

A Proposed Conceptualization For Building Comprehensive Intellectual Security Strategies From The Point Of View Of Academic And Administrative Leaders At Najran University

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Abstract:

The study aimed to prepare a proposed conceptualization for building comprehensive intellectual security strategies from the point of view of academic and administrative leaders at Najran University. The descriptive survey method was used; a questionnaire was used for collecting data. It was applied to (194 male and female) academic and administrative leaders at Najran University. The proposed conceptualization for building comprehensive intellectual security strategies from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University obtained an agreement average of (4.55), ranking a very high degree. The dimensions of the intellectual security system were arranged according to the highest average as follows: security of belief, national security, psychological security, cybersecurity, social security, and then food security. Also, there were no statistically significant differences in the responses of the study sample due to the variable of position (academic, administrative) on all dimensions and the total degree. However, there were statistically significant differences due to the gender variable in favor of females on the total degree of the conceptualization and the dimensions of religious and psychological security. The study suggested several recommendations, the most important of which is the adoption of comprehensive intellectual security strategies in the belief, psychological, social, food, cyber and national fields in this study. It also presented several proposals, the most important of which are conducting studies on proposed strategies for economic, health, water, and political security.

Keywords: strategies, intellectual security, leaders, Najran University.

Introduction

Security in its comprehensive sense is a vital requirement for peoples, individuals, and governments because it contributes to stability and achieving the desired societal peace. Therefore, the more the elements of security are strengthened, the more the society is integrated and harmonious, and development in its comprehensive sense is achieved. That is why the tolerant Islamic Sharia was keen to preserve the five necessities: preserving religion, soul, mind, honor, and money. Therefore, comprehensive and integrated security is one of the important necessities of the nation. Ibn Abd al-Salam (1416 AH) referred to this by saying:

“As for the interests of this world and its evils, they are divided into confirmed, suspected, and delusional. Examples of this include hunger, satiety, watering, thirst, nakedness, clothing, safety, weariness, wellness, ailments, aches, honor, humiliation, joys, sorrows, fear, security, poverty, wealth, and the pleasures of food and drink, marriage, clothing, house, and transport, profit, and loss, and other calamities. The benefits and harms of the hereafter are known only by Sharia, and the interests and harms of this world are known by experiences and habits. The security of belief is one of the most important types of security because it contributes to strengthening other types of

security. The trials and misguidances that have befallen nations throughout history have only been caused by violating the foundations of the belief. They emerged from the womb of these false claims, misguided sects, and fanatical groups. Al-Ayesh (2016, p. 81) indicated that distortion and falsification of the creed in the minds of its followers make them easy to use in all misguided actions that violate social, political, economic, and national security, without the follower finding any embarrassment in his extremism and terrorism. Rather his misguidance and deviation may lead him to consider these misguided acts part of religion, and who does them will be rewarded.

Theoretical background

First: Security of belief

Security of belief is a major guideline in the human personality. To the extent that the belief is sound and safe from deviations, negative impurities, and doctrinal suspicions, which in turn negatively affect thought and behavior, the more there is moderation in thought and integrity in behavior. The more the human soul is connected to righteous worship, the more peace and stability it will have. God Almighty says: "And when We made the House (Ka'bah) a visitation and a sanctuary for the people" (Surat Al-Baqarah, verse 125). Al-Harbi's study (2007) indicated that one of the most important values of intellectual (belief) security for immunization against extremism is the consolidation of the correct belief, the preservation of the five necessities, and the appreciation of the state's role in spreading Islam, calling to God with wisdom, forbidding extremism and not blind imitation.

Second: psychological security

Psychological security is one of the most important components of human life that a person aspires to in every time and place (Al-Qasim, 2005, p. 12). The human soul, by its nature, loves stability and psychological reassurance constantly as this brings it happiness and positive interaction with its

social environment, i.e., the greater the psychological reassurance and the self-feeling of transcendence and sophistication, the higher the personal effectiveness and professional competence.

Third: social security

The concepts of social security vary according to the general culture of society. Al-Juaid (2011, p. 1547) states that there are various opinions about the concept of social security in our contemporary reality, according to the areas of life to which this concept is related. Social security from an Islamic educational perspective is the state resulting from the activation of all strategies, capabilities, and practices that ensure the Muslim a sense of tranquility and fearlessness in his life and after his death, and achieve protection and safety for him in his religion, mind, blood, money, and honor as it assures him of recognizing his existence and his place in society. The relationship between a Muslim and his Muslim brother is based on love, affection, and sincere and comprehensive brotherhood. This relationship between Muslims is an integrative relationship that is also based on cooperation and advice. Social security is comprehensive security in which everyone must participate, and it is a right that everyone benefits from as it is based on the idea that the individual derives his sense of stability and tranquility from the community in which he lives.

Fourth: food security

Food security is an important priority for all governments and peoples because this type of security is linked to human life and other living creatures. Hussein and Ahmed (2013, p. 47) explain that food security is a new concept that emerged in the latter half of the twentieth century and consists of two words "security" and "food." The term has economic and social connotations. The economic connotation means that food is the product of the economic effort represented in agricultural production, while the social connotation means that the society or the

individual has secured his food. There is no doubt that securing society in terms of food is an important factor in its stability. Al-Tayeb (2002, p. 301) also indicates that food security is the ability to provide adequate food in quantity and quality to citizens in a way that enables them to enjoy complete physical, mental and spiritual health. Some people who are interested in food security believe that the greater the proportion of food produced locally, the more likely it is to achieve food security. And that countries that are unable to secure food for their people from local sources become powerless in the face of the pressures and challenges they face, which puts their food security at risk.

