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ORIGINAL PAPER

Entrepreneurship education: a review of challenges, characteristics and opportunities

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Abstract
Graduates from business schools are outnumbering jobs. There is a strong need to encourage individuals to start their own businesses, which will create opportunities not only for themselves but also for others. This research paper enumerates the challenges faced by the entrepreneurs. Seven characteristics have been identified leading to strong entrepreneurial drive. In addition, business incubation with a specific context of Saudi Arabian economy has been discussed, since business incubation provides an immaculate support system for fresh entrepreneurs; Saudi Arabia embarks the transition from conventional economy into a knowledge-based economy through BADIR programme for technology incubators. This implies improving the national innovation capacity and developing an ecosystem for technopreneurship.

Keywords Entrepreneurship education · Competitiveness · BADIR program · Risk-taking propensity · Technopreneurship · Business incubators

Introduction

This research paper depicts a structured combination of literature reviews to describe the diverse aspects and efforts of Saudi entrepreneurs, which is considered crucial for the growth of a country's wealth. It also elucidates the relation between entrepreneurship and modernization. It gives concise statements in order to improve entrepreneurial capability and the concerned challenges. Studying entrepreneurs is essential to explain Saudi Arabian improvement on competitiveness hooked on panel foundation of economic development and services. The entrepreneurs of Saudi

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Arabia consider themselves as an important component of the economic system of Saudi. Sustained efforts and accomplishments of Saudi entrepreneurs can augment the landscape of Saudi business environment (Hameed et al. 2016).

Knowledge-based technology modernism is indispensable for economic prosperity. A number of educational institutions have collaborated with modern technology-based organizations with respect to business incubators (BIs), which contain activities to supplement skills and a system of innovation (Soetanto 2006). The business incubators have been used in Saudi Arabia extensively as a part of the national strategy, which in turn have created several governmental funded projects. Technology Development Centre supports the BADIR for Technology Incubation Program. This piece of work also incorporates BADIR's contribution in the system of business incubators.

Review

The review from different literatures demonstrated here represent the scrutiny about the personality of an entrepreneur mentioning the characteristics and qualities of an entrepreneur, etc. Kogan and Wallach (1960) differentiated entrepreneur and manager by the characteristic of risk-taking propensity; the propensity to take the risk cannot be taken as a distinguished characteristic of an entrepreneur. Researches clearly define as to how a newly entered entrepreneur takes risk. The risks that the entrepreneur takes are strongly related to his career opportunities, family relations, physical health as well as financial well-being. Those who are involved in personal financial pledges are prone to losses, which can affect their living standards and emotions. Therefore, the risk-taking propensity of an individual is crucial for decision-making process. Previous studies have shown that a successful entrepreneur is actually a moderate risk taker (Angel et al. 2018).

Research work argues that entrepreneurship can bring change in the society and the economy of a country. This paper suggests the ways as to how an economy can grow with the help of entrepreneurs. To whom we should focus to get valuable results to take country's economy on a next level, it must be focusing to produce best entrepreneurs, and for this purpose, who can be most valuable than the youngsters. Youngsters must select their career path while studying. During that time if we give youngsters entrepreneurial training and support them intrinsically and extrinsically and encourage them, it will bring great results. It will enhance the economy and will reduce unemployment by creating new jobs. Internet is playing a vital role in all this because all youngsters have access to the Internet, and Internet is the best and cheapest way to market the products. People make their pages on social apps and sell their products. Youngsters like creativity and they use new ways to market their products (Eckhardt et al. 2018).

There is no doubt that entrepreneur works as a fuel for country's economy. Who these men are? The answer is "On which economy can grow well". They have some inborn belief in themselves. A person who truly believes in himself always seeks for learning and never stops, turns problem into an opportunity and lacerate the problem

to develop its solution, sees something good in everything and is a master in learning from own failures.

Being entrepreneur is not a piece of cake. Entrepreneur picks, necessitates and then carries collectively the work force, matters and assets requisite to assemble those needs. Entrepreneurs hunt to revolutionize, respond and make the most of it as a prospect. To enhance the entrepreneurial activities, it is important to encourage the people about entrepreneurship, most importantly the youngsters. Being entrepreneur is somehow an inborn quality, and most of the time surroundings make entrepreneurs; for example, in case of women entrepreneurship a recent study shows that they changed their selves from salary employed to ownership of small business. There are some factors that made them leave their jobs. They need to accomplish their personal achievements, autonomy and economic payoff. Researcher found that those women also have entrepreneurial characteristics like passion, listening skills and communication skills (Nambisan 2017).

