < 1$, and Y is the total products or services completed per hour per client relies on the amount of workers used (Hcl), and clientl (K) and administration spending (G_s), while (A) is a parameter describing effectiveness level, which is related with Corruption index ϑ. According to National Bureau of Statistics data, China's Gini coefficient, a measure of income inequality, has stayed ≈ 0.47 in recent years, exceeding the global alerting limit of 0.4 and significantly higher than the $0.24 : 0.36$ levels observed in developed countries. The effects of government spending on growth function as a part of the aggregate economy, where the total spending is Gs_t and Corruption φ and expressed as in Eqn. (11), which 1-$Gs_t(\vartheta)$ expresses about quality completed services and products according to administrative, financial for all accepted technical procedures.

$$Gs_t(\vartheta) = Gs_t e^{-\gamma\varphi} \quad \forall\ 0 \le \vartheta \le 1 \dots (11)$$

Where γ is the magnitude of the effect of Corruption on organizations spending.

The author agree with ***Haque & Kneller* (2008)** [51] when state that the elasticity of average output and administration spending in (Y) and discussed in Eqn. (9) relies on the Corruption cause: $1 - \beta = \gamma(1 - \vartheta)$ where ϑ is the index of Corruption in production or services sectors, where, If ϑ is high, the administration spending on TBL elements' stability and satisfaction reduced. If $\vartheta = 0$, the administration spending reaches adaptability. This infers that Corruption is a hindrance to TBL elements' stability and satisfaction, and generate famous phrase that "the grabbing hand" seems to be referring to Corruption's harmful impact on economic progress. Although, other perspectives refer to positive effects of Corruption on TBL elements' stability and satisfaction, wherein is stressed that Corruption may be advantageous or that it is viewed as a lubricant for growth machine in routine style organization management. [52, 53], provided that it is regulated and controlled by using official agencies, and reply to "Corruption promoting" theories. Therefore, the author resorts to Eqn. (12) when tackle the rate of growth of productivity as ***Shafiee, M et al.* (2019)** [54], which can be expressed about performance and quality for the three axes.

$$\ln y = \beta + \gamma \ln c + \beta_k \ln z + \mu \dots (12)$$

Where c is the Corruption index and β_k is the vector of coefficients represents the partial effects of the control variables on growth. The Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test for most

influenced parameters by the corruption indicates in Table (3) that At a 1% significant level can deduce that variables is impossible to rule out the H$_0$ away from the time series. As a result, no time series seems to be stationary at any given level, which indicates the stochastic case **Gaowen Kong et al. (2023) and Venard, B.** [46, 55]. The indirect effect of corruption on stability and satisfaction growth via the previous transmission variables [investment (*inv*), human client (*Hcl*), government or organizations spending (Gs), overseas trade (*o-trad*) and plan instability (*pis*)] can represent by the following sub-equations:

$$\ln y_t = \beta + \gamma \ln c + \beta_k \ln z + \delta \ln (c * inv) + \mu .... (12.a)$$

$$\ln y_t = \beta + \gamma \ln c + \beta_k \ln z + \delta \ln (c * Gs) + \mu .... (12.b)$$

$$\ln y_t = \beta + \gamma \ln c + \beta_k \ln z + \delta \ln (c * o\_trad) + \mu ...(12.c)$$

$$\ln y_t = \beta + \gamma \ln c + \beta_k \ln z + \delta \ln (c * Hcl) + \mu .... (12.d)$$

$$\ln y_t = \beta + \gamma \ln c + \beta_k \ln z + \delta \ln (c * pis) + \mu .... (12.e)$$

The authors use time series data to approximate Eqns. (12.a-12.e). These factors are also reliable with the current experiential evidence, which recognizes their function as important predictors of financial growth of CSL per client while demonstrating that Corruption has a considerable impact on each of them (**Ibrahim Bafadal, et al. (2019) and Castro, A., et al. (2020)** [56, 57].

Table 3. Result of proposal regression expressions Eqn. (12).

Descriptive Variables	Eqn. (12)	ADF	
		level	First Difference
Constant	2.38 (2.90)*		
$\ln inv$	0.159 (2.21)*	−0.88099	−9.6493*
$\ln Hcl$	0.457 (2.94)**	−2.56041	−6.9856*
$\ln Gs$	1.778 (2.99)***	−1.6802	−7.9251*
$\ln O\_trad$	−3.448 (−2.8)***	−1.7704	−8.6591*
$\ln pis$	−4.91 (−3.42)***	−2.9830	−5.7628*
$\ln c$	−1.285 (−1.51)	−1.6040	−7.9823*
R-square	0.71		