Fifth: cybersecurity

There are many concepts of cybersecurity, including that cybersecurity, which is maintaining the security of information, networks, and computers (Mukhtar, 2015, p. 5). Also, it includes a set of technical and administrative measures that include the processes and mechanisms that are taken to prevent any unintended or unauthorized interference with espionage or hacking of information and electronic data on communications and information systems (Sayegh, 2018, p. 29). Some see it as a set of all available means, whether technical or structural, which can be used to stop or prevent misuse of information networks to restore data privacy and public information privacy. It aims at work continuity, protection, and confidentiality of information systems within organizations, and maintaining that and not breaking local network protocols (Atif & Qassem, 2019, p. 11). It is also the art of ensuring the existence and continuity of the information society and the protection of cyberspace, including information, assets, and critical infrastructure (Canongia & Mandarino, 2014, p. 5).

Sixth: national security

National security is a basic requirement for all countries and peoples as it is the result of other

dimensions of security. National security is a set of security components in all aspects of life. Al-Daghim (2006, p. 40) explains that national security is to secure the entity of the nation and society against the dangers that threaten it internally and externally and secure its interests and create appropriate economic and social conditions to achieve goals that express the general satisfaction in society. The importance of national security lies in providing safety and reassurance to all individuals against any attacks or transgressions that would create chaos and disorder in society. National security requires the state to be constantly prepared to secure human and material capabilities in all fields to confront any military or ideological threat against its security from any hostile international elements. The national security of the state is also demonstrated through its ability to appear on the international scene as an element that respects the interests and laws of the international community and actively contributes to securing a safe and just world order.

It is clear from the above that intellectual security requires the availability of the elements of security in all different areas of life because thought represents the independent variable that affects all other types of security. It requires the availability of the following security elements:

- a. Availability of the security of belief because the validity of the belief contributes to obtaining tranquility, the integrity of thought, distance from deviation, infallibility of blood and money, reassurance of livelihood, and so on.
- b. Availability of psychological security as it brings reassurance and happiness to the human soul and thus contributes to personal competence areas.
- c. Availability of social security as it is based on mutual love and thus on functional integration among all individuals.
- d. Availability of food security as it is a strategic priority for any country that is aware of its social responsibilities.

- e. Availability of cybersecurity as it is a strategic priority to protect national content in all its fields.
- f. Availability of national security as it represents an essential ingredient in the stability of nations and the well-being of peoples.

Previous studies

Studies on the security of belief

The study of Al-Ayesh (2016) addressed the role of Islamic education curricula at the secondary stage in maintaining the belief security of the student from the point of view of teachers in Makkah Al-Mukarramah. The descriptive analytical method was used. A questionnaire was applied to a sample of teachers (n= 250) of Islamic education courses at the secondary stage. The study reached a number of results and recommendations. The most important of which are: that Islamic education curricula at the secondary stage achieve belief security in its devotional concept, and strengthen the concept of defending the faith of Islam and protecting it from extremist ideas. The study recommended the necessity of integrated preparation for the programs of the intellectual and cultural invasion targeting the nation, especially for its future generations.

Mazrouah (2017) conducted a study on belief security in the thought of the Islamic nation. The study addressed the importance of belief security and its three pillars. The first is specific to the belief which means the belief is correct and true so that it is neither corrupt nor invalid. The second is specific to the believer (the recipient). The belief may be correct, but the one who embraces it will have weak faith, and shallow certainty. The third relates to the environment and the society in which the believer lives, then the researcher explained the details of this belief through several topics that include: the belief in God, His angels, His books, His messengers, the Last Day, and destiny, its good, and its evil.

Studies on psychological security

Barakat et al. (2010) conducted a study on the knowledge of the level of psychological security among faculty members at Al-Balqa Applied University and its relationship to their control center. The study sample consisted of (216) faculty members, who were chosen by the intentional method. The researchers applied two scales: one to measure psychological security and the other to measure the center of control. The study showed that faculty members have a clear sense of psychological insecurity. The feeling of psychological security is directly proportional to the length of service. It was also shown that there is a positive correlation between the feeling of psychological security and the center of control among faculty members. The study recommended that the university administration should direct towards more flexible, fair, and clear policies and instructions in dealing with faculty members to support psychological security and enhance their self-responsibility.

Al-Khalidi's (2014) study aimed to identify the relationship between psychological security and decision-making for directors of institutions in eastern Riyadh. The researcher used a questionnaire as a tool for data collection. The results of the study showed that the managers of institutions in eastern Riyadh enjoy a high level of mental peace and psychological security. Also, they have a high capacity for decision-making. In addition, the results of the study revealed the existence of a positive, statistically significant relationship between psychological security and decision-making for these managers. Further, it was shown that marriage contributes to making managers feel more psychologically secure, and providing a psychologically comfortable work environment for managers contributes to making sound decisions.

