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Organizational committees and their role in enhancing intellectual security: a case study on female students of the Bachelor of Information Science program - College of Arts - Imam Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University

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Abstract:

The study relied on the analytical descriptive approach in one of its aspects, which is the case study approach to address the concept of intellectual security, and the problems facing the concepts associated with it in the scope of activities and organizational committees of educational programs. Moreover, the study also aimed for several objectives represented in: Measuring the impact of the activities and organizational committees in the information science program on enhancing the intellectual security of the students and examining the methods of employing the information science program for the activities and organizational committees in the field of enhancing the intellectual security of the students.

The study used an electronic questionnaire that included four axes, during which the study sought to obtain its questions, as the number of questionnaires that were filled out reached (131) questionnaires valid for data analysis. (66.4%) of the study sample referred to the phrase (easy to identify and solve problems) in the first place to express the most important scientific and intellectual effects resulting from the promotion of intellectual security from the point of view of students of the information science program, and that the percentage (49.6%) referred to the phrase (Including the concept of intellectual security and its importance in student's curricular and extracurricular activities as the most important methods followed by the Bachelor of Information Science program to enhance intellectual security.

The study concluded with a set of recommendations, including issuing informative and educational pamphlets and pamphlets on the concept of intellectual security, holding several dialogues and meetings with female students aimed at enhancing intellectual security and highlighting its importance.

Introduction:

Intellectual security is one of the modern concepts that has taken up a successive amount of accurate research to reach the concept due to its utmost importance at the level of all social levels. Intellectual security represents the safe element from all external factors that can negatively affect the beliefs and constants of individuals. So, the social and educational institutions seek to preserve the national, moral, and intellectual identity through an active contribution to protecting the intellectual security of the members of society. Therefore, it is important to focus on the role of educational institutions and their sub-systems in enhancing intellectual security within them, through the provision of organizational committees that serve this goal.

The study problem

There is no doubt that the presence of intellectual security in our societies works to raise performance indicators and its quality, which qualifies institutions to monitor and face continuous challenges. Moreover, disciplined thought and committed performance result in moderation and balance in the life of the individual and security within society in general, especially in educational institutions and their programs. Institutions' role is crucial in promoting intellectual security as a religious and national duty.

However, considering the changes that occur in a rapid and successive manner, there has become an urgent need to protect the intellectual security of students, by using the activities and organizational committees in strengthening it, including the Information Science program, which bears the greatest amount of that responsibility, as the program takes care of developing human thoughts, organization of behavior, and practice in dealing with information.

Therefore, this study came to investigate the activities and organizing committees of educational programs and their role in enhancing intellectual security among female students of the Bachelor of Information Science program at the College of Arts, Imam Abdul Rahman bin Faisal University.

The importance of study

The importance of study is determined by several considerations as follows:

- The importance of intellectual security and the danger of undermining it at the present time.

- Presenting the activities of the Information Science program and its organizational committees.

- The importance of focusing on the students' relationship with the organizing activities and committees in the Information Science program and the limits of their impact on enhancing intellectual security.

- The importance of identifying the variables that affect the students of the program under study with the possibility of enhancing intellectual security and subjecting the extent of the benefit that accrues to the students as a result of their participation in the activities and organizational committees for study and research.

- Determining the role played by the Information Science program in enhancing intellectual security and coming up with results and recommendations that contribute to advancing this concept.

Objectives of the study

The study seeks to achieve the following objectives:

- Identify the concept of educational programs and their impact on enhancing intellectual security.
- Specifying the extent to which female students of the Information Science program interact with activities and organizational committees.
- Measuring the impact of activities and organizing committees in the Information Science program on enhancing the intellectual security of its students.
- Examining the methods of employing the Information Science program for the activities and organizational committees in the field of enhancing the intellectual security of its students.

Research questions

This study attempts to answer the following questions:

- What is the concept of educational programs and their impact on enhancing intellectual security?
- To what extent do the students of the Information Science program interact with the activities and organizational committees?
- What is the impact of the activities and organizational committees in the Information Science program on enhancing the intellectual security of its students?
- What are the methods of employing the Information Science program for organizational activities and committees in the field of enhancing the intellectual security of its students?

Study approach

To achieve the objectives of this study, the researchers used the analytical descriptive approach in one of its aspects, which is the case study approach, to study the concept of intellectual security, and the problems facing concepts related to it in the scope of activities and organizational committees for educational programs. Or indirect, and to study it, an inductive study in a way that contributes to identifying the problem of the study and coming up with results and recommendations.

The limitations of the study

Objective limitations: The study was limited to the activities and organizing committees of the Bachelor of Information Science program and its role in promoting the concept of intellectual security.

Human Limitations: The study was applied to undergraduate students in the Information Science program.

Temporal limitations: The researchers applied the study during November 2022.

The population and sample of study

The study sample consists of all female students of the fifth, eighth and eleventh levels in the bachelor's program in the Information Science program for the academic year 2022/2023, where a random electronic questionnaire was distributed to female students of the three mentioned levels.

Data collection

This study used a questionnaire to collect data, and it included several four axes that the study sought to identify and measure according to the objectives and questions of the study. It was circulated to the students of the Bachelor of Information Science program under study. The number of questionnaires that were filled out was (131) valid for data analysis.

Definition of terms

1. Intellectual security

Kharji defined intellectual security as "the presence of values and perceptions that promote behavioral controls that radiate security in souls, avoid delinquency in violence, and ensure adaptation to society."

2. Educational institutions: They are institutions in which students receive education, and they include pre-university, university, and postgraduate education institutions. It is known that government educational institutions are the embodiment and practical translation of political philosophy, through what they impose through their educational institutions, and at their various levels of curricula. Vocabulary prescribed, as required by each educational stage.

3. Educational Programs:

Definition idiomatically: it is a list of knowledge and topics to be taught according to a specific point of view in a specific field or subject and in a period of education.