Adj. R-square	0.69		
Durbin-Watson	0.538		

Continuo Table (3.1)…					
Explanatory Variables	**Eqn. (12.a)**	**Eqn. (12.b)**	**Eqn. (12.c)**	**Eqn. (12.d)**	**Eqn. (12.e)**
	Y_t	Y_t	Y_t	Y_t	Y_t
The Constant	17.51 $(-3.41)^{***}$	-41.49 $(-3.07)^{***}$	-46.91 $(-3.88)^{***}$	-39.81 $(-2.45)^{**}$	$-42.32\ (-4.91)$ ***
$\ln inv$	0.291 (2.12) **	0.411 (3.09) ***	0.409 (3.8) ***	0.41 (3.31)***	0.38 (3.08)**
$\ln Hcl$	0.26 (2.48)**	0.24 (3.56) ***	0.19 (1.52)**	0.31 (2.27)	0.29 (2.96)**
$\ln Gs$	0.42 (3.28)***	0.28 (2.86) **	0.37 (2.67) **	0.36 (2.41) **	0.34 (2.39)**
$\ln o\_trad$	-0.41 (2.61)**	-0.48 (-2.99) **	-0.39 $(-2.76)^{**}$	-0.37 $(-2.16)^{*}$	-0.43 $(-2.74)^{**}$
$\ln pis$	-0.007 $(-2.08)^{*}$	-0.003 $(-2.19)^{*}$	$-0.001(-2.48)$ **	-0.006 $(-2.39)^{**}$	-0.018 $(-2.13)^{*}$
$\ln c$	-2.68 $(-3.039)^{***}$	-1.837 (2.41) **	-0.442 (-1.18)	-1.341 $(-2.019)^{*}$	-2.61 $(-2.738)^{**}$
$c*inv$	-0.019 $(-2.65)^{*}$				
$c*Gs$		0.029 (0.29)			
$c*Hcl$			-0.082 (-0.43)		
$c*o\_trad$				-2.41 $(-3.24)^{***}$	
$c*pis$					-2.84 $(-2.75)^{**}$

Adj. R-sq.	0.651	0.712	0.683	0.714	0.712
Association	0.058	0.048	0.031	0.304	0.089
Covariance	0.391	0.459	0.302	0.672	0.482

Notes: t-stat. into parentheses; dependent variable: *** significant at the 0.01; ** significant at the 0.05; * significant at the 0.1.

Table (3.1) indicates obvious (worker-client) relationship factors that may be the cause of Corruption behavior, which negatively impact stability, satisfaction, and growth investment rate, while positively affecting human resources, overseas trade, and plan stability in case of economic crisis. Therefore, the profits per client can be evaluated via monitor the client satisfaction level that relies on the performance and quality of services and can expressed in Eqn. (13).

$$gdppc_{it} = f(CSL, y_0, Hcl_t)...(13)$$

Where, Client Satisfaction level (CSL), and initial level of profits per client (y_0) are affected by the human clientl (*Hcl*). According to endogenous growth theories, enterprises increase their productivity through technical training, mimicking (know-how), and culture level of corruption resistance, relying on the belief that trained staff is more effective at learning, inventing, and executing new techniques, resulting in higher productivity. Therefore, the study focuses on following client satisfaction through the OSE_{it} after multiplying by 10 to match with the same scale of all variables. Figure (5) illustrates the main effect of corruption in the administrative axis, where the managers agreed that bribes with Extortion, Unethical occurrences, and Evasion have adverse impacts and Egypt works on stiffening penalties, which prompted the state to amend the Civil Service Law 81 for 2016. While Figure (6) illustrates the agreement of managers that Favoritism and Nepotism (Not paying attention to the principle of technical competence) have the main adverse impact on technical activities and reduce the quality of service or product. Figure (7) emphasizes that Extortion is the main cause of financial corruption besides bribes and Favoritism that may begin with employees behaving unethically. Therefore, the Central Auditing Organization is dominant in its oversight of all state institutions, administratively and financially to increase the OSE_{it}.

4.1.2. The adverse impact of Corruption on TBL elements' stability and satisfaction (Behavioral tracking stage):

The Corruption level reflects the rate of expenditures for corruption and trade obstacles, where there are 1,002 articles on corruption elements [58, 59]. The research uses the terms of lower- and high-income nations. Even so, the results show that corruption has an adverse impact on the rise of profits/client as a whole, that corruption is more harmful in unsettled countries than within low incomes alone, and that the indirect effects of corruption on TBL elements' stability and satisfaction (via human clientl and finance sources) are greater than the impacts felt directly. If the Corruption index decreased one unit, the annual growth rate of profits/ client can be raised by 0.59 percentile point about in low-income organization at -0.86 according to **Aidt et al. (2008)** and **Ugur and Dasgupta (2011).** A non-linear model of dependency between corruption and organizational stability indicates the threshold impact of discriminating among excellent-efficiency and the impact of poor-efficiency organizations.
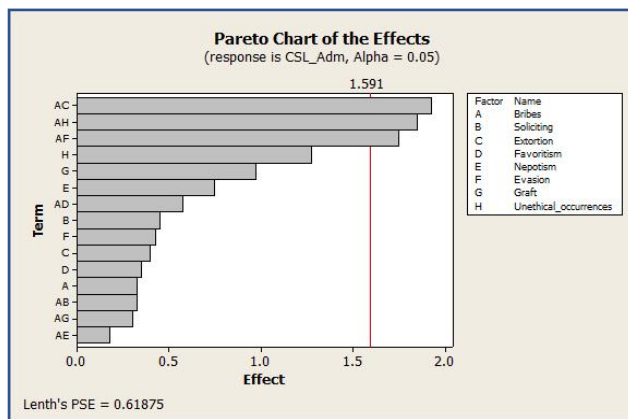
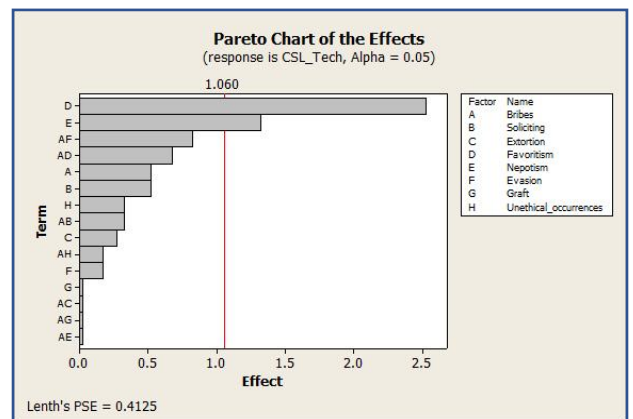**Figure 5. The main depravity causes in administrative**