Studies on social security

Al-Kilani's (2012) study examined the impact of respecting citizenship rights in achieving social security. It aimed to analyze the concept of citizenship and its implications from the

Islamic perspective. The results of the study showed that the Islamic perspective has clarified the concept of citizenship in urging good morals and forbidding evil and its impact on achieving security and social harmony.

Mamash (2017) conducted an analytical study aimed at knowing the impact of unemployment on stability and social security in Algeria. One of its most important results is that unemployment threatens the social security of the state by generating negative phenomena that may lead to an increase in the crime rate and a decrease in the level of public health and pose a major threat to achieving social security. The study also showed that unemployment affects the decline in the rate of marriage due to poverty, and thus this may lead to the spread of negative moral phenomena among young people, which would threaten social security.

Studies on food security

Belkacem and Aarour (2016) conducted a study that dealt with a pictorial treatment of the concept of food security and its dimensions. The study concluded that food security is a multidimensional social phenomenon. Thus, it is a political process in which both the state and people participate primarily by relying on the country's resources to reduce food dependency, and then reach the stage of international cooperation, whether in the form of exchange in international food markets or the form of international aid.

UNICEF (2017) studied the state of food security and nutrition in the world. This study reached a number of findings and recommendations. The most important of which is: the integration of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with the United Nations' call to action for nutrition in all countries and stakeholders to work together to eliminate hunger and prevent all forms of malnutrition by 2030. Also, there are multiple forms of concurrent malnutrition, where countries suffer from high rates of undernourishment in children, anemia in women, and obesity in adults, and rates of overweight and childhood obesity are

increasing in most regions. In addition, conflicts are the main driver of acute food crises and re-emerging famines in recent times. Further, the ambition to achieve a world free of hunger and malnutrition by 2030 will be difficult, and achieving it will require renewed efforts through new ways of working.

Studies on cybersecurity

Al Suhufi and Askol (2019) conducted a study on the level of cybersecurity awareness among secondary school computer teachers in Jeddah. The quantitative approach was used and applied to (104) female teachers. One of the most important results is that there are weaknesses and shortcomings among computer teachers in awareness of the concepts and level of cybersecurity.

Abu Zaid (2019) conducted a study on cybersecurity in the Arab world: a case study of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. He conducted a descriptive study on the concept of cyber security and the Arab and local situation in general. One of the most important results of this study is that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 and the National Transformation Program emphasize the importance of expanding electronic use in government, scientific and commercial work and stressing the importance of cyber security, which the Kingdom has translated by establishing the Cyber Security Authority, which is linked to the highest authority in the government. Also, there are legal legislations for cybercrime and basic cybersecurity initiatives and controls.

Al-Essa and Annan (2019) conducted a study on the international responsibility arising from cyber-attacks in light of contemporary international law. They conducted a theoretical study on the concept of cyber-attacks, their types, and means, the legal qualification of cyber-attacks, and the international responsibility for cyber-attacks. One of the most important findings of this study is that placing cyber-attacks within the existing international legal framework is very difficult. Also, there is a cyber and electronic arms race between countries due to the increasing desire

of countries to strengthen their defenses against the threat of cyber-attacks. In addition, there are international and regional efforts to combat this phenomenon through international indicators and conventions to prevent cybercrime.

Studies on national security

Al-Shaqhaa (2004) conducted a study on the comprehensive perception of national security and its components, represented in wise leadership, moderate belief according to the laws of Islam, and achieving political security and economic growth. This would make the state self-reliant on its resources, reduce economic dependency, have an objective media system, achieve military security represented in the ability to defend against aggressors, and increase the efficiency of the internal security apparatus.

Al-Kaabi (2014) conducted a study that dealt with the concept of the national security of the state in light of globalization. The study aimed to identify the concept of national security and the theoretical foundations on which it is based. The results of the study indicated the need to address the negative manifestations of globalization that sees Arabism and Islam as its enemy by exposing the contradictions surrounding this phenomenon and exposing its falsity and working to find a unified Arab policy in various fields of economy, politics, culture, and media by activating the mechanisms of joint Arab action, and maintaining the Arab self through cooperation, interaction, integration and coordination between Arab countries within the framework of cultural and civilizational integration with other cultures and civilizations.

In light of the foregoing, there is a need to conduct a study on comprehensive security strategies such as belief, psychological, social, food, cyber, and national security to develop a proposed conceptualization for building integrated strategies for these types of security.

Statement of the problem

Security in its comprehensive sense is a requirement of life at the individual and societal level. It is a great goal for countries and peoples. Therefore, the absence of this kind of security is a humanitarian problem and a global issue with multiple fields and dimensions with varying causes in various aspects of life. This problem has multiple effects on the individual, society, and countries. Al-Shaqhaa (2004, p. 5) explains that the deviations that represent a threat to security appear and develop on the scene locally and internationally for reasons that those who commit them may see as legitimate reasons from their point of view. This discrepancy in the parties' evaluation of their attitudes towards each other highlights the issue of security as a very important and complex issue.