Procedural definition: It is defined as a list of knowledge and topics to be taught according to logic specific to a specific field or subject of study and in a period of education. It indicates the information and knowledge that must be taught to students during a specific period. specific goals.

4. Extracurricular Activities

It is defined procedurally as a set of different activities and trainings that are not included in the context of the official curricula including the following activities (sports activities - meaningful social stories - cultural activities ....).

Previous studies

First: Arabic Studies

The study of Othman Khaled Muhammad Al-Tahat. *"Promoting Intellectual Security for Youth"* - Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University - College of Dar Al Uloom - Journal of Arab Studies. The study dealt with the issue of intellectual security and its promotion among young people. The study also relied on the induction and deduction approach and the descriptive analytical approach in order to review previous scientific studies to answer the questions of the study. Enhancing intellectual security. And I came out with several results, including There is no comprehensive, agreed-upon definition of intellectual security among researchers and those in charge of the educational process, which requires all educational institutions to follow clear and specific steps in order to achieve intellectual security among their students, developing a spirit of tolerance and acceptance among all members of society and a statement of moderation and moderation in dealing. It also recommended several points, including clarifying the concept of intellectual security as a priority for those responsible for the educational process, controlling the concept of moderation and including it in school and university educational curricula, qualifying the educational counselor and training him to enhance intellectual security among students.

A study by Hassan bin Fayez Al-Shehri, The Arab Journal of Science and Research Publishing, Volume Two - Issue 15 - March 2016. It aimed to identify the various philosophies of intellectual security and to identify the intellectual influences that contribute to shaping the concept of intellectual security and to highlight the roles assigned to educational institutions in promoting the concept of intellectual security. The study relied on the descriptive and analytical approach. The study came out with several results, including Intellectual between Islam and the West in the light of different philosophies.

The study of Al-Asim Muhammad Al-Asim. Intellectual security among students and the role of the school in promoting it, a field study on the secondary stage in Riyadh, a working paper presented to the tenth meeting of educational supervision 12/5/2005 held in the city of Taif. The study aimed to verify the level of understanding of high school students of the concept of intellectual security and the role of the school in immunizing students against what violates their intellectual security. Intellectual deviation and terrorism. For 54% of the respondents, the concept was clear, while for 46%, the concept was not clear to them.

A study by Umm Al-Khair bin Ali 2014 in Al-Wadi: entitled the intensity of educational programs and their impact on the performance of primary education teachers. This study aimed to reveal the intensity of educational programs and their impact on the performance of primary education teachers. The sample of the study consisted of 75 teachers. The intensity of the educational programs exhausts the professor psychologically and physically within the department, and accordingly, the intensity of the educational programs leads to the professor's exercise of some pressure on his students.

A study of the success of Bint Qablan Al Qablan. Culture and the impact of public libraries in modifying the paths of intellectual and behavioral violence represented by terrorism. - A paper presented to a symposium on public libraries in the Kingdom: Challenges of reality and future aspirations, 2005. The study aimed to identify the reality of the role of public libraries in promoting culture against terrorism and violence in Saudi society, and touched on the causes of terrorism.

And being affected by external advocacy movements, and the study concluded that 87% of the study sample emphasized the importance of the positive role of public libraries in combating the phenomenon of terrorism. humanity and activities.

Second: Foreign studies

1- A study by Youssef Abdullah Al-Azmy and Suhaib Salim entitled "The Role Of Student Activities In Instilling The Values Of Intellectual Security Among The University Student"

This study aimed to identify the role of student activities in instilling the values of intellectual security among university students from their point of view. The study also aimed to correlate the relationship between the study samples' responses according to the gender variable (male, female). To achieve the objectives of the study, a questionnaire was developed and consisted of (18) items divided into three domains: culture, value, and technology. The results showed that student activities have a highly significant role in instilling intellectual security among university students. The results showed that there were no statistically significant differences at (0.05) for the role of student activities in instilling intellectual security among university students according to the gender variable. In light of the results, the study recommended the need to increase interest in student activities in all fields because of their greatest impact on strengthening students' intellectual security.

Intellectual Security Concepts

The concept of security is no longer limited to merely protecting the borders of the state, nor the protection of food security that guarantees the survival of the individual, nor the psychological security that the family provides to its members to protect them from potential emotional or psychological disorders. Several definitions have been received about the concept of intellectual security, including:

Definition of Intellectual Security:

Intellectual security is the security that goes along with the rest of the other types of security and affects and is affected by them. Since we cannot talk about any stability of any kind without ensuring a minimum level of intellectual security for individuals and societies.

There is a definition of Al-Tayyib that intellectual security is "the joint activity and measures between the state and society to spare individuals and groups from doctrinal, intellectual or psychological impurities that may cause deviance of behavior, ideas and morals from the path of righteousness or a cause of perdition."

Al-Wahaibi defines it as: "the integrity of human thought, reason and understanding from deviation and distancing from moderation in his understanding of religious and political matters".

There are three key areas of focus for many researchers when defining intellectual security:

A- The connection between political practice and intellectual security, i.e., the requirement for an acceptable level of freedom and democracy before society can begin to think critically and creatively.

B - The connection between intellectual security and civilized and religious practices: As a sign of future global security, stability, and development, dialogue between cultures, religions, and civilizations as well as the dedication of the concepts of tolerance and understanding among all nations and peoples are taking place today.

C - The connection between intellectual security and economic growth and well-being, or more specifically, the availability of the factors that promote growth and economic advancement across a range of social classes and societal strata that permit the crystallization of the intellectual security's underlying principles.

The researchers presented a full definition of intellectual security through the aforementioned, which is: preserving the human mind with all of its religious, patriotic, scientific, and artistic ideas by guiding its behavior, abilities, and knowledge in constructive ways across all sectors. The ability to elicit and analyze all cognitive and sensory stimuli, analyze them, and decide whether to accept or reject them, is also improved by intellectual security.

