

The Predictive Value Of Intellectual Security Of Extremist Behavior In A Sample Of Adolescents Preparation

Dr. Sobhia Ahmed Abdelkader

Assistant Professor of Psychology College of Education – King Khalid University – Kingdom of Saudi Arabia¹

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Abstract :

The current study aimed to determine the predictive value of intellectual security in extremist behavior in a sample of adolescents at the secondary level, and the sample of the basic study consisted of (245) students of adolescents in the secondary stage in Cairo governorate in the academic year (2021-2022), their chronological ages ranged between (16-17) years in the middle of (16.583) years, and deviation with the Arate of (0.741), and by applying the measures of intellectual security and extremist behavior in adolescents at the secondary level, which are prepared by the researcher, as well as following the descriptive relational approach, the results of the study resulted in a statistically significant negative correlation between the scores on the intellectual security scale and the scores on the extreme behavior scale of (0.784) on the total score of the two scales, as well as the predictability of extremist behavior in the two scales. Adolescents in the secondary stage in the knowledge of the degree of intellectual security, where the value of "P" (388.350), and the regression equation was determined in the following formula:
 $y = 22.134 - 1.444 x$

Extremist behavior = 22.134 - 1.444 Intellectual security

Keywords: predictive value, intellectual security, extremist behavior, adolescence.

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Introduction:

Security is a life need. Man can't eat, drink, work, or create without security. Since man's origin, he has had a set of needs and impulses he must satisfy to live, and after food, which means life, security may be the most important. Intellectual security is one of the most important issues affecting persons individually and collectively because of its direct association with self-culture-created collective identity (Smith et al., 2021). The Arab nation is the first to protect its thinking, culture, missionary, and civilizational identity from cultural attack,

whose methods and forms vary. The foreign foe no longer needs physical weapons that murder the body and take life (Serageldin, 2008).

Protecting, preserving, and immunizing adolescents and young people from anything that opposes or is not in accordance with beliefs, practices, traditions, or constants... etc. has become an inescapable requirement and a social obligation due to the repercussions. Intellectual security is vital for societal security since it's destructive to society (Porter et al., 2022)

Intellectual security aims to teach students their social roles, make them aware of the proper conditions and specifications for establishing successful social relations, train them to assume responsibility, know their rights and duties, and give them the opportunity to practice educational activities and express themselves well, knowing right from wrong (Friedman, 2022).

Educational institutions contribute to intellectual security in the security system, and societies can rely on them if they perform their role to the fullest, through their participation in the system, to preserve the minds of the students, combat extremism, and immunize them against intellectual deviation and its deviant currents by educating students of both sexes, increasing their intellectual awareness, and contributing to intellectual security (Kunst & Obaidi, 2020)

Extremism is a worldwide struggle. Maybe two world wars devastated humanity. Psychologists must lead the third global fight against radicalism. By reviewing the circumstances, causes, motives, and factors that may push some teenagers into extremism, we can prevent them from becoming the upper hand of the forces of evil inside and outside in a fierce conspiracy to storm the country, destroy its infrastructure, impede its growth, development, and development programs, and threaten the safety and security of peoples and the environment (Wibisono et al., 2019). Extremism in social, political, religious, and cultural affairs is an old phenomenon, but when linked with violence and terrorism, it has become a big and serious problem. Mixing ideas requires additional investigation (Diamond, 2009).

Extremism is everything that leads to a deviation from intellectual norms,

values, standards, and behavioral approaches prevalent in society, reflected in isolation or negativity and retreat, or the acceptance of new ideals and standards whose defense may lead to individual or collective violence (Trip et al., 2019). To impose others' ideas on society. With this definition, the Internet is the best venue to violate, express, and advocate for ideals via audio broadcasts, writings, videos, and noisy events (Kay & Eibach, 2013). Cultural and ideological conceptions say extremism may transform into behavior or politics. utilizes physical, psychological, material, and intellectual terrorism to achieve extreme (Köpetz et al., 2011)

(Kay & Eibach, 2013) says extremist behavior occurs when a sound mental thought goes from integrity to wariness, from safety and balance to deviation and extremism, and then departure from the mind's intuitive principles. Dual extremism. One is exposed, one is hidden. Just as blatant intellectual extremism can be recognized without difficulty, veiled intellectual extremism, particularly if it adopts a scientific formula and seems civilized, has a huge and harmful influence on peoples and society. Someone believed their technique was best.