Being entrepreneur is not only good for that individual, but it also improves the economy of that country. Entrepreneur acts as a seed for the country's economy, which turns into largest and strongest tree. To make a country's economy strong, focus should be the young generation. Next is to identify their skills and then polish them in a way by which they get courage; not only the courage but also full support from surrounding can lead them into an effective entrepreneur. As per saying of the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, a non-profit study association, trade and industry development is not determined by these "necessity" entrepreneurs, who reduce in figure as the wealth expands. The answer to nurturing growth is to hold up "opportunity" entrepreneurs, who instigate new ventures in reaction to market requirements.

Challenges for entrepreneurship

In almost every economy, there are some disclosures for entrepreneurs in the form of challenges (Gümüsay 2018). There is entrepreneurial culture in every economic arrangement but with some imperfections. There is lack of communal realization about new and upcoming entrepreneurs and their companies. Entrepreneurs face risk of aversion, hatred and fear of failure (Tan and Ng 2006). Still they have not received wider reception and extreme coaching from government and follow traditional formal rules that are considered outmoded. There is somehow less support for newcomers and SMEs about the issues from supplier side and lack of supplier development.

There is a risk of crowding out by government-linked companies and large companies on fiscal policies and investment spending. The issues are lack of financial provision from government, lack of training and less support. Most of the Saudi and Arab youth have preference towards working in public firms, which can generate issues when it comes to looking for talent. Social barriers are also a hindrance for entrepreneurs like experienced entrepreneurs are not sharing their success stories or failure history with newcomers (Tan and Ng 2006), while it is important for newcomers to take help from the experienced ones. Most of the qualified people

prefer to be working employees rather than to be an entrepreneur, just because of the insights from social interaction and social support from seniors and peers.

Fuel entrepreneurship

To strengthen the economy, entrepreneurs also need some energy to boost up the level of performance. There are some qualities that fuels up the entrepreneurs: the basic is to believe in self; believe that he/she can accomplish what he/she decided; and convert into a smart intellectual who makes use of his ingenious capabilities in fortifying the firm (Mueller 2011). He/she should not be afraid of failure and continue observing and learning in intact life with the positive attitude. Actually the upbringing of children and their family build these personality characteristics in students; environment from family and society together hit the personality of a student either in a positive or negative way. Each factor has its impact in certain proportion. This study in actual has lots of importance because in coming years there will be boom in entrepreneurial businesses especially in nations where issues of unemployment exists. Graduating students are outnumbering jobs, so they are moving towards their own little businesses and earning healthy income. This trend will spread more. So, research on upcoming issues is very much desired. Entrepreneurship is the key solution to solve the problems of unemployment. Students must have the entrepreneurship courses in universities where they should be guided and trained. Small activities are necessary to take place to enhance their concepts (Selkrig 2018).

Entrepreneurship and competitiveness

Political disaster is the outcome of poor economic environment because it restricts the growth of economy. Healthy growth can partly be achieved through sustainable fiscal policies. Competitive economies can attain prosperity, especially higher-income economies. Competitive companies can help improve the living standard of citizens and can perform well in international markets. The long-term productivity of using its human, capital and natural resources is referred to as nation's competitiveness. Competition is not accomplished by decreasing the wages of employees or devaluation in currency, but it gains through effective productivity (McMullan et al. 1985). Therefore, productivity is a national plus point and benefits from a combination of domestic and foreign firms. Competition brings increase in income and employment. A nation is and will be then able to compete with others by offering most productive environment for business (Goss and Sadler-Smith 2018).

Saudi Arabia has recognized foundations of domestic growth in private sector businesses, mutually with public companies and international firms that are in service in the country. On the other hand, improving affluent growth and job structure continues to be serious priorities. Motivating entrepreneurship is middle to harvest the employed remuneration of this competitiveness reform. Consumerists are essential to explain Saudi Arabian improvement on competitiveness hooked on panel foundation economic development and services. Saudi entrepreneurs have started to ascertain themselves as a connected part of the Saudi economy.