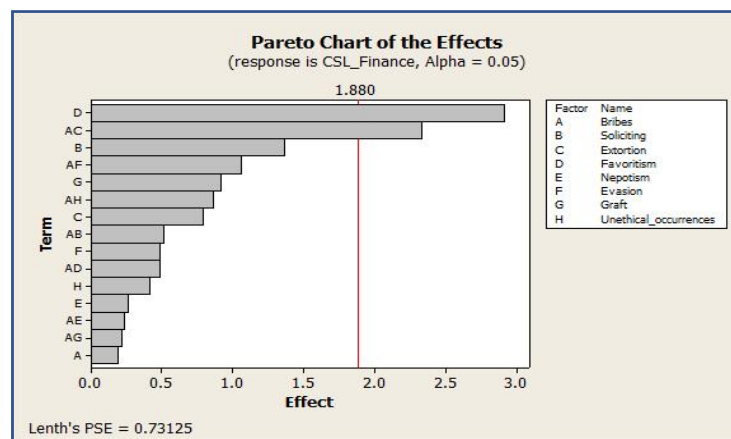**Figure 6. The main depravity causes in technical axis**

Figure 7. The main depravity causes in finance axis

As a result, no association between corruption and growth has been discovered in organizations with low-efficient political organizations, while they obtain contradictory

findings in countries with high-efficient political organizations [60, 61] using cross-national data from 21 organizations provided by USCC on apparent levels of corruption, organizational framework efficiency, and TBL elements' stability and satisfaction to examine the link between organizational efficiency (administrative, technique, financial), Corruption level, and TBL elements' stability and satisfaction.

The authors discover that improvements in organizational efficiency and corruption reduction are more beneficial for TBL elements' stability and satisfaction in low-organizational-efficiency nations than in high-organizational-efficiency countries. In terms of the impact of Corruption on economic progress, this analytical research supports the Zagazig University of thinking in their struggle with Corruption activities, which investigate the influence of Corruption on the economy of 30 developing place from 2004 to 2017 [62].

4.1.3. *The beneficial impact of Corruption on TBL elements' stability and satisfaction(Performance control stage):*

In contrast to those findings mentioned above, many additional academics have data indicating that Corruption aided economic progress as a lubricant. The main cause of weak growth is reduced accumulation of clientl and low efficient technician human. Nevertheless, Corruption is positively correlated with efficiency (i.e., performance level) in countries with "ineffective" organizations as confirmed by *Méon & Weill* **(2010)** [63]. According to *Egger et al.,* **(2005),** Corruption increases economic performance by allowing people belonging to the private sector to correct administrative faults [64]. Therefore, the author works on *Aidt* **(2008)** and *Ugur and Dasgupta* **(2011)** hypothetical model, which emphasizes the impact of Corruption on TBL elements' stability and satisfaction according to organizational structures have an adverse influence on high-efficiency organizations and lead to low growth, while in organizations with poor administrative efficiency, the effect is beneficial. The same results were emphasized by *Heckelman & Powell* **(2010).** Therefore, the result of the proposed model that declared in Equs. (2 -12) will be compared by the WHO-5 Equ. (1) to verify this claim.

5. Research data and methodology outputs (deviation prediction stage):

Based on the preceding practical and theory-based investigations, the following taxonomy of the influence of Corruption variables on revenue generation is established and discussed as shown in Table (4):

Table 4. Dependent and control Variables

Symbol	Parameters	Expect.	meaning	Previous researches	Sources
Dependent variables					
$profitspc_{\text{it-1}}$	One of left hand lagged and dependent		$GDP \times capita^{-1}$	Log $GDP \times capita^{-1}$ ($)	
DEI_{it}	Development efficiency index based on Corruption behavior	*Adverse -ve*	Corruption perception sub-variables shown in Table (1)	Saha & Gounder (2013)[22]; Tarek & Ahmed (2013) [61]; Venard (2013) [55]; Ugur & Dasgupta(2011) [53].	Transparency International-TI
		Benifical +ve		Aidt & Dutta (2008) [24]; Heckelman & Powell (2010) [11]; Ahmed M. Abed et al. (2022) [40].	
Control parameters					
$deleg_{\text{it}}$	Delegation rate	*Benifical +ve*	Delegation rate	Saha & Gounder (2013) [22]; Ahmed M. Abed et al., (2022) [40]	Freedom House
el_{it}	laissez-faire index	*Benifical +ve*	The average of laissez-faire index	Peev & Mueller (2013) [49]; Haoran Wei et al. (2023) [43].	Economic liberty
inv_{it}	Push Investment clientl	*Benifical +ve*	Investment per PROFITS/client	Heckelman & Powell (2010) [11]; Schumpeter(2012) [65];	World Bank
Hcl_{it}	Related by the Service request growth rate	*Adverse -ve*	The annual Service request growth (%)	Heckelman & Powell (2011); Egger & Winner (2005) [64]	World Bank

O_trad_{it}	open up Trade	*Benifical* +ve	The import and export % upon PROFITS	Okuyan et al. (2012) [66], Wacziarg, R. et al. (2008) [68].	World Bank
$Icrgi_{it}$	a degree of culture	*Benifical* +ve	The followers enrolled in the university (%)	Ekanayake, E. M. & Chatrna, D. (2010) [59].	World Bank
Gs_{it}	Government spending	*Adverse* -ve	The Government's share spending of PROFITS	Fölster & Henrekson (2001)[67].	World Bank