In the first 20 years of life, most mental and physical functions, such as speed, strength, memory, work, and response time, are at their peak during adolescence. New, radical, and divergent ideas have the most profound impact on the imagination. The growth stage requires the formation of mental skills and concepts necessary for a good person, the completion of education, the growth of self-confidence, a clear sense of the individual's being, the extension of interests beyond the limits of the self, the reorganization of the self, and the growth of self-control (Doyle, 2020)

Current study attempts to present an objective picture of extremist behavior among Egyptian secondary school pupils and explain the role of intellectual security in anticipating this problem. Intellectual security is used to predict extreme conduct. Study Problem:

Intellectual security is of paramount importance in confronting the phenomenon of extremist behavior. It is also considered as the basic pillar of human life, and it is one of the most important topics that occupy the concerns of people individually and groups, and touch their lives and their stability in it fundamentally, and it is a primary need of human needs after his need for food and drink, as Maslow pointed out in "Maslow's Pyramid of Human Needs", and perhaps even perhaps (McGregor et al., 2013).

Since intellectual security focuses on finding a balanced relationship between four axes that guarantee the achievement of security in the comprehensive sense of society, namely: the political axis, including the availability of freedom and democracy as a prerequisite for the launch of constructive thought, and the civilizational axis, with its importance between cultures and civilizations and the consolidation of tolerance among peoples, the religious axis, including the development processes of the members of society, in addition to the psychological axis, including the positive relationship with oneself and others, a positive outlook on the future and inner peace (Borum, 2011); The current study attempts to reveal the nature of the relationship between intellectual security and extremist behavior among adolescents in the secondary stage, as we do not need to delve deeper into the understanding of the constituent factors in the Arab environment, especially the Egyptian one.

Hence, the problem of the current study can be formulated in the following

questions: What is the relationship between intellectual security and extremist behavior in adolescents at the secondary level?

1. What is the relationship between intellectual security and extremist behavior among high school adolescents?
2. What is the predictive value of intellectual security (as an independent variable) in extremist behavior (as a dependent variable) among a sample of adolescents in secondary school?

Objectives of the study:

1. Determining the type and extent of the relationship between intellectual security and extremist behavior.
2. Determining the extent to which it is possible to predict the performance of adolescents in the secondary stage on the scale of extremist behavior, given the degree on the scale of intellectual security.

Importance of the study:

Theoretical significance:

1. Intellectual security is the bulwark against destructive currents that invade the thought of adolescents and lead them to extremist behavior that disturbs their minds in evaluating things and situations, judging them, and dealing with them.
2. The importance of the current study stems from the variables it addressed and their possible impact on the psychological health of adolescents and their academic and professional future, and then on society in general (Hickey, 2003).
2. Understanding the relationship between intellectual security and extremist behavior is of great importance in discovering destructive ideas and the trend towards extremism and confronting the extremist

behaviors that may lead to it in the future.

3. The current study dealt with an important age stage, which is the middle adolescence stage - which corresponds to the secondary educational stage - as it is a stage in which the personality of the individual is formed and his attitudes are crystallized, as it is a critical period in the life of the individual accompanied by a change in construction, perception and behavior.

Applied Importance:

1. The results of this study may contribute to the process of psychological intervention to reduce destructive thoughts and reduce extremist behavior, by designing counseling programs to get rid of these extremist thoughts and behaviors.
2. The results of this study may contribute to drawing the attention of those in charge of the educational process to build training programs for adolescents in the secondary stage to direct their cognitive abilities to positive ways of thinking as an alternative to destructive thoughts, which may limit extremist behavior of any kind, and then exploit the energies of these Adolescents in the future in achieving the goals of the strategy of the Arab Republic of Egypt 2030 towards a moderate generation that contributes to building the new republic and achieves sustainable development.
3. Preparing two scales with appropriate psychometric efficiency, one for intellectual security, and the other for extremist behavior among adolescents in

secondary school, which can be used and used in future research and studies related to the subject of the current study.

Study Terminology:

The predictive value:

It is a scientific method for estimating phenomena by means of a value that indicates behavior or performance through which the values of a variable or group of variables called "predictor" can be predicted in relation to values indicative of a variable or group of variables called "predictor (Neapolitan & Jiang, 2007) . It is procedurally defined in the current study as the multiple correlation coefficients (R), the values of the explanatory variance (R²) and the regression weights in the regression functions of the relationship between intellectual security (predictor) and extremist behavior (predictor), which will be estimated through the method of simple linear regression analysis.

Intellectual Safety:

(Ma et al., 2021) presented a definition of intellectual security that states that "the formation of an intellectual immunity that works to immunize the minds and ideas of secondary school students against ideas that undermine the national, religious and cultural values of these students and work to develop their loyalty to the homeland and society." . It is the integrity of the mind of the educated from every deviation that departs from moderation, which leads to achieving protection and intellectual security immunity against any challenges they face. It can be defined by its function. Intellectual security has a role in preserving the identity of the nation and its characteristics, coordinating the segments of society and achieving stability in other

areas of security, which in turn achieves reassurance

Extremist behavior:

It is a description of outrageous and unacceptable behavior in Sharia and law, in which the individual adopts an extremist viewpoint, and is intended to harm others, whether an individual or a group, by humiliating a segment of people and expressing their rejection (Gregory & Piff, 2021). It is also defined as wrong behaviors based on confused mental schemes and a conscience charged with always hostility against the other (Jasko & LaFree, 2020). Many studies have dealt with extremist behavior, and all of them pointed to the risks that extremist behavior poses to the individual and society; It is a characteristic or condition of a person being extremist when they adopt standards of behavior or a viewpoint that differ markedly from the norm. Hence, it is everything that leads to a departure from the intellectual rules, values, standards and behavioral methods common in society, expressed in isolation or absolute negativity and withdrawal, or the adoption of values and standards that contradict reality; Therefore, extremism is going beyond the boundary that society has become accustomed to and walked upon. And considering it a harmful phenomenon in any society and its danger goes beyond violence and an intellectual, moral and behavioral deviation

Adolescents:

(Carnevale, 2021) presented a definition of adolescence that states that it is “the bridge that the individual crosses from his childhood with all its difficulties and dependence to his adulthood with all his abilities and independence, and it is divided into: (Early adolescence: from 12-14 years old) It corresponds to the preparatory stage, the middle adolescence: from the age of 15-

17 years, corresponding to the secondary stage, and finally the late adolescence: from the age of 18-22 years, corresponding to the university stage. Adolescents in the current study mean “students aged between (16-17) years They study at the secondary level in some public secondary schools in Cairo Governorate, and then they fall into the middle adolescence stage.

The study hypothesis :

In the light of the problem, objectives and importance of the study, two hypotheses for the current study can be formulated as follows:

1. There is a statistically significant negative correlation between the scores of the intellectual security scale and scores on the extremist behavior scale.
2. The performance of the study sample members can be predicted on the scale of extremist behavior by the score on the scale of intellectual security.

Method and procedures:

Study Methodology:

The current study used the descriptive approach in its two styles (relational and factorial), where it suited to the objectives of the study.

Sample study:

- Sample of Psychometric Characteristics:

Consisting of (166) male and female students of adolescents at the secondary level in the Ibn Khadloun Secondary School for Boys and Helmiat El-Zaytoun Secondary School for Girls affiliated with the Ain Shams Educational Department in Cairo

Governorate in the academic year (2021-2022), their chronological ages ranged between (16-17) years with mean (16.694 ± 0.684) years with the aim of verifying the psychometric efficiency of the two study tools of truthfulness, stability and internal consistency.

- Basic sample:

It consisted of (245) male and female students of adolescents at the secondary level in the two secondary schools of Ibn Khldoun Boys and Helmiat El-Zaytoun Secondary School for Girls affiliated with the Ain Shams Educational Department in Cairo Governorate in the academic year (2021-2022), their chronological ages ranged between (16-17) years with a mean of (16.583 ± 0.741) years.

Study Tools:

- Measure of Intellectual Security in Adolescents at the Secondary Level (prepared by the author)

The current scale was prepared after a review of the psychological literature that dealt with and measured intellectual security in adolescents at the secondary level. The scale in its final form (Appendix 2) consists of (40) questions distributed over four (4) main domains (e.g.: (political domain, civilizational domain, spiritual domain, and psychological domain), each domain includes (10) questions, all of which are positive, and in front of each single there are three responses: (always, sometimes, rarely). It is estimated that

scores (3, 2, 1) corresponding to responses are given respectively, so a high score indicates that an individual possesses a high level of intellectual security, while a low score indicates the opposite.

- Psychometric characteristics of the scale:

Validity of the scale:

Content validity

After the vocabulary of the scale was formulated, it was presented to a group of arbitrators specialized in psychology in some Egyptian and Arab universities, in order to determine its suitability for what was set to measure it. All, according to Cooper's equation to calculate the percentage of agreement, and this was considered an indicator of the validity of the scale.

Factorial validity

1. **Exploratory Factor Analysis:**

The factorial truthfulness of the scale was calculated using the method of basic components of Hötting with the orthogonal rotation of the factors extracted by the Varimax method of the current scale to determine its basic components on the subjects of the sample of psychometric properties ($n = 166$ students) (Egede & Ellis, 2010), and accordingly the factor analysis resulted in four (4) factors, and did not omit any single one where its saturation was greater than (0.3) According to Guilford's test (Kelderman et al., 1981), the following table shows: the intrinsic saturation of vocabulary with factors.