The significance of intellectual security

Without a solid intellectual foundation to stand on, a person cannot cohabit with himself or others. Therefore, intellectual security is just as vital as other psychological and material types of security, if not more so. In order to prevent societies and their institutions from descending into an intellectual abyss that is not governed by the rules of science and wisdom and is not founded on a solid and clear religious belief, intellectual security is therefore seen as a barrier.

The more morally upright one thinks, the more they should act morally upright and forsake anything that is immoral or goes against the highest principles, where moral security is attained, and one is conscious of and respects the rights of others.

Ibn Hamid states, "The value of intellectual security originates from the importance of the mind, because the mind is the one that makes judgments in this life," from this angle.

There are other theories that relate to intellectual security, but we will just cover two here.

Walter Buckley's Social System Theory

According to Buckley, the social system that derives effectiveness and change from the social environment, which is represented by the cognitive movement in all of its dimensions, is represented by intellectual security. Buckley believes that there is no such thing as an individual's independence from his society, but rather that each of them complements the other through a group of consistency in a process of continuous interaction and exchange between them.

The social epistemology of Robert Merton.

"Merton" identifies social rules and cultural norms as two key axes that together make up realistic rules for mental production in social existence. Social rules are represented by an individual's social position, his or her class, generation, professional role, official institutions, ethnic affiliation, social mobility, etc., while cultural norms are the sum of values, morals, culture, and intellectual climate.

Therefore, through functional relationships represented in functional symbiosis and symbolic relations expressing harmony and cohesion, which indicate structural identity, intellectual products with all that they include (moral beliefs, beliefs, ideas, social standards, etc.) can be linked to social existence.

Techniques for achieving intellectual security: Several techniques can help one achieve intellectual security, such as:

Education Techniques:

In this regard, the teacher should take an active part by keeping an eye out for any psychological conditions that might be the root of some of the students' false beliefs. The interaction between the instructor and student must be founded on mutual respect and feelings of acceptance and cooperation, free from threats, contempt, or undue authority. It cannot only be a professional relationship.

Social methods:

Enabling students to fill free time with useful activities is one of the key roles of educational institutions and their programs. The most crucial of these is social and cooperative work, which helps students feel more a part of the group and achieve a healthy level of emotional balance, which in turn enables them to adapt to others and take on responsibility within the group.

Intellectual methods:

It is crucial for the teacher to be highly conscious of absorbing the successive and accelerating cultural changes and reversing them in the curricula that he teaches. The teacher is one of the most significant axes of the educational process, where they play a significant role in social normalization. Through them, the students are encouraged to the desired behavioral responses and to weaken or fade the negative responses. Additionally, as the regulatory frameworks and laws established by the institutions highlight the significance of the system, patterns of behavior, and responses to safeguard it from unwelcome external influences, students are expected to respect them.

Reasons for weak intellectual security in general:

There are several reasons that weaken the intellectual security of society, and we mention the most important of them in the following points:

A - Weak religious awareness and shortcomings in the aspects of belief and morals, and the decline in the role of mosques from being centers for guidance, counseling and education.

B - The influence of the mass media, especially the global ones, and the emergence of the Internet, despite its countless positives, which made the sources of information not dependent on the family, the school, and the mosque, but rather expanded amazingly with the flow of technology and information, and the sources of information multiplied in the field of thought, literature, education, and all fields.

C- Marketing behavioral and moral deviations, which affect the groups of society, especially the youth, towards deviating from moderation and moderation, and drifting towards extremism or

total negligence, both of which are dangerous intellectual deviations that predict the destabilization of the nation's constants.

D- Disintegration, weak family control, a defect in communication, and the resulting fading of follow-up, attention, neglect, and lack of consideration for the needs of young people, as well as the influence of young people on peers and external sources without deterrence or sound guidance from the family entity, as the individual becomes vulnerable to slippage in any current of any kind. Because of the lack of awareness, experience, and the solid educational and moral base necessary for the process of selection and choice in the multiple situations of life.

E - Emptiness and the lack of spaces for entertainment and useful activity, where the young man engages in any organization that fills the void for him, but it may be dangerous as it directs him towards deviant and dangerous ideas on the other hand.

F - Unemployment and what it leaves in the individual of feelings of frustration and oppression and what may result from psychological disorders, especially if the period of unemployment is prolonged, which deepens the material need of young people and this may push them to delinquent behavior in its various forms.

Means of protecting intellectual security:

Various studies and research agreed that intellectual security can be protected through a number of means, the most important of which are:

A- Clinging to the Islamic religion through the Book of God and the Sunnah of His Messenger.

B - Showing the moderation and moderation of Islam and its balance through the institutions concerned with this matter to protect the individual from currents of deviation towards extremism, or neglect.

C - Providing the opportunity for free and rational dialogue within the same society and using the method of argument and persuasion in dealing with the other party. This method must be used in all institutions, especially the family and educational institutions at all levels.

D - Interaction and acquisition of foreign civilizations and cultures and benefiting from them while preserving the prevailing national and societal constants and values.

Bachelor of Information Science Program:

The Information Science program, among other programs of the College of Arts, Imam Abdul Rahman Bin Faisal University, is based on many organizational committees that are responsible for implementing the activities and roles entrusted to them to achieve the mission and goals of educational programs that are consistent with the mission and goals of the college and the university, as the information science program aims to achieve the goals next:

- Preparing qualified professional cadres to work in information institutions.
- Providing students with the skills of processing and making information available electronically.
- Enabling students to manage information resources and services in the electronic environment.

- Enriching scientific research in the field of information and knowledge in the light of society's needs and future aspirations.
- Contribute to community service by spreading information awareness to all members of society.

Where the program achieves its objectives with an effective contribution through organizational committees, each of which seeks to achieve one or two objectives of the program. The following is a brief presentation of the organizational committees organized by the Bachelor of Information Science program:

Program Development Committee

The Information Science Program ensures the quality of teaching and the faculty's commitment to their academic duties, by setting standard procedures to ensure the quality of teaching and learning and urging members to adhere to them.