Perceptions related to entrepreneurship

Saudi Arabia represents powerful societal resemblance for entrepreneurship, excluding deference to competitiveness. Even more than half of the population thinks that it would be good choice to start their own business rather than to be an employee of someone. They believe that being an entrepreneur will raise their social status and respect and will take them towards success. A certain portion of population feels that the media give attention to the new business creations, and many industries primarily intend to unravel communal exertions.

The observations of communal standards connected to entrepreneurship indicate that Saudi culture has developed into some extent fewer spirited, slightly less wisdom with electronic media industry. Despite these alterations with respect to period, Saudi Arabia has introverted of the powerful contour in its geological region of pressure with gaze at communal morals about free enterprise. Therefore, everyone gauged on this matter are progressive, with the exemption of competitiveness, because healthy entrepreneurial system requires population with a far above the ground level of aggressive courage.

Saudi Arabia's middle-aged people give you an idea about high levels of self-discernment concerning entrepreneurship. Following the recent survey, around 80% young generation started their business as an entrepreneur, around 70% population thinks that to be an entrepreneur is a good choice rather than to do a job, while 81.5% perceive excellent opening in businesses in the six months following the survey which increased significantly since 2009 as well as the proportion of people identifying opportunities. At the other end of the scale, the percentage of self-recognized entrepreneurial skills has decreased, and the proportion of people fearing failure has increased.

Entrepreneurship education explained by Tan and Ng (2006) is a process where individuals are provided with the basic concepts and skills about how to identify opportunities and how to find out the solutions where other people vacillated. Mostly business school teaches students how to be a good manager in a big organization, teaches them techniques to be an effective member of a group instead of making them leader or giving them the training to overcome risky situations, taking them towards innovation and creativity (Hameed et al. 2020). After observing the industry situation, it has been concluded that employees have job insecurity, industries are going towards complexity, and business schools added the field for entrepreneurship, which helps to survive in dynamic and fast-growing industries because the process of downsizing is held frequently. Different universities apply techniques to get an idea that which entrepreneurship education programme is better, so they would make it a benchmark. During comparison of these techniques, researcher concluded that learning by doing technique is more effective and successful; the term learning by doing means that activities and physical involvement of students are more effective for teaching style (Yu and Man 2009).

The same work done by Chye Koh (1996) suggested that many studies are taking place to come up with certain personality characteristics that a successful entrepreneur have. He came up with the conceptual model, and the data were taken from entrepreneurs; he took two dependent variables: achievement motivation and locus

of control: his study further explained entrepreneur achievement motivation into sub-components that are moral principles, chase of brilliance and supremacy. Second variable was also categorized into three parts, and that are chance attributing, internal attributing and powerful others, and he found that all effective entrepreneurs have these characteristics.

Another piece of information given by Nabi and Holden (2008) is that the increasing the number of entrepreneurs helps the country's economy by creating jobs, and it eventually decreases the rate of unemployment. It is true that an entrepreneur plays a greatest role in the betterment of society; growing issue is how the entrepreneurship education should be delivered to the students so that they should take interest in this field. Entrepreneurship education was assessed in Malaysia that whether necessary skills are given to the students or not. Entrepreneurship was defined as a crucial fundamental to the growth of the economy. Development of entrepreneurship education and its effectiveness was researched.

Further added in sequence by Nicolaides (2011) was that entrepreneurship has become a very important research field in this significant time not even in Saudi Arabia but worldwide. There are many reasons behind the importance of entrepreneurship education field. First, it helps in the development of the economy; the practice of entrepreneurial activities in an economy means that the ratio of unemployment decreases by creating new job opportunities. Second, it helps in increasing innovativeness and technological progress. Now entrepreneurship field has become the more critical field because it plays a main role in countries economy. That is why it is the responsibility of the state to increase more subjects of entrepreneurship for students and motivate them in a sense that they should think to start small businesses. It is also the responsibility of government to appreciate small businesses and encourage them through governmental laws and policies (Fuentelsaz et al. 2018).