Table (1) Saturation of vocabulary with factors for the measure of intellectual security after rotation

Domain number Single Number	The first	Second	Third	Fourth	Domain number Single Number	The first	Second	Third	Fourth
23	0.811				9			0.802	
24	0.807				7			0.796	
36	0.801				27			0.765	
32	0.795				22			0.752	
6	0.782				18			0.708	
14	0.769				15			0.701	
12	0.752				29			0.657	
19	0.736				30			0.612	
8	0.706				10			0.606	
1	0.698				13			0.602	
17		0.847			16				0.823
20		0.830			5				0.814
40		0.816			2				0.804
25		0.806			31				0.790
4		0.765			35				0.784
11		0.747			37				0.763
3		0.730			34				0.757
21		0.716			38				0.741
28		0.701			39				0.720
26		0.654			33				0.709
Latent root						8.635	6.963	5.852	3.520
Contrast ratio						21.879	18.267	15.823	13.696
The contrast is all						69.665			

It is clear from the previous results of the exploratory factor analysis in table (1) the saturation of the vocabulary of the scale on four (4) factors that were interpreted together (69.665%) of the total variance, namely:

Each factor was saturated with 10 items, and the underlying roots were respectively (8.635), (6.963), (5.852), (3.520) and the relational variance ratios of factors (21.879%), (18.267%), (15.823%), and (13.696%) respectively, and the world of the first was called the "political domain" and the second factor "The "civilizational domain", the third factor, the "spiritual domain", the fourth factor, the

"psychological domain", which indicates a high degree of factorial honesty of the scale Based on the above, it is clear that exploratory factorial analysis provided strong evidence of the sincerity of the underlying or latent construction of this scale, and that intellectual security is a single general latent factor around which the four sub-domains of its composition are organized.

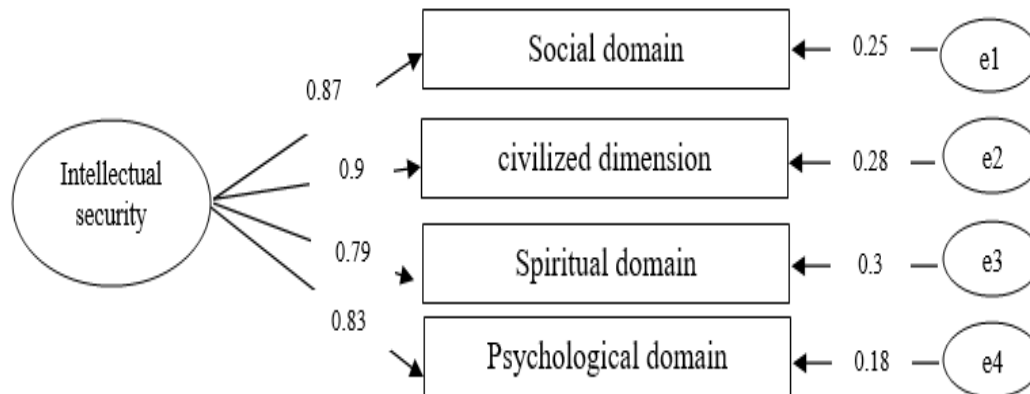
2. Confirmatory Factor Analysis:

The authenticity of the structure was also verified using affirmative factor analysis, using AMOS25 software where the sincerity of the underlying (or underneath)

construction of the intellectual security scale was verified using the Confirmatory Factor Analysis method by testing the general latent factor model in the sample of psychometric characteristics of (166)

students. , and in the general latent factor model it was assumed that all the factors (subcomponents) seen for the current scale are organized around one general latent factor One Latent Factor as follows:

Figure (1) Factorial construction of the scale (intellectual security) using emphasizing analysis



From the previous figure (1), it can be said that the sincerity of the structure of the measure of intellectual security was verified; the results showed that the value of $\chi^2 = 9.698$ with degrees of freedom = 5 which is not a statistical function, and the value of χ^2 for degrees of freedom was = $1.364 < 5$, which indicates the existence of

good match of the model in the four domains and was based on the indicators of good conformity, which is the indicator used to estimate the conformity of the model to the data, and the indicators of good conformity were as shown in the following table:

Table (2) Indicators of the age of conformity to the model of the underlying factor of intellectual security

M	Indicators of conformity	Indicator value	Ideal range of indicator
1	Statistical test Ka 2 χ^2	9.698	Be ^a value of Ka2
	Level of significance of Ka2	1.364	Statistically changed a function
2	Chi square df / X^2	0.857	(zero) to (5)
3	GFI Good Conformity Index	0.896	(zero) to (1)
4	AGFI corrected good conformity indicator	0.793	(zero) to (1)
5	Root Average RMSR Residue Boxes	0.028	(zero) to (0.1)
6	Root Average RMSEA Approach Error	0.012	(zero) to (0.1)
7	NFI Standard Conformity Indicator	0.884	(zero) to (1)
8	Comparative Conformity Index (CFI)	0.965	(zero) to (1)
9	RFI Relative Conformity Index	0.803	(zero) to (1)

It is clear from the previous table (2) that there is a conformity with the proposed model, where the emphasizing factor analysis confirmed the sincerity of the structure of the scale and its suitability for use in measuring intellectual security in adolescents at the secondary level.