Assessment and Examination Quality Committee

The program adopts the procedures of Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University to evaluate students; It uses predetermined criteria, regulations, and methods to accomplish this task and is applied continuously. There are clear procedures used to ensure the quality of examinations. All student assessment processes are professionally always investigated, as there is extensive knowledge of testing and examination processes.

Faculty Committee

The Information Science program establishes special procedures to attract scientific competencies from the teaching staff. To ensure the achievement of the program's mission and to enhance the quality of its outputs. The program faculty who are employed or contracted with are subject to the university's policies and regulations to ensure the recruitment of qualified faculty members who can carry out the main activities of the institution: teaching and learning, scientific research, and community service.

The Program Quality Committee annually lists the training needs of faculty members to develop their academic and professional skills, in addition to developing their skills with regard to achieving the qualification requirements for program accreditation and quality assurance in all academic activities, scientific research and community service in the department.

Scientific Research and Innovation Committee

The Scientific Research and Innovation Committee updates research priorities according to Vision 2030 and the needs of society and increases research production capacity by encouraging members to publish their academic research, hold scientific research seminars, and participate in the Faculty of Arts Award in Scientific Research. It also activates research partnerships between disciplines at the level of educational institutions.

Academic Oversight Committee:

The academic supervision in the program acquaints the student with the systems and regulations that regulate the educational process as it is one of the means that helps her pass her academic years in the minimum specified period, and this raises the level of the program in virtual completion. Where the committee aims to:

- Spreading the culture of academic supervision among students and introducing them to their rights and duties.
- Providing counseling services that help students in their academic achievement.
- Benefit from the expertise of the teaching staff outside the classroom.
- Preparing the new students and introducing them to the academic regulations, available courses, and majors.
- Reducing the chances of academic failure and deprivation (preventive guidance).
- Taking care of outstanding students and enhancing their creative abilities.

Awareness and Community Service Committee:

The Community Service Committee performs the following tasks:

- Strengthening the links between the program and the members of the community by providing a variety of high-quality community education programs and community activities.
- Spreading the culture of community service among the program's employees.
- Search for community agreements and partnerships concluded between the program and external parties.
- Preparing reports on private community activities achieved.
- Preparing a guide for the Awareness and Community Service Committee.
- Issuance of certificates documented by the head of the department for female students participating in community events and activities.

The role of organizing committees in promoting intellectual security:

The most prominent roles of the organizational committees to contribute to the promotion of intellectual security are represented in the following points:

A- Opening educational programs and their organizing committees to the local community and activating their role in social influence.

B - Activating learning based on dialogue and creative thinking, which allows the student to balance issues and discuss facts transparently and from various angles, which keeps him from falling into the trap of incorrect ideas, through the student's participation in systematic and extracurricular activities through the Student Committee.

C- The process of selecting the teaching staff so that they have the scientific and moral qualifications and sufficient communication capabilities to provide the correct information to the

students, in addition to being distinguished by their strong personality and the ability to absorb cultural changes without prejudice to the constants of society.

D- Correcting the student's misconceptions, directly or indirectly, and employing the curricula in this regard through upgrading and developing programs, so that they approach the students' minds.

E- Involving students in community services and linking the scientific material to the reality of life lived in society to direct behavior in the right direction.

Introduce students to challenges and developments and live with them using scientific thinking and critical thinking that enables them to distinguish and select what is in line with the constants of society and reject what contradicts them through scientific research and innovation committees.

G- Developing the values of citizenship and instilling patriotism and pride in belonging to it, by involving students in the celebrations of the National Day and organizing competitions and activities to achieve the goal.

Applied side:

Analyzing and discussing the results of the study:

In this part, the researchers review the results of the study on organizational committees and their role in enhancing

intellectual security among female students of the Bachelor of Information Science program, as follows:

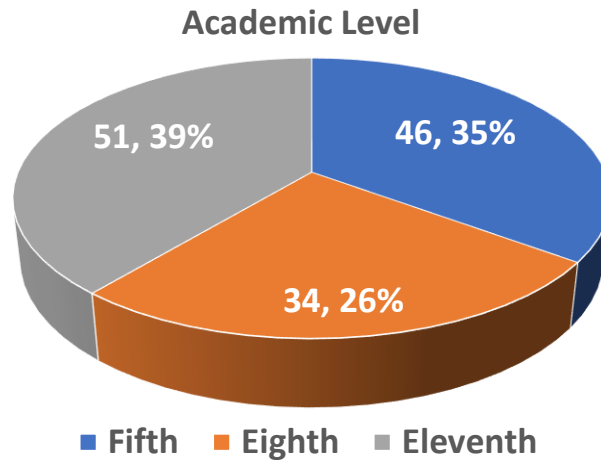Part One: General Information:

The first section consists of general information about the characteristics of the study sample:

Academic level

The following table shows the distribution of the study sample according to the academic level:

Academic level	# Students	%
Fifth	46	35.1
Eighth	34	26
Eleventh	51	38.9
Total	131	100

Table (1) Distribution of the study sample according to the academic level

Academic Level

51, 39%   46, 35%

34, 26%

■ Fifth ■ Eighth ■ Eleventh

he data of the table and figure (1) above show the distribution of the study sample according to the academic levels that belong to the study sample of undergraduate female students. The highest percentage of the study sample belongs to the eleventh level with a rate of 38.9%, or 51 female students from the study sample, while the sample of the respondent study in the fifth level was 35.1%, or 46 female students from the total sample studied, and the lowest number of respondents was for the eighth level, with a percentage of 26%, or 34 female students from the total sample. They are high and have sufficient awareness of the importance of scientific research and its positive outcomes that benefit them and their educational institutions.