According to variables discussed in Table (4), the model discussed in Eqn. (14) refers to the impact of Corruption on TBL elements' stability and satisfaction and shows data regressions using Sargan technique.

$$DEI(gdppc_{it}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 inv_{it} + \beta_2 el_{it} + \beta_3 Hcl_{it} + \beta_4 Icrgi + \beta_5 Gs_{it} + \beta_x o\_trad_{it} + \mu_i + e_{it} \ldots (14)$$

Where: *i = 1, 2, 3,.., N (the organizations)*; *t = 1, 2, 3, …, T (the model's observed time)*

While μ_i is constant relies on the organization *i* when errors e_{it} distributed independentl, where $E\left(\frac{\mu_i}{e_{it}}\right) = 0$.

6. Questionnaires analysis:

The imbalanced data survey is used to collect data on variables, which has some of "missing" in data rows of collected variable such as $deleg_{it}$. Table (5) shows the analysis of collected questionnaires from two sectors (public and private) for (productive and service) types and describes the mean of variables used in establishing the modern model of tracking the Corruption effect on TBL elements, where the average stability and satisfaction is 3.87% with Corruption index approximate of 3.23.

Table 5. The static data regression results

Code	N	Mean	$S_{td.}$ $D_{ev.}$	Min	Max
profitspc (The annual rise rate of PROFITS/client)	361	3.20145	0.000495	3.2011	3.2018
DEI	361	0.60655	0.009263	0.6072	0.6131

el **(Outsider direct investment/PROFITS (%))**	361	2.39565	0.37512	2.1304	2.6609
Inf **(Consumer price indexation (annual %)**	361	6.5898	0.346482	6.3448	6.8348
Hcl **(administrative mangement via human clientl)**	361	24.4115	4.243348	21.411	27.412
O_trad **(The import and export % upon PROFITS)**	361	11.69415	1.414001	10.6943	12.694
*Icrg*i **(International Country Risk Guide index of Corruption scaled 0-6. Higher indicate lower Corruption)**	361	82.51305	1.414143	81.5131	83.513
deleg.	361	1.6366	0.421718	1.3384	1.9348
pis.	361	0.8856	0.141421	0.7856	0.9856

A data structure is the regression analysis through the data screen, where during regression analysis, any parameter is estimated with cross-section data using the Ordinary least squares technique known (OLS) relies on time series pairing in multiple times. The Best Linear Unbiased Estimation (BLUE) will be returned by the Regression Method Data survey , taking into account the total observation units of N x T with survey data. A balanced survey is data that has the same aggregate unit time for every organization. An unbalanced survey occurs when the amount of time units varies for each organization. The three most widely utilized approaches using the static survey data regressions model are Pooled (PLS), Random Effect Model (REM), and Fixed Effect Model (FEM); nevertheless, each method has advantages and downsides. The Pooled technique reveals that all organizations are homogenous, which is not realistic because each organization has its own institutional administrative features that are mostly unaltered through time, however, this may be connected with factors. When these specific impacts are not addressed, the Pooled approach might result in erroneous estimations. When investment is elevated, it leads to raise stability and satisfaction level, and great growth encourages additional investment. According to *Saha and Gounder* **(2013)**, *Inceoglu, Ilke, et al. (2018)*, and *Teresi, Manuel, et al.* **(2019)** [22, 69-71]**,** endogenous Corruption occurs when any variable is associated highly with the development efficiency index (DEI). The regression strong based on predictor variable value above or less 0.5, where the *R* square in this study is 0.9215, and often resort to adjust this indicator after corrected with standard error to explain F-test and compare using F-table by p-value that if less than 0.05 is evidence of influence. The author resort to use The (ADF) to rest the H_0 to be self-correlated of variance, where reject H_0 in AR (1) process in first-order degree. While, AR (2) more essential because

it evaluates self-correlation at multiple levels and based on REM testing all lagged and predetermined variables.

The author resorts to using Sargan statistics to assess the validity of estimated instrumental variables, which considers the instrumental variable as a variable that is exogenous. This suggests that the correlation does not exist due to the model mistake, because its worth is as high as feasible. Therefore, the proposed model (1) will modified to be as in Eqn. (15):

$$DEI = gdppc_{it} \times R(t)_{it}$$
$$= \beta_0 + \beta_1 inv_{it} + \beta_2 el_{it} + \beta_3 Hcl_{it} + \beta_4 Icrgi + \beta_5 Gs_{it} + \beta_x o\_trad_{it} + \mu_i$$
$$+ e_{it} ...(15)$$

Table (6) displays the estimated regression result obtained from Eqn. (15) via Pooled OLS, FEM, and REM, which are shown in columns 1, 2, and 3. The author finds that FEM is matched with data via analysis of the results of the Chow and Hausman technique tests, notwithstanding the error variance of results. Therefore, the author resorts to using FGLS approach to increase estimation efficacy, as demonstrated in Column 4 in spite of its limitations, but finally, the TOET estimate results are gathered and utilized for analysis, as shown in Column 5 of Table (6). TI developed the Corruption perception index (DPI). This is done "based on expert assessments and opinion polls of their perceived levels of Corruption." It is rated from 0:10. The 'dep' variable evaluated by the CSL that scaled of 0 to 10, with lower Corruption indicating a smaller organization and higher Corruption indicating a larger organization. Thus, for this study, it is corrected by deducting 10 points from the CSL to be the greater the value getting, the less Corruption.