Scale stability:

The stability of the scale was calculated by the half-hash method, where the correlation coefficient between the two halves of the test was calculated using the Pearson correlation coefficient, then the statistical correction of the correlation coefficient was performed using the Spearman-Brown equation, and the coefficients of stability (0.799, 0.852, 0.807, 0.796, 0.814) of the domains (political domain, civilizational domain, spiritual domain, psychological domain, and total score) respectively, all of which are high values; indicating a stability appropriate to the scale.

Internal consistency of the scale:

The correlation coefficients between the score of each single and the total score of its domain were calculated, and the values of the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.587, 0.825) for the statements of the first domain, between (0.668, 0.869) for the statements of the second domain, between (0.599, 0.863) for the statements of the third domain, and between (0.621, 0.824) for the statements of the fourth domain. The correlation coefficients between the degree of each individual and the total score of the scale were also calculated, and the values of the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.698, 0.881), which is a statistically significant at (0.01) indicating the internal consistency of the scale.

I. Measure of Extreme Behavior in Adolescents at the Secondary Level Prepared / Researcher:

The current scale was prepared after reviewing and measuring the psychological

literature that dealt with extremist behavior, such as:(Cerniglia et al., 2017)(Roy et al., 2021)(Fairburn et al., 1999), where four (4) domain (dogmatism, fanaticism, single-visionary, and authoritarianism) each domain includes five (5) vocabulary. The answer to the scale ranges in three levels (always – sometimes – rarely) and score (3 – 2 – 1) The range of score obtained by each learner on the scale ranged from (20 to 60); where a high score indicates a high level of extreme behavior, while a low score indicates a decrease in the learner's level.

Psychometric characteristics of the scale:

Authenticity of the scale:

- **Credibility of the arbitrators:**

After the paragraphs of the scale were formulated, it was presented to a group of arbitrators from faculty members specializing in psychology in some Egyptian and Arab universities (Appendix 1), in order to determine its suitability for what was set to be measured. All of them obtained an agreement rate of not less than 90% ; Some modifications were made according to the directions of the arbitrators, and this was considered an indicator of the validity of the scale. .

- **Truthfulness of peripheral comparisons (discriminatory honesty):**

1. The validity of the current extremist behavior scale was calculated by calculating the validity of the peripheral comparison mentioned(Kleijn et al., 2016), where an external test was applied, which is the measure of tendency towards extremism(Kruglanski et al., 2019), in order to determine the top 27% And 27% on the external

test, then the scale of extreme behavior prepared and used in the current study was applied to the two groups (the highest 27%, the lowest 27%), and the average scores of the two groups of individuals in the extreme behavior were calculated, where the scores of the psychometric characteristics sample were arranged (166).) male and female students, in ascending order on the current scale, and calculating the "t" test to indicate the differences between the averages of the two peripheral groups, which are the highest (27%) and the lowest (27%), that is, the highest (45) male and female students, and the lowest (45) male and female students. (27% X 166), and there were statistically significant differences between the average scores of the two groups; The calculated "t" value was (5.836), which is a statistically significant

value at two levels of significance (0.01; 0.05), which is an indication of the ability of the current scale to distinguish between high and low performers on it, and then this was considered an indicator of the validity of the scale.

2. Exploratory Factor Analysis:

The factorial validity of the scale was calculated using Hotling's principal components method with orthogonal rotation of the factors extracted by the Varimax method (Summers, 2020) for the current scale to determine its main components on the individuals of a sample of psychometric characteristics (n = 166 male and female students), and depending on that, the analysis resulted The factor saturation of four (4) factors, and he did not delete any item, as its saturation was greater than (0.3) according to the Guilford test (Myznikov et al., 2021), and the following table shows: The essential saturation of the vocabulary with the factors

Table (3) Saturation of vocabulary with factors for the measure of extreme behavior after rotation

Domian number Single Number	The first	Second	Third	Fourth	Domain number Single Number	The first	Second	Third	Fourth
12	0.802				20			0.854	
15	0.793				1			0.821	
14	0.750				9			0.766	
18	0.730				7			0.752	
8	0.723				11			0.746	
6		0.886			2				0.801
4		0.847			16				0.774
10		0.803			3				0.750
17		0.762			13				0.741
19		0.731			5				0.699
Latent root						7. 687	5. 697	2. 459	1. 998
Contrast ratio						22. 697	20. 654	16. 314	12. 690
The contrast is all						72. 355			

It is evident from the previous results of the exploratory factor analysis in Table (3) that the vocabulary of the scale was saturated on four (4) factors that together explained (72.355%) of the total variance, which are: Each factor was saturated with 10 items, and the latent roots were (7.687), (5.697), (2.459), (1.998), and the correlational variance rates for the factors were (22.697%), (20.654%), (16.314%), (12.690%) respectively, and the first factor was called dogmatism, the second factor was “intolerance”, the third factor was mono-vision, and the fourth factor was authoritarian. its constituent.

Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA):

The researcher verified the factorial honesty using Confirmatory factor analysis

(CFA) by the method of maximum probability that resulted in the saturation of all factors on one factor, and the value of χ^2 was equal to [zero] degrees of freedom [zero], which is not statistically significant, and this confirms the existence of a good match of data with the proposed model, and in this case it is called the ideal model, which is four subfactors, and their saturation was respectively: (0.816 ,0.847 , 0.903 ,0.838). Figure 2 illustrates the model of emphasizing factor

analysis of the measure of extreme behavior. Table (4) also shows a summary of the results of the emphatic factor analysis of four observed variables (the single latent factor model).

Figure (2) Emphasizing Factor Analysis Model for the Extreme Behavior Scale

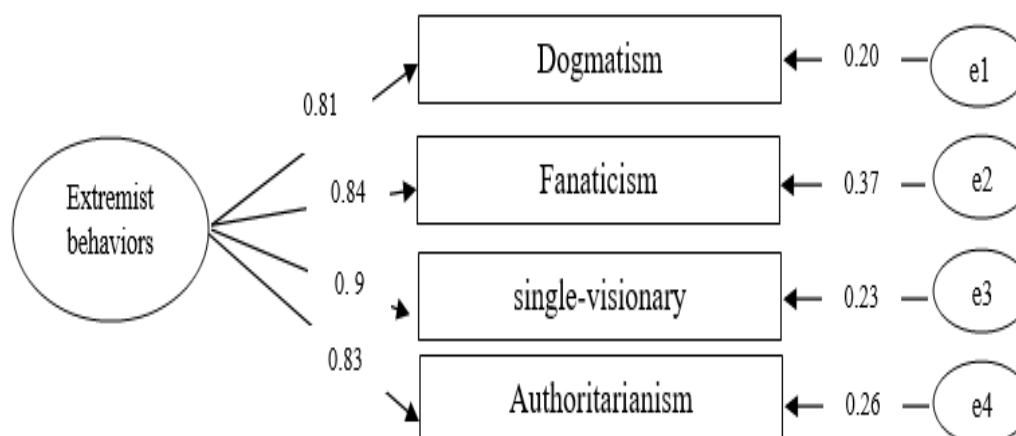


Table (4) Results of the Emphatic Factor Analysis of Four Observed Variables (Single Latent Factor Model) in the Extreme Behavior Scale

Variables seen	Saturation with a single latent factor	Standard error for estimating saturation	The value of "T" and its statistical significance	Coefficient of stability R ²
Dogmatism	0.816	0.208	10.965	0.756
Intolerance	0.847	0.319	11.697	0.804
Single-vision	0.903	0.241	10.847	0.705
Authoritarianism	0.838	0.290	10.649	0.712

The results of the confirmatory factor analysis in Table (4) confirm the validity of the four factors in the Extremist Behavior Scale, where all values were statistically significant at the level (0.01), and that the most watched variables saturated with the latent factor is the "single-vision" factor, where the coefficient of validity or saturation reached (0.903), and then it can explain (90.3%) of the total variance in the latent variable (extreme behavior)

Scale stability:

The stability of the scale was calculated using Cronbach's alpha method, and the reliability coefficients were (0.847, 0.836, 0.798, 0.858, 0.849) for the domains (dogmatism, intolerance, mono-vision, authoritarianism, and total score),

respectively, all of which are high values; This indicates that the scale has a good degree of stability.

Internal consistency of the scale:

Correlation coefficients were calculated between the degree of each individual and the total degree of its domain, and the values of the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.587, 0.844) for the expressions of the first domain, and between (0.687, 0.870) for the expressions of the second domain, and between (0.796, 0.924) for the expressions of the third domain, and between (0.667, 0.801) for fourth domain statements. The correlation coefficients between the degree of each individual and the total score of the scale were also calculated, and the values of the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.674, 0.901),

and all of them are statistically significant at (0.01), which indicates that the scale has a high degree of internal consistency..

Study results and interpretation:

▪ The results of the first hypothesis and their interpretation:

This hypothesis states that “there is a statistically significant negative correlation between the scores of the study sample members on the intellectual security scale and their scores on the extremist behavior scale.”

In order to statistically validate this hypothesis, the researcher found the relationship between each of the intellectual security and its sub-domains (the political, civilizational, spiritual, and psychological domain) with the extremist behavior with its sub-domains (dogmatism, fanaticism, mono-vision, authoritarianism) through Pearson’s correlation coefficients. To find out the strength of the relationship between each of the dependent variables and the independent variables used, and Table (5) shows those results.