It is clear from the above that despite the importance of security in its comprehensive sense, it is shrouded in a kind of ambiguity. What an individual or a society sees as a security necessity, others may not see as well. But in general, belief, psychological, social, food, cyber, and national security are types of vital importance. From this point of view, the research problem can be formulated in the following main question: What is the proposed conceptualization for building comprehensive intellectual security strategies from the point of view of academic and administrative leaders at Najran University? The following sub-questions are derived from the main question: Study questions:

- 1- What is the proposed conceptualization of belief security from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University?
- 2- What is the proposed conceptualization of psychological security from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University?
- 3- What is the proposed conceptualization of social security from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University?

4- What is the proposed conceptualization of food security from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University?

5- What is the proposed conceptualization of cybersecurity from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University?

6- What is the proposed conceptualization of national security from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University?

7- Are there statistically significant differences between the responses of the study sample due to the following variables: nature of work, gender?

Significance of the study

A. Theoretical significance: Intellectual security in its comprehensive concept is a vital and legitimate requirement for all peoples and governments. That is why this research is a scientific addition to the Arab library in general and the Saudi library in particular as it presents literature that enhances the concept of comprehensive intellectual security. It contributes to educating the community in the belief, psychological, social, nutritional, cyber, and national aspects that achieve the quality of life, God willing.

B. Practical significance: The authors of the academic study plans may benefit from this research in formulating comprehensive intellectual security strategies represented in the five strategies mentioned in this study with those study plans. It may also benefit those responsible for following up on the security and development aspects at the national level.

Terms of the study

1- Belief security: It is the belief of both the individual and the society that the belief he owes is safe from persecution, alteration, or distortion, and that all the components of the nation stand united in defense of the Islamic faith (Al Ayesh, 2016, p. 81). Procedurally, belief security in this study is a set of proposed strategies to achieve belief security.

2- Psychological security: It is the individual's feeling that he is appreciated and accepted by others, has a place among them, and realizes that his environment is friendly and not frustrating, in which he feels the scarcity of danger, threat, and anxiety (Al-Shehri, 2009, p. 23). Psychological security procedurally in this study is a set of suggested strategies to achieve psychological security.

3- Social security: It means the state in which a person is protected against any danger that threatens social peace and is represented in a state of calm, stability, harmony, agreement, and harmony within the human society and the relationship between its various segments and individuals (Al-Kilani, 2012, p. 19). In this study, social security means a set of proposed strategies for achieving social security.

4- Food security: It means the enjoyment by all people, at all times, of physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their food needs and food preference for active and healthy life (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2005, p. 81). Procedurally, in this study, food security means a set of proposed strategies to achieve food security.

5- Cybersecurity: It is a set of hardware and software designed to protect telecommunications companies, computer programs, and stored data from attack, destruction, and unauthorized use (Bian, 2016, p. 19).

6- National Security: It is defined as the state's ability to preserve its lands, economy, natural resources, and various social and political systems (Al-Badayna, 2011, p. 25). Procedurally, in this study, national security means a set of proposed strategies to achieve national security.

Method

Research design

The study used the descriptive analytical method for data collection, analysis, and interpretation.

The first domain: a proposed conceptualization for building belief security strategies			The second domain: a proposed conceptualization for building psychological security strategies			The third domain: a proposed conceptualization for building social security strategies		
1	.666**	.001	1	.473*	.035	1	.623**	.003
2	.648**	.002	2	.842**	.000	2	.660**	.002
3	.847**	.000	3	.867**	.000	3	.645**	.002
4	.523*	.018	4	.592**	.006	4	.544*	.013
5	.770**	.000	5	.548*	.012	5	.730**	.000
6	.757**	.000	6	.705**	.001	6	.566**	.009
7	.517*	.020	7	.675**	.001	7	.788**	.000
8	.729**	.000	8	.777**	.000	8	.747**	.000
9	.681**	.001	9	.767**	.000	9	.646**	.002
10	.651**	.002	10	.762**	.000	10	.774**	.000
The fourth domain: a proposed conceptualization for building food security strategies			The fifth domain: a proposed conceptualization for building cybersecurity strategies			The fifth domain: a proposed conceptualization for building national security strategies		
1	.787**	.000	1	.760**	.000	1	.747**	.000
2	.624**	.003	2	.566**	.009	2	.579**	.008
3	.486*	.030	3	.870**	.000	3	.660**	.002
4	.792**	.000	4	.876**	.000	4	.483*	.031
5	.546*	.013	5	.643**	.002	5	.795**	.000
6	.689**	.001	6	.742**	.000	6	.488*	.029
7	.817**	.000	7	.731**	.000	7	.798**	.000
8	.712**	.000	8	.786**	.000	8	.765**	.000
9	.726**	.000	9	.726**	.000	9	.588**	.006
10	.814**	.000	10	.758**	.000	10	.775**	.000

** Statistically significant at (0.01), * statistically significant at (0.05)

Table 2 shows that the Pearson correlation coefficients between the questionnaire statements and the total score of the domain belonging to it were statistically significant at (0.01) or (0.05). The correlation coefficients ranged between (0.473* - 0.876**). The levels

of significance of the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.035 - 0.00). The significance level is less than (0.05).

The Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated between the domains with the total score of the tool as shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Pearson correlation coefficients between the domains and the total score of the scale

N	Domain	Pearson correlation coefficient	Sig.
1	a proposed conceptualization for building belief security strategies	.975**	.000
2	a proposed conceptualization for building psychological security strategies	.966**	.000
3	a proposed conceptualization for building social security strategies	.963**	.000
4	a proposed conceptualization for building food security strategies	.968**	.000
5	a proposed conceptualization for building cybersecurity strategies	.951**	.000
6	a proposed conceptualization for building national security strategies	.965**	.000

** Statistically significant at (0.01)

Table 3 shows that the Pearson correlation coefficients between the domains of the questionnaire and the total score of the scale were statistically significant at (0.01). Pearson's correlation coefficients ranged between (0.963** - 0.975**), with a significance level of (0.00).

Reliability

The reliability coefficient was calculated using Cronbach's alpha equation. The study tool was applied to a survey sample consisting of (20) academic and administrative leaders, and the reliability coefficient was calculated on the domains and the total score. Table 4 shows the results.

Table 4. Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficients for the scale domains

N	Domain	No. of items	Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient
1	a proposed conceptualization for building belief security strategies	10	0.86
2	a proposed conceptualization for building psychological security strategies	10	0.89
3	a proposed conceptualization for building social security strategies	10	0.83
4	a proposed conceptualization for building food security strategies	10	0.88
5	a proposed conceptualization for building cybersecurity strategies	10	0.91
6	a proposed conceptualization for building national security strategies	10	0.84
The total score of a proposed conceptualization domains for building comprehensive intellectual security strategies.		60	0.95

According to Table 4, the reliability coefficient of the total degree of the questionnaire was (0.95). The reliability coefficients of the domains ranged between (0.83 - 0.91). These coefficients are high and suitable for the study, and thus the researcher verified the reliability of the study tool.

Statistical processing

The statistical software (SPSS) version (23) was adopted in analyzing the results of the study and answering its questions. The following tests were used:

- Pearson correlation coefficient to verify consistency.
- Cronbach's alpha coefficient to verify the reliability of the study tool.
- Means, standard deviations, and ranks to answer the questions of the study.
- The following grading was adopted for the degree to which the items of the study tool were achieved to determine the degree of agreement by relying on the range equation according to Table 5.

Table 5. Criteria for interpreting the values of means according to the five-point Likert scale

Level of agreement	Vert low	Low	Medium	High	Very high
Means	1 -<1,80	1.80 -< 2.60	2,60 -<3.40	3.40 -<4.20	4.20- 5

- Test (T) for independent samples to answer the seventh question related to knowing the statistically significant differences in the responses of the study sample according to the variables of the nature of work and gender.

Results

Results of the first research question: What is the proposed conceptualization of belief security from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University?

To answer this question, the researchers calculated the means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members. Table 6 depicts the results:

Table 6. Means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members to the proposed conceptualization of belief security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University

N	Items	M	σ	Rank	Degree
1	Taking the belief from its two sources, the Noble Qur'an and the authentic Sunnah of the Prophet.	4.87	.351	1	Very high
2	Spreading the correct Islamic faith through targeted preventive programs.	4.60	.542	5	Very high
3	Spreading the principles of Islamic tolerance in dealing with others.	4.64	.588	2	Very high
4	Spreading a culture of moderation in all media outlets.	4.60	.569	5	Very high
5	Warning the community of fake accounts that contribute to distorting the correct belief.	4.63	.596	3	Very high
6	Correcting misconceptions by specialists.	4.62	.574	4	Very high

7	Renouncing extremism of all kinds.	4.56	.593	8	Very high
8	Spreading the culture of dialogue and acceptance of the other opinion as an Islamic value.	4.55	.691	9	Very high
9	Instilling the spirit of national belonging as an Islamic value.	4.57	.634	7	Very high
10	Providing purposeful entertainment places to fill free time.	4.47	.790	10	Very high
The total degree of the proposed conceptualization of belief security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University		4.61	.337		Very high

M: mean, σ : standard deviation

Table 6 shows that the general means of the proposed conceptualization of belief security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University came to a very high degree with a means of (4.61) and a standard deviation of (0.337). The means of items of the belief security proposal ranged between (4.47 - 4.87), and all of them came to a very high degree. The conception represented in item (1) "Taking the belief from its two sources, the Noble Qur'an and the authentic Sunnah of the Prophet." with a means of (4.87) and a standard deviation of (0.351), ranking the highest average, followed by the conception represented in item (3) "Spreading the principles of Islamic tolerance in dealing with others." with a means of (4.64) and a standard deviation of (0.558), ranking very high. The conception is represented by item (10) "Providing purposeful entertainment places to fill free time." with a means of (4.47)

and a standard deviation of (0.790) to a very high degree. The terms of the proposed conceptualization remained clear in Table 6. These results agree with what was stated in the results of the study by Al Ayesh (2016) and Mazroua (2017), which emphasized the importance of belief security. These results indicate the importance of the proposed conceptualization of belief security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University.

Results of the second research question: What is the proposed conceptualization of psychological security from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University?