Table 6. Corruption regression level for enterprises' activities on stability and satisfaction

Independence variables	Pooled	'F.E.M'	'R.E.M'	'F.G.L.S'	Proposed
Gs_{it}	0.0007	0.00191***	0.00191***	**0.000971***	*-0.000068**
	[0.85]	[7.98]	[7.84]	[2.88]	[-1.53]
$deleg_{it}$	0.215***	0.229***	0.235***	**0.21***	*0.00531*
	[7.68]	[9.12]	[9.69]	[3.13]	[1.85]
el_{it}	**0.0138**	0.0228	0.0254*	0.0531**	*0.00525***
	[0.35]	[1.51]	[1.76]	[2.49]	[2.89]

Inf	0.00211	**-0.00341*****	-0.00341***	0.00381***	*0.000641****
	[0.88]	[-3.09]	[-3.07]	[2.83]	[4.93]
Hcl_{it}	0.0191***	-0.00991***	**-0.00817*****	0.0151***	*0.000511**
	[4.89]	[-3.25]	[-2.74]	[7.53]	[1.81]
O_trad_{it}	0.00111***	**-0.00019**	**-0.00019**	0.000598***	*0.0000561***
	[3.58]	[-1.55]	[-1.21]	[3.83]	[2.55]
$Icrgi_{it}$	0.0461***	0.00444	**0.00538***	0.0419***	*-0.00023****
	[5.42]	[1.43]	[1.71]	[6.61]	[-3.69]
$pis_{it}.$	0.181	0.171	0.153	**0.131**	-0.00707
	[0.58]	[1.19]	[1.09]	[0.57]	[-0.38]
Ln profitspc					0.951***
					[82.36]
Blocked factor	3.791***	2.371***	2.322***	3.568***	0.168***
	[6.72]	[17.51]	[16.21]	[13.19]	[3.98]
Observations	361	361	361	361	233
strong correlation coefficient	0.6281***	0.4503***			
Chowi tech. test		173.37***			
Hausmani tech. test			33.17***		
Variance test		263.18***			
Autocorrelation test		261.107***			
Sargan test					0.903
AR(2) test pvalue					0.534

hint: *, **, *** denotes relevance at the 0.01, 0.05 and 0.1; [ ] is value of the standard error

The official framework (variables of delegation and laissez-faire) and socioeconomic determinants are regulated, as shown in Table (6) col. (4), where the 'dep' coefficient is -*ve* at 1%. The analysis approves that Corruption is impeding TBL elements' stability and satisfaction in Egypt, which pushes them to increase its anti-Corruption spending by 1%, and the expected growth rate of profits is 0.000068%. Indeed, organizations with many incorrect policies, ineffective spending, and high levels of Corruption harm macroeconomic development by reducing property ownership, and competitiveness, ineffective allocation of resources, destroyed facilities, and educational investments [73]. The magnitude and direction of the influence of Corruption and organization on TBL components are shown in Column 5 of Table (5). In addition, the regression of data discussed in Table (5) is provided in Table (6) to highlight the influence of these parameters on the quantiles of stability and satisfaction variables.

Table (7) indicates that the degree of the 'dep' variable's influence on WM resistance and delegation rate, which varies at different quantiles of the distribution function of economic stability and satisfaction, in particular can provide an impetus for administrators to facilitate the administrative procedures when is slow and responsible make speedier choices to benefit the client, which is evident in the case of administrative weakness and political confusion that Corruption promotes services efficiency and be beneficially on economic stability and satisfaction.

Table 7. Corruption for quantile regression level for enterprises' activities on stability and satisfaction

Independence variables	Quantile regression				
	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%
Gs_{it}	0.00281**	-0.00171	0.00311***	-0.00311**	-0.00429*
	[2.72]	[-1.83]	[2.46]	[-0.17]	[-1.39]
$deleg_{it}$	0.218***	0.278***	0.211***	0.157***	0.163***
	[12.42]	[9.41]	[4.32]	[2.57]	[3.67]
el_{it}	0.0165	-0.00949**	0.160*	0.0196**	0.0521***
	[0.63]	[-0.23]	[1.24]	[0.81]	[0.79]
Inf	-0.00353*	-0.00061	0.00575*	-0.00134	0.00426

	[-1.56]	[-0.21]	[1.96]	[-0.39]	[1.93]
Hcl_{it}	0.0128***	0.0263***	0.0234***	0.000423	-0.00623
	[5.42]	[5.29]	[4.49]	[0.08]	[-1.15]
O_trad_{it}	0.000911**	0.000978**	0.000825***	0.00136***	0.00172***
	[2.85]	[1.92]	[3.27]	[2.77]	[3.21]
$Icrgi_{it}$	0.0469***	0.0435***	0.0476***	0.0246*	0.0219
	[4.43]	[2.92]	[4.12]	[1.97]	[1.65]
pis_{it}.	-0.242	-0.479*	-0.429	1.638*	2.120***
Blocked factor	-47.72***	-49.09***	-62.18***	1.856**	1.375**
	[-1.27]	[-1.97]	[-0.89]	[1.90]	[3.64]
Observations	361	361	361	361	361

*Note: *, **, *** denotes relevance at the difference level of α and indicate the standard error in [ ]*

Furthermore, Corruption has a negative influence on stability and satisfaction at the high quantiles of 75% and 90% of the distribution function of profits, reaching significance at 5% and supportive of "The Grabbing Hand" theory.