Nationality

The following table shows the study sample according to nationality:

Nationality	# Students	%
Saudi	130	99.2
Non-Saudi	1	0.8
Total	131	100

Nationality
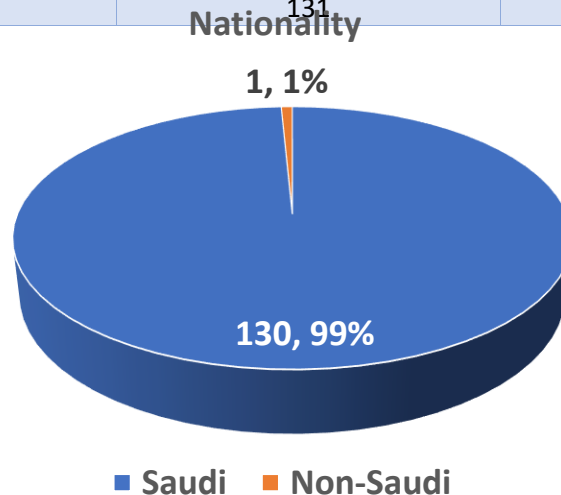

1, 1%

130, 99%

■ Saudi ■ Non-Saudi

Figure (2) Distribution of the study sample according to nationality

The data of the table and figure (2) above show the distribution of the study sample according to the nationality to which the study sample of undergraduate students belongs .It is clear that the vast majority of the study sample are from Saudi females at a rate of 99.2% of the total sample studied, while the lowest percentage of the study sample is for Non-Saudi women By 0.8% of the

total sample, therefore, the study expresses the opinions of Saudi bachelor's students more than Non-Saudis.

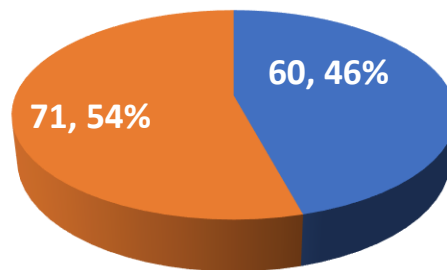**The second part: It includes three main axes, which are as follows:**

The first axis

Do you have prior knowledge of the concept of intellectual security?

The following table shows the distribution of the study sample according to the degree of their prior knowledge of the concept of intellectual security:

Prior knowledge of the concept of intellectual security	# Students	%
I have prior knowledge	60	45.8
I have no prior knowledge	71	54.2
Total	131	100

Prior knowledge of the concept of intellectual security

■ I have prior knowledge   ■ I have no prior knowledge

Figure (3) Distribution of Prior knowledge of the concept of intellectual security

The data of the table and figure (3) above show the distribution of the study sample according to the study sample's knowledge of the concept of intellectual security among the students of the sample studied. It is clear that the highest percentage was for the phrase (I do not have prior knowledge) amounted to slightly more than half at a rate of 54.2%, or 71 students from the sample The study did not have prior knowledge of the concept of intellectual security, while there was a percentage of 45.8% who had prior knowledge of the concept of intellectual security, i.e. 60 of the total sample studied. The researchers attribute to us the high percentage of female students who do not have prior knowledge to the lower-level students.

The second axis: interaction with the organizing committees

1- What is the extent of your interaction with the organizing committees in the program?

The following table shows the distribution of the study sample according to the degree of their interaction with the organizing committees:

Degrees	# Students	%
High degree	18	13.7
Medium degree	37	28.2
Low degree	76	58.1
Total	131	100

Table (4) Distribution of the study sample according to the degree of their interaction with the organizing committees

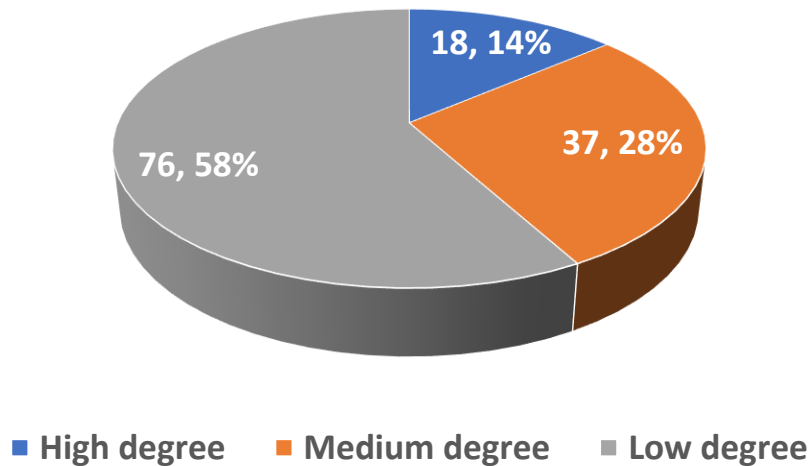## Degree of interaction with the organizing committees

Figure (4) Distribution of the study sample according to the degree of their interaction with the organizing committees

The data of the table and figure (4) above show the distribution of the study sample according to the degree of their interaction with the organizational committees in the information science program for the study sample of undergraduate students, where the degree of interaction came (low) at a rate of 58%, or 76 students from the studied sample, and in the second place came the degree of Interaction (medium) at a rate of 28.2%, or 37 female students, and in the last place came the degree of interaction (high), at a rate of 13.7%, or 18 female students from the total studied sample.

The researchers attribute the reason for the students' little interaction with the committees to many reasons, including: the students' preoccupation with assignments and assignments throughout the semester, as well as a lack of the importance of participating in the committees and the role that the committees play in developing their cognitive and social skills, as will become clear later in the analysis of the questionnaire.

Has your participation in the organizing committees been approved in the formation of committees and teams at the program level?