Table (5) Correlation coefficient values between independent and dependent variables (n = 245)

Independent variable Dependent variables	Link coefficients				
	Political domain	The civilizational domain	Spiritual domain	Psychological domain	Intellectual security as a whole
Dogmatism	0.842	0.769	0.816	0.678	0.819
Intolerance	0.779	0.716	0.757	0.629	0.759
Single-vision	0.754	0.709	0.734	0.633	0.747
Authoritarianism	0.640	0.571	0.631	0.501	0.617
Extreme behavior as a whole	0.804	0.737	0.784	0.650	0.784

It is clear from table (5) the correlation of the grades of adolescents with the secondary stage in intellectual security with its subdomains (political, civilized, spiritual, and psychological domain) with the degrees of extremist behavior in its sub-domains (dogmatism, fanaticism, single-vision, and authoritarianism) with negative values statistically significant at the level of (0.01); where the coefficient of association of dogmatism (0.842) with the political domain, (0.769) with the civilizational domain, (0.816) with the spiritual domain, and (0.678) with the psychological domain, all of which are statistically significant values at the level of (0.01). The correlation coefficient of intolerance was (0.799) with the political domain, (0.716) with the civilizational domain, (0.757) with the spiritual domain, and (0.629) with the psychological domain, all of which are

statistically significant values at the level of (0.01). In addition, the association of single-vision with a coefficient of (0.754) with the political domain, (0.709) with the civilizational domain, (0.734) with the spiritual domain, and (0.633) with the psychological domain, all of which are statistically significant values at the level of (0.01). Finally, the correlation coefficient of authoritarianism reached (0.640) with the political domain, (0.571) with the civilizational domain, (0.631) with the spiritual domain, and (0.501) with the psychological domain, all of which are statistically significant values at the level of (0.01), in addition to the above, we find that the correlation between intellectual security as a whole and extremist behavior as a whole amounted to (0.784), which is a statistically significant value at the level of (0.01). This indicates that the first

assumption of the current study has been fulfilled.

This result can be explained in light of the importance of intellectual security in the life of the individual and society from extremist behavior; as it works to protect and fortify the mind and integrity of thought and understanding of the individual, and to move it away from the approach of moderation and moderation, and to indicate ways of thinking, research and correct knowledge of political, civilized, spiritual, psychological and social matters (Abd El-Fattah et al., 2022), intellectual security as (Al-dajah, 2019) seeks to achieve happiness for the individual and society by emphasizing and adopting values, principles and lofty ideals in word and practice, taking into account the principle of freedom of thought, belief and expression, hence the school curriculum must be linked to the reality of life and the intellectual problems of society, and be employed to fix the imbalance and immunize learners and protect them from extremist behavior to which they may be exposed, whether it is an intellectual, political, religious or cultural deviation.

In this regard (Almahaireh et al., 2021)(Abd El-Samee & Elsayed, 2020) agree on the importance of intellectual security in protecting the individual and society from extremist behavior represented by distortions and disturbances, as intellectual security stems from the importance of the human mind that characterizes the human mind. Forget about the rest of the creatures in terms of discrimination, perception, thinking, will and decision, which made it closely linked to other forms of security, such as national, psychological and social security, and therefore the violation of it must affect other aspects of security, which negatively affects the individual, society and political, economic and social stability.

This result can also be explained in the light of what (Al-Zboun et al., 2021) pointed out that intellectual security is nowadays a legitimate demand of all individuals and societies, it is the safety valve against the terrorism and extremism suffered by some societies, and the duty imposes on us to work to spare society all attempts to slide into the mazes of extremist behavior and deviant ideas, as this begins through the formation and construction of a sound thought for learners, especially in adolescence, and their beliefs and opinions in life, because this age stage For learners make them more accommodating, understanding and receptive to directives, and instill positive values, and this requires special care on the part of educators, intellectuals and clerics; to contribute to the construction of a correct and moderate thought and strong beliefs of learners; which contributes and enhances their awareness and preparation without intimidation, coercion or imposition of an opinion on them, thus deepening and rooting them in the principle of self-censorship, culture of choice, correct dialogue and responsibility.

▪ **The results of the second hypothesis and their interpretation:**

This hypothesis states that "the performance of the subjects of the **study sample** on the scale of **extremist behavior** can be predicted by the score on the scale of **intellectual security**."

To verify the validity of this hypothesis, the researcher conducted a simple regression analysis to predict extreme behavior (as a dependent variable) in the subjects of the study sample through their scores on the scale of intellectual security (as an independent variable), and the following is illustrated by the following:

Table (6) The Regression of Intellectual Security on Extremist Behavior

Dependent variable	Multiple correlation coefficient R	R square multi-correlation coefficient	Modified R square multi-correlation coefficient	Standard error of estimation
Extreme behavior	0. 784	0. 615	0. 614	3. 137

Table (7) Results of Analysis of Variation of Intellectual Security Regression on Extremist Behavior

Dependent variable	Contrast source	Total squares	Degrees of freedom	Average squares	value "P"	Level of significance
Extreme behavior	Regression	3823. 035	1	3823. 035	388. 350	0. 000
	Residue	2392. 165	243	9. 844		
	Kidneys	6215. 200	244			

It is clear from the previous table (7) that there are differences between regression and residual as sources of variation, and therefore extremist behavior can be predicted through intellectual security, and

the following table shows the percentage of contribution of intellectual security to extremist behavior among the study sample members.