The regression of '*deleg*.' and '*el*' variables are significant positively as indicated in column 5 of Table (6), which provides that Decentralization based on the principle of delegation enhances institutional efficiency and has a positive impact on TBL stability and satisfaction elements, especially at the higher quantiles. Also, the two factors: 'deleg.' and 'el' need to be more concerned and deployment in the service sector of Egypt. The impact level of Corruption on stability and satisfaction in low quintiles is 10% and 50% for the distribution function of growth variables. The author finds Corruption in high divisions [75%: 90%] has a positive impact on stability and satisfaction downing the profits. A cross-sectional framework is employed to validate this, with the growth rate and the $Icrgi$ index being observed just once for each organization. The scatter plot (shown below) demonstrates and verifies the hypothesis that the link between Corruption and economic development (fitted values) is nonlinear. The curve obviously rises in the intermediate range of Corruption and falls in the lower and upper ranges of Corruption. Therefore, the author proposes the modern quadratic

model appeared in Eqn. (16). Subscripts i ($i=1,….. , 21$) and t ($t=2004,….,2022$) denote index organization and time, respectively.

$$OSE_{it} = DEI = gdppc_{it} \times R(t)_{it}$$
$$= \beta_0 + \beta_1 inv^3{}_{it} + \beta_2 el^2{}_{it} + \beta_3 Icrgi^2 + \beta_4 Hcl_{it} + \beta_5 Gs_{it} + \beta_x o\_trad_{it} + \mu_i$$
$$+ e_{it} …(16)$$

Table (8) shows the findings of the PCSE estimate for profits progress where the corruption has a negative impact on (-0.9967573) economic growth, however, the square coefficient of Corruption has a positive impact on (0.1782304) economic growth. The importance of the $Icrgi^2{}_{it}$ coefficient validates the nonlinearity of this model and demonstrates the presence of a threshold over which the sign changes.

Table 8. The PCSE estimate for profits progress

Progress	Coef.	Stand. Error	t	$P > \lvert t \rvert$	β (95%)	
Gs_{it}	0.0606801	0.0238898	2.52*	0.012	0.0138471	0.1074129
Inf_{it}	-0.0321498	0.0128278	-2.47*	0.014	-0.05744	-0.0068439
$Icrgi^2{}_{it}$	0.0093132	0.0022787	4.05*	0.000	0.004831	0.0137489
O_trad_{it}	-0.9967573	0.316782	3.13*	0.003	0.375854	1.617906
el_{it}	0.1782304	0.046467	-3.84*	0.000	-0.270452	-0.0725
Hcl_{it}	2.002872	0.513226	3.83*	0.000	0.9963812	3.008361

The concave function of Figure (8) illustrates that corruption that aids tax evasion has two sorts of economic consequences. Where growth chances are squandered as discussed in the next pesudocode.

%number of simulation runs

n=10000

% begin 130 tasks/day exists + 100 + 20 provided from besides window=?

Min_Procedures_per_client_hour = MIP;

Max_ Procedures_per_client_hour = MXP;

min_efficiency = mE;

beside_ tasks = bt;

level=[MIP: MXP];

$$efficiency = bt + (mE \times level \times OEE_i);$$

for k=1:1201

cum_eff.=0;

for m=1:n

$$procedures = floor(rand * (MXP - MIP) \times R(t) + (MXP - MIP) + 1);$$

$$if\ procedures >= level(k) \times S_v$$

% Corruption cost - Cost of trapping Corruption

$$gdppc = economy/capita * level(k) \times k^*;$$

else

$$government\_spending = Gs_t;$$

$$trapping\_depravity\_cost = \delta;$$

$$Y = A \times Hcl_t^{1-\alpha} K_t^{\alpha} Gs_t^{1-\alpha-\beta} \times idealty_{it}$$

$$ln\ y_t - ln\ y_0 = ln\ Hcl_t + Gs_t + \left(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}\right) ln\ s_t - \left(\alpha - (1-\alpha)\right) ln\ (\alpha + Gs_t + \delta)$$

end

efficincy = partial_efficiency-s(k);

cum_eff. = cum_eff.+eff.;

end

expected_eff.=cum_eff./n;

p(k,1)=level(k);

p(k,2)=expected_eff.;

end

plot(p(:,1),p(:,2),'+',p(:,1),p(:,2),'-'),xlabel('No.   of   procedures'),   ylabel(efficiency   and
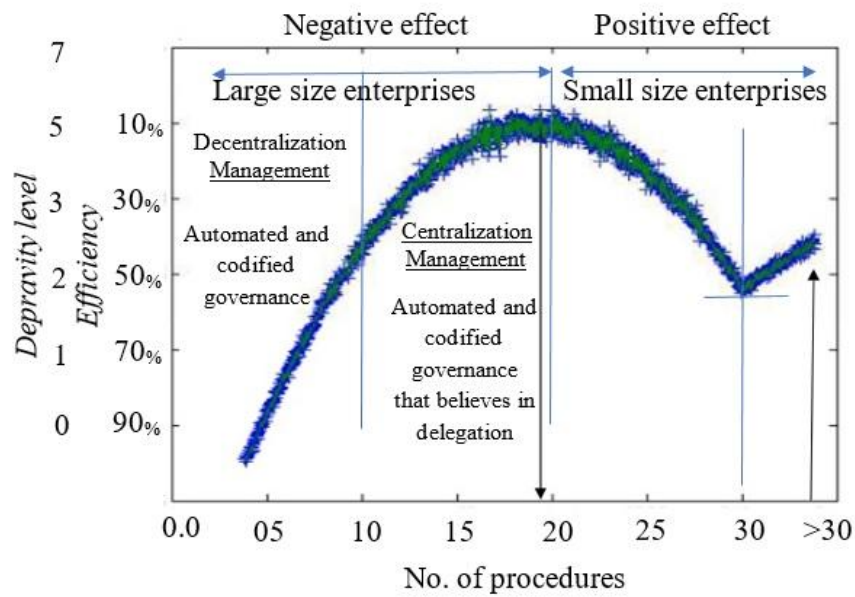
Figure 8. The relation among the depravity, efficiency and number of required