The following table shows the distribution of the study sample according to the approval of the participation of female students in the formation of organizational committees and teams at the program level:

Committees and teams	# Students	%
Student Committee	78	59.5
Community Service Committee	46	35.1
Scientific Research and Innovation Committee	22	16.8
Academic Oversight Committee	18	13.7
Quality and Academic Accreditation Committee	13	9.9
Alumni and Employers Committee	13	9.9
Program Development Committee	5	3.8
Scientific Committee	4	3.1
Evaluation and Examinations Quality Committee	2	1.5
Postgraduate Studies Committee	2	1.5

Table (5) Distribution of the study sample according to the approval of the participation of female students in the formation of organizational committees and teams

Participation acceptance

Figure (5) Distribution of the study sample according to the approval of the participation of female students in the formation of organizational committees and teams

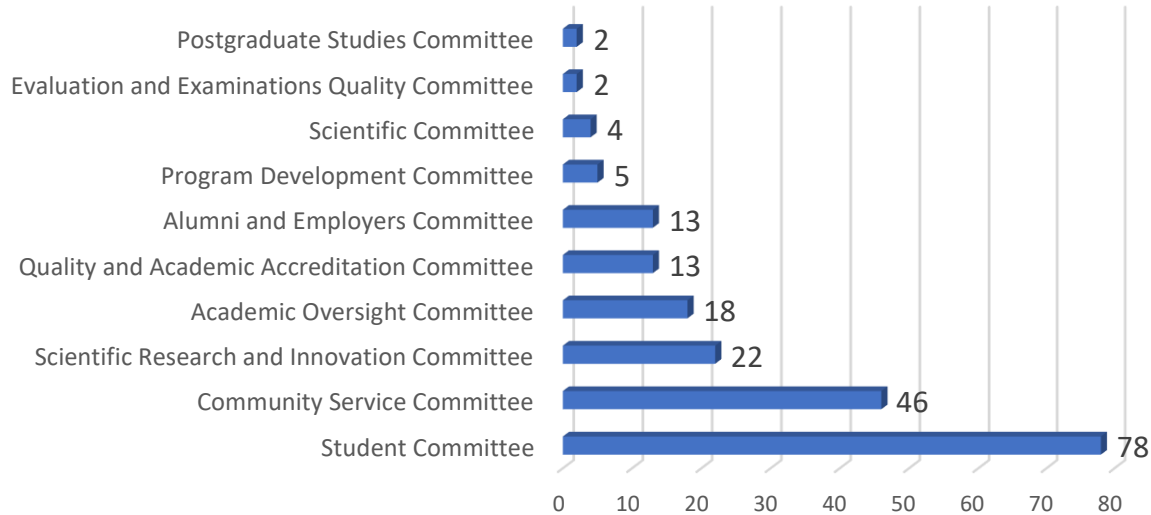The data of the table and figure (5) above show the distribution of the study sample according to the approval of the participation of female students in the formation of organizational committees and teams for the study sample of undergraduate students as follows:

- Female students' interaction with the Student Committee comes in the first place with a rate of 59.5%.

- In the second place came the Community Service Committee with a rate of 35.1%.

- While the Scientific Research Committee came in third place with a rate of 16.8%.

- The Academic Supervision Committee ranked fourth, with a rate of 13.7%.

- In the fifth place, the Quality and Academic Accreditation Committee and the Female Graduates and Employers Committee came equally, with a rate of 9.9% each.

- The Program Development Committee ranked sixth with a rate of 3.8%.

- The Scientific Committee ranked seventh with a rate of 3.1%.

- In the last place came the Postgraduate Studies Committee and the Assessment and Examination Quality Committee, with a percentage of 1.5% each.

The researchers attributed the low participation rate of female students in the study sample in each of the evaluation and examination quality committees to the fact that they are among the committees that have a special nature and sensitivity in dealing with tests and assessment quality models and examinations. It is also worth mentioning that the Information Science program is in the process of opening a postgraduate program.

The third axis: What is the impact of the organizing committees in enhancing intellectual security?

The answer to this question was based on three axes: the social effects, and the educational and intellectual effects.

Social and psychological effects:

The following table shows the social and psychological effects.

| | Statement | Scale | | | | | |
| | | Agree | | Neutral | | Disagree | |
		# Students	%	# Students	%	# Students	%
1	Develop collective cooperation and the sense of teamwork	83	63.4	46	35.1	2	1.5
2	Psychological and social fulfillment	78	59.5	48	36.6	5	3.8
3	Spend free time properly as much as possible	89	67.9	36	27.5	6	4.6

Table (6) Distribution of social and psychological effects on the study sample
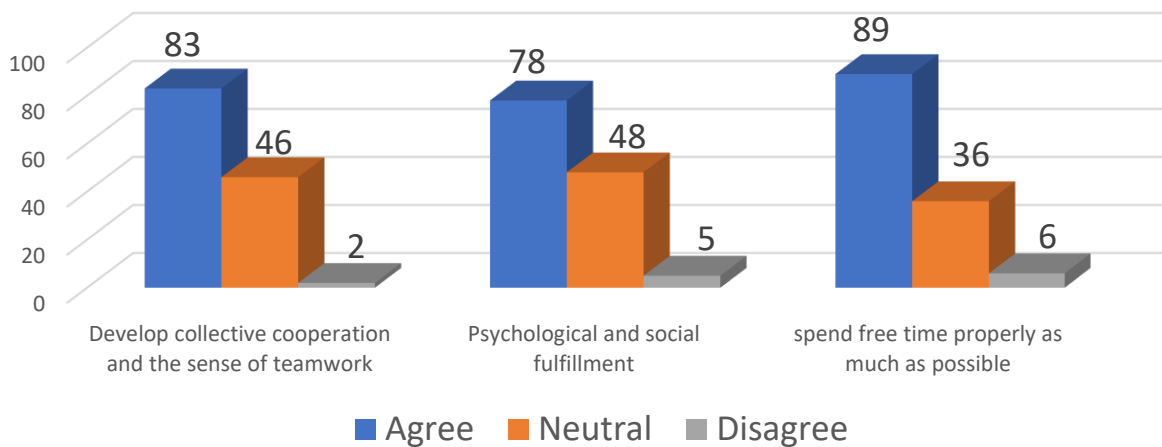
Psychological effect

Table (6) Distribution of social and psychological effects on the study sample

The table and figure (6) above show the distribution of the social and psychological effects resulting from the enhancement of intellectual security from the point of view of female students of the Information Science program. Most of statistics referred to fully agreed status, while the lowest percentage of approval was (59.5%) in the phrase (psychological and social satisfaction). Perhaps the reason for the approval of most of the answers is that the activities and organizational committees provided unprecedented services, as they help the students to get acquainted with the program closely and the regulations on which the program is based, as well as what participation in the organizing committees achieves in terms of utilizing the students' free time in a positive way. And avoid the elements of intellectual and psychological abuse of students.