To answer this question, the researchers calculated the means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members. Table 7 shows the results:

Table 7. Means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members to the proposed conceptualization of psychological security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University

N	Items	M	σ	Rank	Degree
1	Positive acceptance of oneself.	4.80	.423	1	Very high
2	Emotional balance in all situations.	4.44	.601	7	Very high
3	Attention to the satisfaction of psychological needs constantly.	4.41	.663	10	Very high
4	Freedom from mental illness and delusion.	4.57	.626	2	Very high

5	Educating parents about the importance of emotional security at the family level.	4.54	.628	4	Very high
6	Establishing relationships of affection and compassion with others.	4.56	.548	3	Very high
7	Spreading a culture of mental health in all fields.	4.48	.595	6	Very high
8	Occupational compatibility by choosing the appropriate specialization or profession.	4.51	.654	5	Very high
9	Applying mental health standards in all functional areas.	4.44	.643	7	Very high
10	Creating websites for psychological counseling.	4.46	.742	9	Very high
The total degree of the proposed conceptualization of psychological security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University		4.55	.317		Very high

Table 7 shows that the general means of the proposed conceptualization of psychological security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University came to a very high degree with a means of (4.55) and a standard deviation of (0.317). The means of psychological security items ranged between (4.41 - 4.80); all of them came to a very high degree. The conception represented in item (1) "Positive acceptance of oneself" came with a means of (4.80) and a standard deviation (0.423) and a very high degree, followed by the conception represented in item (4) "Freedom from psychological and delusional diseases" with a means of (4.57), a standard deviation (0.626) and a very high degree. The conception represented in item (3), "Attention to the satisfaction of psychological needs constantly", ranked last with a mean of (4.41) and a standard deviation of (0.663), and a very high degree. The rest of the terms of the

proposed conceptualization remained clear in Table 7. The results of this study agree with what was stated in the results of the study of Barakat et al. (2010) and Al-Khalidi (2014), which emphasized the importance of psychological security. These results indicate the importance of the proposed conceptualization of psychological security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University.

Results of the third research question: What is the proposed conceptualization of social security from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University?

To answer this question, the researchers calculated the means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members. Table 8 displays the results:

Table 8. Means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members to the proposed conceptualization of national security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University

Items	M	σ	Rank	Degree	Items
1	Developing a sense of social responsibility in all individuals.	4.74	.475	1	Very high
2	Emphasizing respect for positive social norms.	4.48	.604	7	Very high

3	Spreading a culture of social solidarity within a legislative framework.	4.45	.645	9	Very high
4	Peaceful coexistence with others.	4.52	.638	5	Very high
5	Renouncing violence and social intolerance.	4.60	.596	2	Very high
6	Continuously achieving social justice.	4.52	.654	5	Very high
7	Good faith in others.	4.46	.735	8	Very high
8	Achieving gender justice in rights and duties.	4.39	.713	10	Very high
9	Respecting human rights.	4.55	.611	4	Very high
10	Adjusting the use of social media within a national value framework.	4.57	.689	3	Very high
The total degree of the proposed conceptualization of national security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University		4.53	.382		Very high

According to Table 8, the general score of the proposed conceptualization of social security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University came to a very high degree with a mean of (4.53) and a standard deviation of (0.382). The means of the items of the social security proposal ranged between (4.39 - 4.74) with very high degrees. The conception in item (1) "Developing a sense of social responsibility among all individuals" with a means of (4.74) and a standard deviation of (0.475), rating very high, followed by item (5) "Renouncing violence and social intolerance" with a means of (4.60) and a standard deviation of (0.569), ranking very high. Item (8) "Achieving gender justice in rights and duties" ranked last with a means of (4.39) and a standard deviation of (0.713) with a very high degree. The rest of the

items are clear in Table 8. The results of this study are in line with what was stated in the results of the study of Al-Kilani (2012), which emphasized the importance of social security. This indicates the importance of the proposed conceptualization of social security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University.

Results of the fourth research question: What is the proposed conceptualization of food security from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University?

To answer this question, the researchers calculated the means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members. Table 9 depicts the results:

Table 9. Means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members to the proposed conceptualization of food security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University

Items	M	σ	Rank	Degree	Items
1	Availability of the necessary life necessities such as food, drink and clothing.	4.70	.579	1	Very high
2	Increasing the areas of self-sufficiency in the food field.	4.46	.620	5	Very high

3	Rationalization in the use of food resources on a continuous basis.	4.43	.686	9	Very high
4	Adequate rationalization of water sources.	4.46	.749	5	Very high
5	Development of human resources working in the food field.	4.54	.628	2	Very high
6	Investing agricultural land properly.	4.45	.691	7	Very high
7	Scientifically addressing the desertification of agricultural land.	4.41	.694	10	Very high
8	Establishing food storage sites according to local and international standards.	4.49	.654	3	Very high
9	Developing specific plans to confront international food crises.	4.47	.728	4	Very high
10	Establishing national factories in the field of food security.	4.44	.832	8	Very high
The total degree of the proposed conceptualization of food security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University		4.49	.455		Very high

Table 9 demonstrates that the general average of the proposed conceptualization of food security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University came to a very high degree with a mean of (4.48) and a standard deviation of (0.455). The means of the items of food security ranged between (4.41 - 4.70), and all of them came to a very high degree. The perception represented item (1) "Availability of the necessary life requirements of food, drink, and clothing", with a means of (4.70) and a standard deviation of (0.579) and a very high degree, followed by item (5) "Development of human resources working in the field of food", with a means of (4.54), a standard deviation of (0.628) and a very high degree. The perception represented in item (7) "Scientifically addressing the desertification of agricultural lands" came in the last rank with a mean of (4.41), a standard deviation of (0.694) and a

Table 10. Means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members to the proposed conceptualization of cybersecurity from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University

Items	M	σ	Rank	Degree	Items
1	Educating individuals about the importance of cybersecurity in public life.	4.72	.582	1	Very high

very high degree. The rest of the items are clear in Table 9. These results are in agreement with what was stated in the study of Belkacem and Aarour (2016) and that of UNICEF (2017), which emphasized the importance of food security. This indicates the importance of the proposed conceptualization of food security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University.