Corruption level')

6.1.   *Discussing the relationship of axes and variables:*

The arithmetic mean was extracted by using the Minitab program and the standard deviations were evaluated to see the application of automated governance that codifies responsibilities and is supported by the idea of self-management from the perspectives of the target of the study according to the variables of wasted time, the speed of response to customers, and the quality of products and services, to reach an analysis that explains the statistical differences between the arithmetic averages By testing the "t-test" for the effect of controlling lost time and speed of response to the performance of customer services and goods provided to them, while the researchers biased the one-way analysis of variance to explain the quality of both products and services as shown in Table (9). From Figure (5) it is clear that the wasted time variable may lead to a decrease in efficiency, as well as an increase in the rate of corruption behaviors, which harms the profits per client. The author found the tracing of the Corruption illustrated in Figure (8) is matched with ***Mohamed Ali Trabelsi & Hédi Trabelsi*, (2020)** [14]. Therefore, Table (9) reviewed the relationship of wasted time with the three referred axes, and present the hidden relations between Worker-client as shown in Table (10).

Table 9. Mathematical average, variance, and 't' test for the impact of the lost time variable on the reality of activating governance.

P value	freedom	T-test	√Variance	Mean	N	sector	axis
0.009	358	0.125	0.742	2.33	143	Service sector	Administrative
			0.755	2.32	217	Productive sector	
0.795	358	0.260	.0.856	2.22	52	Service sector	technical
			0.845	2.19	308	Productive sector	
0.062	358	-1.869	0.847	2.46	211	Service sector	financial
			0.815	2.64	149	Productive sector	

Table 10. The hidden worker-client relationship variables

Indicator	X^2 ρ	Cramer's V
Completing procedures quickly	0.028	0.312
Adherence to rules	0.022	0.319
No direct financial transactions	0.012	0.338
Friendly meetings atmosphere	0.026	0.314
Providing feedback (reviews)	0.368	0.196
Pay client attention to other (goods/services)	0.213	0.228
Control the NNVA activities to facilitate products/services	0.729	0.136
Reduce the due date interval to receive the service or goods	0.657	0.147
Willingness to communicate in solving problems	0.351	0.199
Review improvements, questions, and recommendations	0.542	0.171
Satisfaction reviews	0.271	0.229
Joint problem solving	0.328	0.199

Identifying clients' ideas and inquiries	0.634	0.149

Table (10) shows the input data of the neural network used to monitor service time and productivity to ensure that activity practices are free from intentional corruption. The number of neurons is 25 cells, in line with the number of variables in the five stages of the proposed methodology, while the 2nd layer of the NN models contains 13 neurons that express the variables discussed in Table (10) that most influence the three axes and are linked to the three strategic dimensions. Regression analysis was performed on a specific training dataset uploaded to the local database to identify the high-precision recital with the correlation co. R, which is approximate 1.000. The failure interval tracking performance via an MSE of 0.027 in the 3rd interval, while the R among target and output for the validated data is 0.9744.
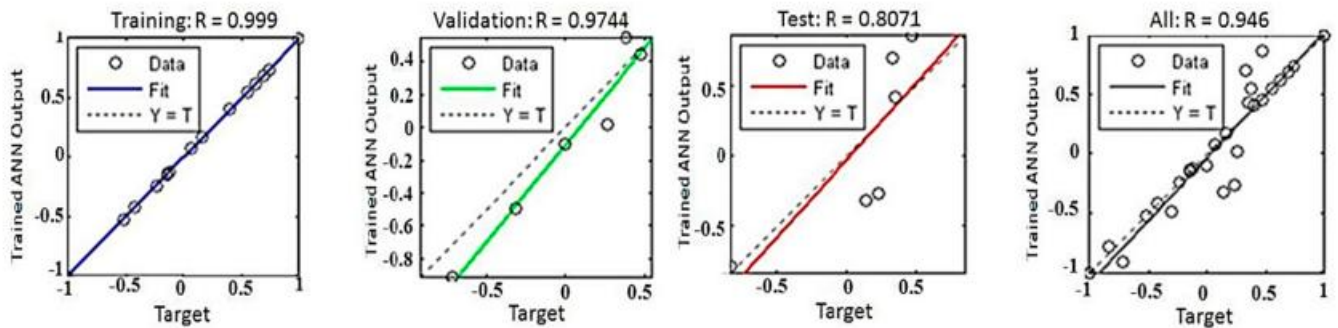
Figure 9: The result of training the proposed TOET network

The outputs of the neural network analysis are illustrated in Figure (9), where convergence becomes valid when R is between the standard values calculated from Table (10) and the expected output > 80%, to reduce drawbacks related to errors similar to (***Lindstrom, J.* 2020**) to zero errors [74].