Entrepreneurship education in universities is likely to play an important role in this regard. The more practices and educational activities of entrepreneurship education can increase the motivation level among students and can help in polishing the skills and entrepreneurial characteristics of students. In the field of entrepreneurship, universities are playing a great role and can further improve its effectiveness through increasing number of courses being currently taught. Gürol and Atsan (2006) explained that in USA the universities offer more entrepreneurial courses than other countries because USA has started working in this field from 1970s. In sum, researchers concluded that entrepreneurial studies are more prompting in European countries. Now in this considerable time, it would not be unreasonable to suggest more focus and consideration for the entrepreneurial education in Saudi Arabia. Courses of entrepreneurship include elective courses for undergraduate programme in Business Administration. More consideration and attention is needed to implement further courses.

In these days, many researches are discussing on how entrepreneurship education should be designed for students to understand the more important attribute and key knowledge area. It is observed that in entrepreneurial studies students are trained in a manner that they only focus on one aspect that to "start your own business". Research shows that successful entrepreneurs have a certain set of skills, capabilities and attributes that help them in commercial life. Therefore, the universities should

plan their entrepreneurial courses in a way that it develops thinking and behavioural skills in student's personality, so that later it can help them in their corporate life (Chye Koh 1996).

In the field of entrepreneurship education, it is important to discuss the factors that are important for an entrepreneurial behaviour; research shows that there are many factors that have a critical impact on entrepreneurial behaviour, like environmental factors, society, family and social support (Ghazali et al. 1995). Other than these, there are governmental factors like percentage of tax and career opportunities, business industry laws and regulations, economic condition and value of wealth. On the other side, some individual factors are very considerable, known as personality characteristics of entrepreneurs. Studies showed that there are certain characteristics that a successful entrepreneur has, like unique attitude and behaviour that make them different from others. Many studies have investigated about entrepreneurship that who are entrepreneurs, how they become entrepreneurs and characteristics of successful and unsuccessful entrepreneurs (Peng 2001).

Characteristics of an entrepreneur

Many studies concluded some common characteristics of entrepreneurs. Nabi and Holden (2008) found the characteristic of risk-taking ability in entrepreneur; some suggested motivation as a key characteristic; some concluded self-confidence and innovativeness of an individual lead him towards a successful entrepreneurial career (Mitchell and Chesteen 1995).

In this study, seven characteristics have been taken in consideration, and these are innovativeness, need for achievement, locus of control, risk taking propensity, positive attitude, motivation and fortitude.

Entrepreneurship in the economy of the country not only adds momentum into life, but also enhances the country's future economic prosperity and economic development(Jin et al. 2017). Independent traders can be encouraged to create new employment opportunities, and it is an effective way to introduce a new product, increase market competition and provide clients with more options. The rate of unemployment and social welfare are equally important factors. A personal attitude towards risk, decisions, creativity, responsibility and independent consciousness also play vital role. Freelance work can also help in becoming a successful entrepreneur by starting a small business; however, most of the small businesses do not create substantial job market in reality (Nieuwenhuizen and Kroon 2002).

Many people think that USA creates jobs with higher interest rates than Europe; it is relatively easy to enter into new businesses and be associated with growth. Establishment of cultural and national institutions are considered to be influenced by business people. Many features of the German financial system are important like borrowing from banks to strictly have financial intermediaries. The structure of labour markets, wages and labour in Germany, trade unionists and representatives of the business, are not very favourable for the entrepreneurs. In addition, Germany has a more organized system requirement, and most workers have special education.

Many immigrants are leaving school without this training which is a serious barrier to immigrants, potential entrepreneurs (Chaganti and Greene 2002).

With this secondary structure and quality, not only the German labour market and employment opportunities shrink but it prevents the assimilation of the immigrants. The gap between Germans and immigrants creates minimum-wage, low-paid migrant workers, thus creating economic Division (McGrath and McGrath 1992).

In 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, the provision of immigration and security fuse resulted in only migrant workers and almost no immigrants. Citizenship and immigration laws in the European Union House in 1965 expressly prohibit immigrants to take part in the operations. However, Germany had only 20 immigrants to register as self-employed in early 1970s (Kuratko et al. 1997).

Innovativeness

According to Schumpeter, innovation is the backbone of entrepreneurship. He used the word innovation in several senses, for example, innovation in new product, in technology, process of production methods, exploration of new markets, searching for new resources and factors of productions, last but not the least, innovation in industrial reconstruction methods. Researchers recommend that invention is an important tool of entrepreneur. The new ideas generated by innovation result in effective and successful entrepreneur. Innovativeness can transform manager into entrepreneur (Kogan and Wallach 1960).