Results of the fifth research question: What is the proposed conceptualization of cybersecurity from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University?

To answer this question, the researchers calculated the means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members. Table 10 shows the results:

2	Employing artificial intelligence techniques in all development fields.	4.46	.612	10	Very high
3	Ensuring that strong passwords are set and that they are constantly renewed.	4.49	.700	8	Very high
4	Providing cyber security requirements in all governmental and private institutions.	4.56	.643	3	Very high
5	Designing qualitative training programs to develop the skills of cybersecurity workers.	4.52	.621	5	Very high
6	Developing the skills of workers in addressing the constantly evolving technical gaps.	4.52	.707	5	Very high
7	Developing the necessary legislation to address electronic extortion.	4.49	.692	8	Very high
8	Preparing operational plans to prevent cyber risks.	4.54	.637	4	Very high
9	Skill in rejecting violence and extremism in the digital world.	4.57	.666	2	Very high
10	Skill in formulating plans to bypass cyber disasters.	4.50	.743	7	Very high
The total degree of the proposed conceptualization of cybersecurity from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University		4.54	.419		Very high

Table 10 shows that the general average of the proposed conceptualization of cybersecurity from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University came to a very high degree with a means of (4.54) and a standard deviation of (0.419). The means of the items of the cybersecurity proposal ranged between (4.46 - 4.72), ranking very high. Item (1) "Educating individuals about the importance of cybersecurity in public life", with a means of (4.72) and a standard deviation of (0.582) and a very high degree, followed by item (9), "Skill in rejecting violence and extremism in the digital world", with a means of (4.57) and a standard deviation (0.666), and a very high degree. Item (2) "Employing artificial intelligence techniques in all developmental fields" ranked last with a means of (4.46) and a standard deviation of (0.612) and

a very high degree. The rest of the items are clear in Table 10. The results of this study accord with what was stated in the results of the study by Abu Zeid (2019), which emphasized the importance of cybersecurity. This indicates the importance of the proposed conceptualization of cybersecurity from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University.

Results of the sixth research question: What is the proposed conceptualization of national security from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University?

To answer this question, the researchers calculated the means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members. Table 11 shows the results:

Table 11. Means and standard deviations of the responses of the study sample members to the proposed conceptualization of national security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University

Items	M	σ	Rank	Degree	Items
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1	Relying on God and then on national competencies active in sustainable development.	4.72	.573	1	Very high
2	Standing with the rational state in protecting the homeland from any internal or external threats.	4.59	.589	4	Very high
3	Active participation in the implementation of national systems in various fields.	4.57	.574	6	Very high
4	Preparing recreational programs that meet the needs of different segments of society.	4.48	.707	10	Very high
5	Supporting scientific chairs in the field of national security.	4.53	.653	9	Very high
6	Adopting national security topics in graduate programs.	4.55	.683	7	Very high
7	Preparing the necessary legislation to confront various types of corruption.	4.60	.603	3	Very high
8	Fighting extremism and deviant ideas.	4.61	.645	2	Very high
9	Preserving the values of integrity in all national institutions.	4.58	.672	5	Very high
10	Protecting national resources from environmental pollution.	4.55	.734	7	Very high
The total degree of the proposed conceptualization of national security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University		4.58	.410		Very high

Table 11 shows that the general average of the proposed national security conceptualization from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University came to a very high degree with a means of (4.58) and a standard deviation of (0.410). The means of the items of the national security proposal ranged between (4.48 - 4.72), and all of them came to a very high degree. Perception (1) "Relying on God and then on national competencies active in sustainable development." came with a means of (4.72), a standard deviation of (0.573), and a very high degree, followed by item (8) "Fighting extremism and deviant ideas", with a means of (4.61), a standard deviation of (0.645) and a very high degree. The perception in item (4) "Preparing recreational programs that meet the needs of different segments of society." ranked last with a means of (4.48), a standard deviation of (0.707), and a very high degree. The rest of the items of the proposed conceptualization are clear in Table 11. These results are consistent

with what was stated in the results of the study of Al-Shaqhaa (2004) and Al-Kaabi (2014), which emphasized the importance of national security. This indicates the importance of the proposed conceptualization for national security from the point of view of some academic and administrative leaders at Najran University.

The general mean was calculated on the total degree of the proposed conceptualization for building comprehensive intellectual security strategies from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders at Najran University. It amounted to (4.55) with a standard deviation of (0.304) and a very high degree.

Results of the seventh research question: Are there statistically significant differences between the responses of the study sample due to the following variables: nature of work (academic, administrative), gender (male, female)?

First: nature of work: To answer this question, the researchers used the T-test to show the significance of the differences between the means of the responses of the study sample members about the proposed conceptualization for building comprehensive intellectual security

strategies from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders of Najran University due to the variable of the nature of work.