Table (8) Results of Simple Regression Analysis of Intellectual Security on Extremist Behavior

Dependent variable	Source of DeclineT	B value	Standard error of the B coefficient	Value of Beta coefficient	value "T"	Level of significance
Extreme behavior	Hard	-22. 134	3. 061	0. 784	-7. 231	0. 000
	Intellectual Security	1. 444	0. 073		19. 707	0. 000

It is clear from the previous tables (6), (7), and (8) that there is a statistically significant effect at the level of (0). 01) Intellectual security over all extremist behavior in adolescents at the secondary level, which can predict extremist behavior in the

subjects of the study sample through their degrees in intellectual security.

It is also evident that the value of the square of the multiple correlation coefficient (coefficient) R square, which indicates the ratio of variance in the dependent variable that can be interpreted

using the data of the independent variable is (61). 5% for extreme behavior, which is an acceptable percentage of variation.

Accordingly, the equation used to calculate the predictive value of extreme behavior in adolescents at the secondary level can be formulated with the knowledge of intellectual security as follows:

$$y = 22.134 - 1.444 x$$

Where Y: represents extreme behavior, x: represents the learner's degree in intellectual security. That is, the equation can be formulated as follows:

$$\text{Extremist behavior} = 22.134 - 1.444 \text{ Intellectual security}$$

Previous results indicate that the second assumption of the current study has been realized.

This result can be attributed to the relationship between intellectual security and extremist behavior, where the human mind is exposed to slipping into the clutches of deviant behavior, which is represented by illusion and error, unless accompanied by continuous intellectual purification, especially after the broadcast of various media and communication, and the fatwas and judgments issued on some by mistake, which made us in need of intellectual security, which plays a great role in facing political, civilized, religious, psychological and social risks. Intellectual security is part of the public security system in the Society because it is the basis of the stability of societies, and therefore the need for intellectual and mental immunity or immunity of adolescents has become urgent especially for the secondary level; as this immunity or intellectual and mental immunity can enable them to face any extraneous intellectual viruses that threaten their security, such as rumors, irrational thoughts, ... Etc. In this regard, (AL-OSAIMI & AL-SUFYAN, 2018)(AL-shahrani & Hammad, 2020)agree on the role of intellectual security in confronting the phenomenon of extremism of all kinds,

as intellectual security works to avoid intellectual deviation and fear of the demise of identity as a result of the convergence of cultures and the conflict of groups within the same culture, through The intellectual security that promotes moderation and adheres to good morals and also gets rid of the predicament of civilizational conflict through the idea of dialogue, rejecting the problematic attitude towards the other and intransigence, and preparing the mind to adapt and deal with modern technologies governed by a moral logic that prevents injustice, domination and the language of superiority and destruction.

This result can also be explained in the light of what (Refan, 2012)pointed out that the secondary stage is one of the most important educational stages interested in maintaining security and stability; as investing the minds of adolescents at this stage is a national duty, and achieving the intellectual security of this category reaps the fruits of the entire society, so the student of this stage if directed in the right direction has arisen a sound upbringing that protects society from intellectual diseases that may lead it to loss, and therefore the immunization of these individuals Intellectual security is of paramount importance in order to protect them intellectually in light of the circumstances

that are woven into the country from difficult challenges and intellectual dangers.

Recommendations and suggestions:

It may be appropriate to conclude this study with a number of recommendations and proposals that, if taken into account and find a way to implement, could further immunize and secure the ideas and minds of adolescents at the secondary level from any erroneous and deviant belief and any extremist behavior that poses a threat to the individual or society, its system and security;

1. Work to spread the culture of intellectual security among adolescents at the secondary level, with the inclusion of related concepts in the curricula and materials prescribed to secondary students.
2. Train secondary school teachers on how to teach, present and embed the concept of intellectual security using modern and effective teaching strategies and methods.
3. The need to hold seminars, training courses and lectures on the constituent domains of intellectual security at the level of secondary schools, and to enhance the participation of parents in them, in order to develop their awareness of intellectual security and activate their role towards their children positively.
4. Immunize adolescents at the secondary level with the concepts of "moderate" middle thought, and assimilate them through the practice of various cultural and intellectual activities, in order to correct their extremist behavior.
5. Conducting more studies and research on building a sound intellectual direction in the mind and minds of adolescents at the secondary level in preparation for

appropriate psychological intervention measures to further consolidate the concepts of intellectual security, which leads to the reduction of extremist behaviors and ideas that are out of the ordinary politically, civilizationaly, spiritually, psychologically and socially.

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