Scientific and intellectual implications:

The following table shows the scientific and intellectual effects

	Statement	Scale					
		Agree		Neutral		Disagree	
		# Students	%	# Students	%	# Students	%
1	Expanding scientific and intellectual horizons through the work and organization of committees	86	65.6	40	30.5	5	3.8
2	Refine skills	77	58.8	50	38.2	4	3.1
3	Easy to identify and solve problems	87	66.4	38	29	6	4.6

Table (7) Distribution of scientific and intellectual effects on the study sample
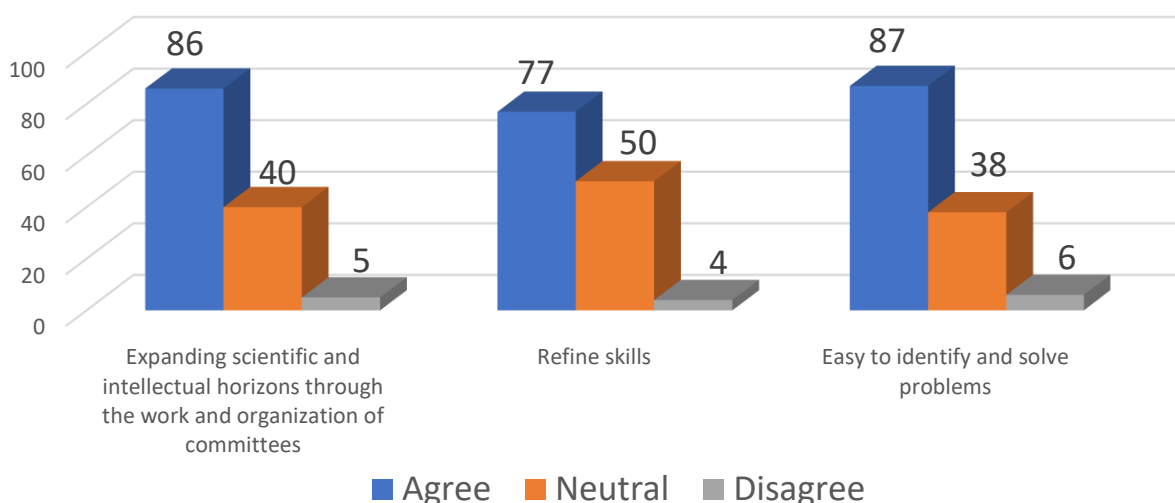
Scientific & Intellectual effect

Figure (7) Distribution of scientific and intellectual effects on the study sample

Regarding to the table and figure above, the lowest rate of approval (58.8%) was in the statement (refining skills), perhaps the reason for the approval of most of the answers is that the goal of the organizing committees, as presented in the theoretical aspect, aims to achieve the vision, mission, and objectives of the program in supporting the educational process and scientific research and community service. Consequently, the awareness of students at higher levels of the importance of scientific and accurate research in data and information, their analysis and interpretation, and not being led by undocumented information.

The fourth axis: What are the methods of employing the Bachelor of Information Science program for the organizational committees in enhancing the intellectual security of its students?

The following table shows the methods of employing the Bachelor of Information Science program in organizational committees to enhance the intellectual security of its students.

	Statement	Scale					
		Agree		Neutral		Disagree	
		# Students	%	# Students	%	# Students	%
1	Including the concept of intellectual security and its importance in the curricular and extracurricular activities of students.	65	49.6	52	39.7	14	10.7

2	Issuing pamphlets and guiding awareness leaflets to spread awareness among female students of the dangers of undermining intellectual security	62	47.3	50	38.2	19	14.5
3	Formation of groups and teams to support and disseminate intellectual security and adopt specialized issues for the exchange of knowledge	60	45.8	52	39.7	19	14.5
4	Warning students of fake and unreliable channels and pages that target students.	63	48.1	47	35.9	21	16
5	Supporting the participation of female students in community services aimed at community awareness of intellectual security and enhancing it for them	60	45.8	48	36.6	25	19.1
6	Including the concept of intellectual security in the academic curricula	61	46.6	41	31.3	32	24.4