Figure (10) illustrate the stability index for worker according to the # of activities during the shift, and advise to small rest every 20 tasks to avoid errors and drop the stability index
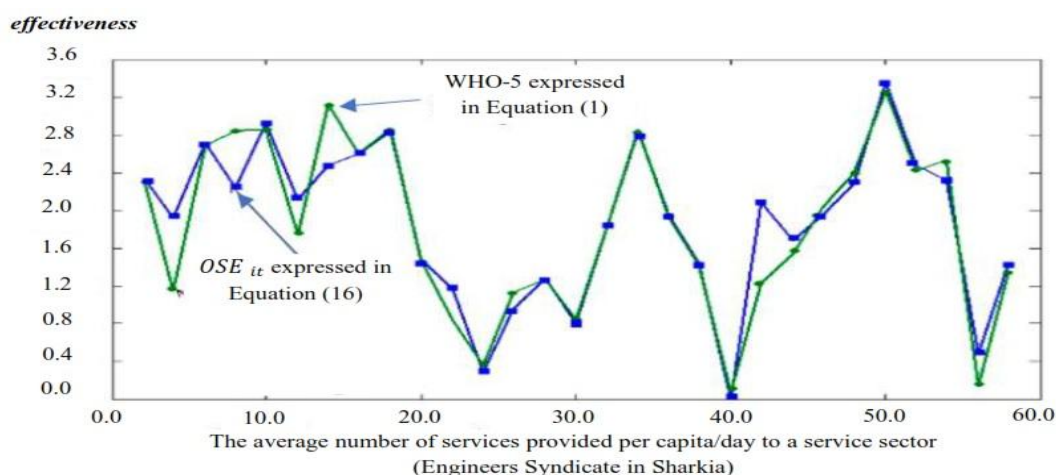

Figure 10. The welfare index according # of service activties via WHO-5 and OSE_{it}

weather if implement WHO-5 or DEI index discussed in Eq. (1) and Eq. (16).

7. **Conclusion**:

The scope of the study is distributed in many services and productive organizations in ARE and KSA, similar to *Aloulou, Wassim J.* (2023) work [75]. The work deduces some recommendations that trap Corruption behavior in administrative, technician, or financial axes and reveal the hidden parameters tie workers and clients. The aim is to increase the efficiency percentage and confidence of the organization, which shares increasing the rise of profits per client in the organizations via focusing on high-quality exporting and high-performance services that reflect client satisfaction level.

1.   The work enhances the second-best theory of institutional quality discussed by M. Molinari, (2014) and presents the third non-linear productivity model that describes the effect of the Corruption index on the $gdppc$ (economic growth) in some Egyptian organizations, whether service or productive.

Services organizations		Productive organizations
Egypt	**KSA**	**ARE -KSA**
Zagazig University	Schools in different areas	A multinational Co. Egyptian – Saudi Arabia for the manufacture of sanitary ware and bathtubs (Ideal Standard) in the 10th of Ramadan City, Egypt.
Syndicate of Engineers (SHR)		
Logistic and Distribution center affiliated 2B.		

2.   The study advises workplace that places a high priority on workers' well-being offers an atmosphere that encourages achievement, and satisfaction. Therefore, focusing on worker well-being benefits both workers and employers since it results in a staff that is happier and more productive, which supports the success and growth of the business as a whole and increases client satisfaction as stated by (*Zhang et al.* **2022**; *Tessema et al.* **2022**; *Moreira et al.* **2023**) [76-78].

3.   The study advises utilization of available human client by managers should be thought out in order to maintain and enhance worker well-being, their families, society, and even business productivity are all impacted by the stability of workers (*Greco et al.* **2022**) [79].

4.   According to the study, workers with strong organizational identification may have more job fulfillment and less stress, which would be beneficial for their overall productivity (*Garraio et al.* 2023) [81].

5.   The authors have not observed any relationship between Corruption and economic growth in services organizations with low-efficient politics because disappearance of the financial axis effect, whereas conflicting findings have been obtained in high-efficient productive organizations because of the diversity between the administrative effect and technical axis (*Andrade and Neves* 2022)[80].

6.   Transforming from centralization to decentralization management in productive and service institutions within the governance of a mechanized system that qualifies everyone to bear the responsibility of visible self-management and encourages the delegation of powers as needed.

7.   The resistance cultures of Corruption behavior indicate that classical dominate over the system and enhance the   Positivist and structural to feed the ethical morals of employees which decrease the Corruption index by 1.15 points in the first six months of implementation of TOET procedures. The study indicates that democratic behavior enhances TBL elements' stability and satisfaction.

8.   The R^2 for administrative spending and development efficiency index (DEI) to trace the Corruption behavior is strong 0.9215 which matched as Okuyan, B. et al. (2013) [66]

9.   The analysis of questionnaires approves that Corruption is impeding TBL elements' stability and satisfaction in Egypt. Therefore, the government intends to increase anti-Corruption spending by 1%, which the profits growth rate will up by 0.000067% that approximate of *Peev, E., & Mueller, D. C. (2012)* [49].

10. Qualifying the responders, responsible, and employees with training that eliminates the fear of using useful information systems to achieve visual self-management such as TOET, where the average stability and satisfaction is up by 3.87% with Corruption index approximate low by of 3.23 due to OSE procedures.

11. The necessity of granting workers more technical independence under the supervision of visual management to enable them to adopt the concepts of self-management.

12. Work hard to erase human and administrative obstacles to defeat Corruption by regulating ethical behavior in service and production institutions from the sum of collective norms to create their status (reputation) and pull down the Corruption behaviors to less than 6.1%.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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