Need for achievement

McClelland introduced the term need for achievement. He proposed a theory of need for achievement where he described it as vigour to attain excellence. Individuals who have need for achievement do everything to achieve something in life. Need for achievement leads to better solutions of the problems; studies have indicated that there is a link between good entrepreneurs and need for achievement. The need to achieve is the integral part of the personality of any entrepreneur (Agarwal and Prasad 1998).

Locus of control

Locus of control is also a part of an individual's personality. This locus of control can be internal or external. The ones with external locus admit that they cannot handle any specific situation and things are out of their own control. People with internal locus of control think that the things that are happening to them are because of them, which can be controlled by them. They do not blame the other external factors. Therefore, research says that entrepreneur should have the quality of internal locus of control. Even many researches showed that entrepreneurs have high internal locus of control as compared to others (Charney and Libecap 2003).

Risk-taking propensity

The propensity to take risk is a degree to which individual respond to the risk, as how much risk they can take. Studies showed that entrepreneurs also have this characteristic. They take risk of their finance, well-being and their emotional states. This risk-taking propensity in real sense differentiates an employee from an entrepreneur (Robertson et al. 2003).

Positive attitude

Positive attitude is expressed as positive emotions towards an act or a situation. Studies show that in the personality of an entrepreneur, somewhere the attribute of positive attitude lies. A positive attitude enables individuals to attain comfort in all circumstances (Robertson et al. 2003).

Motivation

Motivation has been described as one of the most important characteristic of an entrepreneur. It enables a person to take risk and achieve success. Motivation is intrinsic if internal forces and inner satisfaction generate it; however, it is termed as extrinsic if external rewards are involved. Motivation must be a component of an entrepreneur's personality (McMullan et al. 1985).

Fortitude

Entrepreneur should have fortitude. Fortitude is a degree to which a person faces the hurdles intelligently. How he/she reacts in a bad situation. It reveals a person's patience in difficult situations (McMullan et al. 1985).

Opportunities for entrepreneurship

Business incubation (BI) is stated as a business hold up procedure that speeds up the victorious growth of company with a collection of targeted capital and services (Khorsheed et al. 2014). BIs are also purposeful on getting better the dealing atmosphere for small and medium sized enterprises (Colombo and Delmastro 2002). Business incubators can be categorized into three major categories, mixed-use incubators, economic development incubators and technology incubators. Mixed-use incubators endorse industrial and economic growth through general business development. Financial growth incubators achieve employment generation and manufacturing streamlining through provisional expansion (Aernoudt 2004), whereas technology-based information into business-related commodities and services and change management can be gained by the formation and expansion of newly formed small companies in technology-based incubation. Creating cost-effective and self-nourishing flourishing firms is the main purpose of BIs (Al-Mubaraki and Busler

2010). The economy can become stronger by fruitful implication of these categories by commercializing new technologies and producing jobs. The collision of incubators on technological firms and market is recognized in the USA, Asia (Jusoh 2006), the Middle East (Ronstadt 1987) and Australia (Martinez-Fernandez et al. 2004). Some of those incubators operate in multiple countries (Collinson and Gregson 2003; Hallam and Dévora 2009; Tong et al. 2012). To support economic goal for its country, business incubators are game changers, along with other challenges they genuinely endure as required by an Emirati entrepreneur particularly females (Kargwell 2012). Commercial banks come into view to be disinclined to maintain the monetary needs of entrepreneurs and SMEs; the UAE management requires dealing with this imperative marketplace, particularly with 90% of services in SMEs (McCrohan et al. 2009).

BADIR's three tires model

BADIR implies a three-tiered service model to boost up the incubation process: technology and opportunity entrepreneurship consciousness, pre-incubation and incubation.

In tier 1, possible entrepreneurs must attend workshops and join discussion groups and programmes to learn about start-ups. They also should improve their obligations and inspiration to their projects. BADIR uses third-party resources to organize seminars trainings for better performance. One-to-one supervisions and additional seminars are conducted in tier 2 for new entrants' detailed knowledge. Successful entrepreneurs in tier 1 obtain support in getting market study, business arrangement and information. The pre-incubation stage aim student from academia, researchers, inventors, and people working in government or business foundation for guidance. This is also a chance for potential entrepreneurs with self-effacing deficit to improve their unique proposals. In tier 2, by means of tier 1, BADIR exercises other associations to carry out pre-incubation workshops, so that knowledge can be determined on direct backing and BI. BADIR management lends a hand to choose the candidate that move forwards to tier 3 on one-to-one foundation. Tier 3 intends to institutionalize and activate business-doing company. It supports incubator and subordinate to expand their business models or business campaigns. Concentrated support in-group or entity sitting prepares them for investment right of entry. They generate business questions, analyse plans, collect data, and drive insight and present recommendations.