Table (8) Distribution of methods of employing the Bachelor of Information Science program in organizational committees to enhance the intellectual security of its students
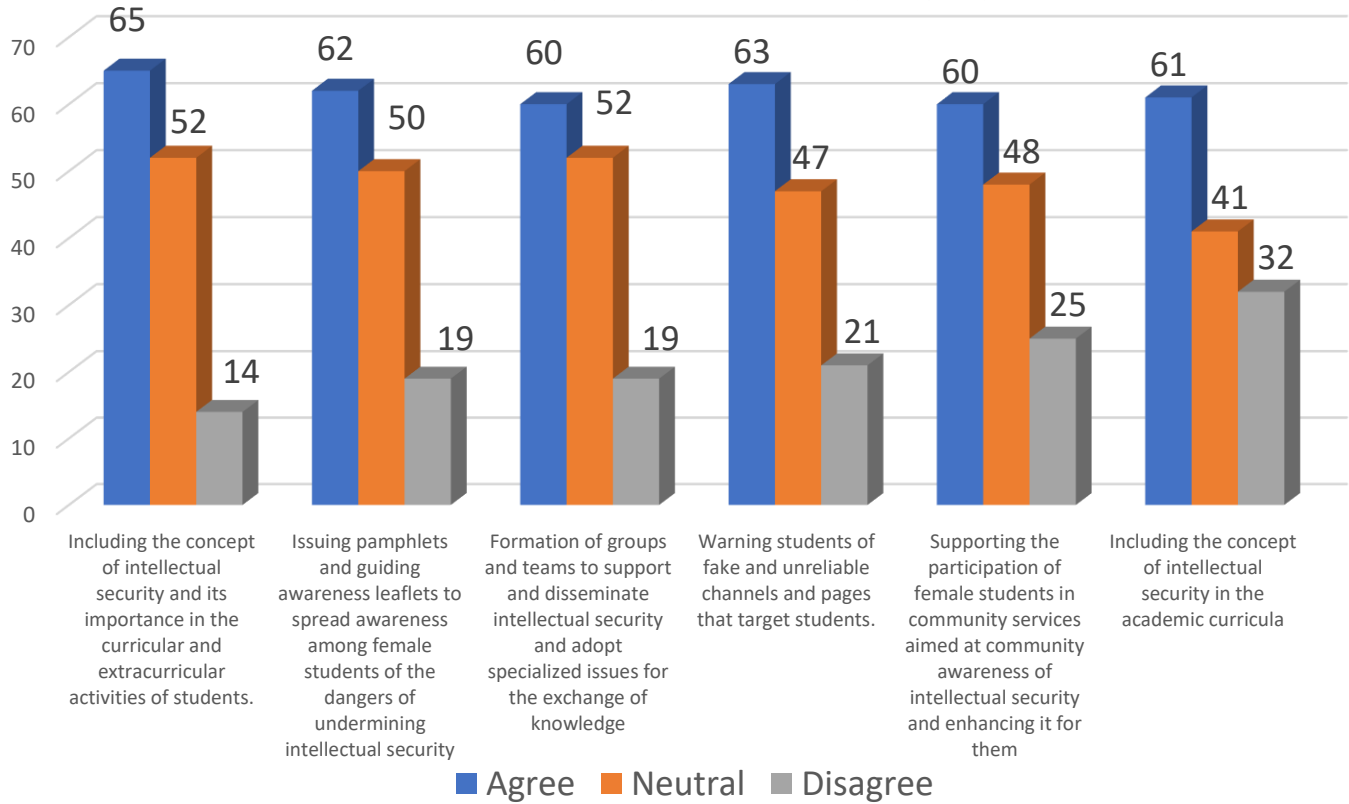(from the point of view of the students)

Methods of employing Bachelor degree program

	Agree	Neutral	Disagree
Including the concept of intellectual security and its importance in the curricular and extracurricular activities of students.	65	52	14
Issuing pamphlets and guiding awareness leaflets to spread awareness among female students of the dangers of undermining intellectual security	62	50	19
Formation of groups and teams to support and disseminate intellectual security and adopt specialized issues for the exchange of knowledge	60	52	19
Warning students of fake and unreliable channels and pages that target students.	63	47	21
Supporting the participation of female students in community services aimed at community awareness of intellectual security and enhancing it for them	60	48	25
Including the concept of intellectual security in the academic curricula	61	41	32

It is clear from the table and figure (8) above, the methods of employing the Bachelor of Information Science program in organizational committees to enhance intellectual security among its students and the firm desire of bachelor students to overcome difficulties and problems in order to create a social environment concerned with enhancing intellectual security, through improving activities and practices for work Organizing committees in the information science program in order to promote intellectual security effectively, and this great desire was represented in (agreed) in all points of the axis, so that the highest rate was (49.6%) in the phrase (including the concept of intellectual security and its importance in the systematic and extracurricular student activities) The researchers attributed the reason for the rise of this phrase to the nature of the courses of the information science program, which deals with information and the means of acquiring, processing and making it available to the beneficiaries. In the second place was the phrase (warning female students of fake and unreliable channels and pages targeting female students) with a rate of 48.1%, and in the third place was The phrase (issuing pamphlets and informative pamphlets to raise awareness among female students of the dangers of undermining intellectual security) came with a rate of 47.3%, followed by the phrase (including the concept of For intellectual security in academic courses) with a rate of 46.6%, and in the last place came each of the phrase (forming groups and teams to support and disseminate intellectual security and adopting specialized issues for the exchange of knowledge) and the phrase (supporting the participation of female students in community services aimed at community awareness of intellectual security and enhancing it for them) with a rate of 45.8 %.

Results:

The study came out with several results, including:

1- The highest percentage of the study sample belongs to the eleventh level, with a rate of 38.9%, or 51 students from the study sample.

2- And that at a rate of 54.2%, or 71 students, of the sample studied, they do not have prior knowledge of the concept of intellectual security.

3- The degree of interaction was (small) at a rate of 58%, or 76 students from the studied sample.

4- The Student Committee came in the first place in terms of the extent of female students' interaction with the committees, with a rate of 59.5%.

5- The phrase came (exploitation of free time in the largest way possible). In the first place, it expresses the most important social and psychological effects resulting from the enhancement of intellectual security from the point of view of the information science program students, with a rate of (67.9%).

6- The phrase (easy to identify and solve problems) came in the first place to express the most important scientific and intellectual effects resulting from the enhancement of intellectual security from the point of view of students of the information science program, with a rate of (66.4%).

7- The percentage (49.6%) came to the phrase (including the concept of intellectual security and its importance in the curricular and extracurricular activities of students) as the most important method followed by the Bachelor of Information Science program to enhance intellectual security.

Recommendations:

- Including topics in the curricula to educate students about the concept of organizational activities and practices of educational institutions.

- Organizing training programs for female students to develop their skills in employing activities in the service of community issues in a way that enhances their intellectual security.

- Issuing informative and awareness-raising pamphlets and pamphlets on the concept of intellectual security.

- Holding several dialogues and meetings with female students aimed at enhancing intellectual security and highlighting its importance.

- Activating an ethics document that stipulates "not to be led by fake and unreliable channels and pages that target female students".

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