Table 12 shows the results.

Table 12. T-test for the significance of the differences between the means of the responses of the study sample members about the proposed conceptualization for building comprehensive intellectual security strategies from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders of Najran University due to the variable of the nature of work

Domain	Work	No.	M	σ	t	df	Sig.
A proposed conceptualization for building belief security strategies	Academic	138	4.57	.333	1.391	192	.166
	Administrative	56	4.50	.272			
A proposed conceptualization for building psychological security strategies	Academic	138	4.61	.357	.057	192	.955
	Administrative	56	4.61	.285			
A proposed conceptualization for building social security strategies	Academic	138	4.53	.423	.029	192	.977
	Administrative	56	4.53	.258			
A proposed conceptualization for building food security strategies	Academic	138	4.47	.495	.658	192	.511
	Administrative	56	4.52	.341			
A proposed conceptualization for building cybersecurity strategies	Academic	138	4.51	.464	1.592	192	.113
	Administrative	56	4.61	.269			
A proposed conceptualization for building national security strategies	Academic	138	4.55	.454	1.43	192	.152
	Administrative	56	4.64	.263			
The total score of a proposed conceptualization domains for building comprehensive intellectual security strategies	Academic	138	4.54	.342	.603	192	.547
	Administrative	56	4.57	.180			

Table 12 shows no statistically significant differences at (0.05) between the means of the

responses of the study sample members about a proposed conceptualization for building

comprehensive intellectual security strategies due to the variable of the nature of work on all domains and the total score. The level of statistical significance was greater than (0.05). This result may be because both academic and administrative leaders are aware of the same importance of comprehensive intellectual security strategies, which indicates the importance of the proposed strategies.

Second: gender: To answer this question, the researchers used the T-test to show the significance of the differences between the means of the responses of the study sample members about the proposed conceptualization for building comprehensive intellectual security strategies from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders of Najran University due to the variable of gender. Table 13 shows the results.

Table 13. T-test for the significance of the differences between the means of the responses of the study sample members about the proposed conceptualization for building comprehensive intellectual security strategies from the point of view of the academic and administrative leaders of Najran University due to the variable of gender

Domain	Gender	No.	M	σ	t	df	Sig.
A proposed conceptualization for building belief security strategies	Male	126	4.49	.285	3.51	192	.001
	Female	68	4.65	.348			
A proposed conceptualization for building psychological security strategies	Male	126	4.57	.333	2.591	192	.010
	Female	68	4.70	.331			
A proposed conceptualization for building social security strategies	Male	126	4.50	.301	1.357	192	.176
	Female	68	4.58	.498			
A proposed conceptualization for building food security strategies	Male	126	4.44	.482	1.791	192	.075
	Female	68	4.56	.391			
A proposed conceptualization for building cybersecurity strategies	Male	126	4.51	.357	1.238	192	.217
	Female	68	4.59	.513			
A proposed conceptualization for building national security strategies	Male	126	4.58	.354	.100	192	.921
	Female	68	4.58	.500			
The total score of a proposed conceptualization domains for building comprehensive intellectual security strategies	Male	126	4.51	.258	2.117	192	.036
	Female	68	4.61	.369			

Table 13 shows that there were statistically significant differences at (0.05) between the means of the responses of the study sample members on the total degree of the proposed conceptualization for building comprehensive intellectual security strategies due to the gender variable in favor of females. Also, the differences were significant in the first domain: a proposed conceptualization for building belief security strategies, and the second domain: a proposed conceptualization for building psychological security strategies for the benefit of females as well. However, there were no differences in the third domain: a proposed conceptualization for building social security strategies, the fourth domain: a proposed conceptualization for building food security strategies, the fifth domain: a proposed conceptualization for building cybersecurity strategies, and the sixth domain: a proposed conceptualization for building national security strategies.

Recommendations

In light of the results, the study recommends the following:

- Adopting the comprehensive intellectual security strategies mentioned in this study through crystallizing them in the description of university programs and courses.
- Adopting a concept of belief security based on belief intellectual strategies such as taking the belief from its two sources, the Noble Qur'an and the correct Sunnah of the Prophet, spreading the principles of Islamic tolerance in dealing with others, and so on.
- Adopting a conceptualization of psychological security based on psychological intellectual strategies such as positive self-acceptance, liberation from psychological and delusional diseases, and so on.
- Adopting a conceptualization of social security based on social intellectual strategies such as developing a sense of social responsibility among all individuals, rejecting violence and social intolerance, and so on.

- Adopting a conceptualization of cybersecurity based on cyber intellectual strategies such as raising awareness of individuals about the importance of cybersecurity in public life, the skill to reject violence and extremism in the digital world, and so on.

- Adopting a national security conceptualization based on national intellectual strategies such as relying on God and then on national competencies effective in sustainable development, combating extremism and deviant ideas, and so on.

Suggestions

In light of the nature, importance, and limitations of the study, the researchers suggest conducting the following studies:

1. A proposed conceptualization for building economic security strategies.
2. A proposed conceptualization for building health security strategies.
3. A proposed conceptualization for building water security strategies.
4. A proposed conceptualization for building political security strategies.

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