BADIR: structure approach

The target-oriented corporations in the globe use data analytics. They know how to capture and analyse figures for strategic efforts and recovering the base outline. Unluckily, the data under study is frequently incomplete or complicated or less usable for small companies. To critically hook on a business, BADIR formula can be perused: there are five steps of structured approach where an idea is converted into a decision. Structured approach starts from defining business question. It is significant

because a few forecasters right away too quickly try to be significant and explore models, which might or might not fit with resolving the problem. As a substitute, they desire to evidently appreciate what they are tiresome to explain, and this guides them to decide suitable logical model(s).

One technique to describe a dilemma is to make use of grass root investigation. It does not include being complex. This is called "business question". Why is this occurring? First you identify Why, then investigate other queries for understanding the extent of the difficulty.

After comprehending the dilemma, you can build up the map and choose the correct models for answering the dilemma. Possibly the most conventional of all logical carve is SWOT—Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. If you are having difficulty in measuring your existing circumstances, you will prefer this rational model. If you are tiresome to comprehend your business, then it is largely expected that you will end up with Porter's Five Forces. Thus, model selection should be done in Step 2 in order to make collection map and data analysis.

Data collection on the basis of Step 2 is analysed in step 3. Other models such as STEEP can also be used for investigation (Social, Technology, Economics, Environment and Political). There are a number of analytical models available. The understanding of wide range of models is vital.

In Step 4, you want to get details about people and insights about the industry as well. The final step is to provide individuals with suggestions on how they can tackle the matter; several scenarios might include presenting numerous alternatives.

Concluding remarks

This study in actual has lots of importance because in coming years there will be boom in entrepreneurial businesses because of issues of unemployment. The number of graduating students is many, but no jobs are available in the market for them, so now some of them have moved towards their own small businesses and earning healthy income. This trend will spread more. Therefore, research on upcoming issues is very important. Entrepreneurship is the key solution to solve the problems of unemployment. Students must have the courses of entrepreneurship in universities where they should be guided and trained. Small activities are necessary to enhance their concepts.

There is a significant impact of all characteristics of a student on its entrepreneurial tendency. In actual, the upbringing of children and his/her family build these personality characteristics in student, and family culture and society combined hit the personality of a student either in a positive way or in a negative way. All things have their impact in certain proportion.

Government should make policy in such a manner that regulatory bodies must give directives to universities that they must hold activities that help students in establishing their entrepreneurial skills. At university level, it is their responsibility to create entrepreneurial behaviour in students by organizing different programmes and workshops. Every university must have the entrepreneurship course in their education programme.

This is not the full and final work, as research never ends, so like this it cannot be said that these are the ultimate words. However, yes, this piece of work can be used as a source of data; it would be helpful in future researches. There are many ways to modify the work; many other aspects can be used in research like family background of a student and how it affects student's entrepreneurial thinking, and income can also be studied. Other economic and social factors can be evaluated in future studies.

The foundations of entities rely on loan at Saudi Arabia with very slight counsellorship, guidance or instructions. Vice President for Research Institutes of KACST supports BADIR programme. It has proved to be a successful initiative. In view of the fact, individuals have recognized that BADIR has transformed the incubation businesses in the kingdom. The key factor to its accomplishment comprises of recognition standards, a multitier progression, knowledgeable authority as director and advisors, source ease of access to certain entrepreneurs and teamwork with intercontinental partners. Ideas can be transformed into reality through this programme. Investors receive financial support through zero interest rate financing and capital financial support. BADIR is also providing training and coaching sessions to females within BADIR grounds, in universities along with recognizing the system of angel investors. The similar models can be installed in various nations to improve economic systems, technological progressions and economic expansions worldwide.

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

Research involving human participants and/or animals This research does not contain any studies with human participants or animals performed by any of the authors.

Informed consent For this type of study, formal consent is not required.

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