



The Extent of Security Media Contribution in the Management of Crises from the Viewpoint of Students at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify to what extent the security media contributes in crises management, and the concept of security media, its advantages, objectives, functions and problems, as well as identifying the term of crises management and their requirements, methods and objectives.

The descriptive approach was used in the study, where it was developed for questionnaire, and its validity and consistency were ensured. The study community consisted of all students in the faculties (management science, criminal justice, strategic sciences, social sciences) at Naif Arab university for security science, that has (945) students. A random sample of (285) students were taken and the questionnaire was distributed for them, and (255) questionnaires were restored and their data were input by using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) for processing them and extracting their results.

The study concluded to set of results, the most important were: the security media contribute to the support and stability of public security with a high degree of the study community responses, the security media provides a clear picture of facts and security events with a high degree of the study community responses, the security media is scrupulous in presenting crises with a high degree of the study community responses. It allocates a spokesperson in the security media for crises with a high degree of the study community responses and that rumors are treated with caution during crises with a high degree of the study also community responses. The results of the study showed that security media is exaggerating and dramatizing the crises with a medium degree of the study community responses.

The study concluded to several recommendations, including: the need to information and data availability that are necessary for crises management and the exchange of information between security media and crises management. Security media must cover all crises without exception and that there should be a harmony between the media policy and crises management. The need to maintain contact and communication between security media and crises management, and security media should always warn crises management before the crises occurs. The security media must not exaggerate and lastly dramatize the crises, and the security media should present scenarios for the evolution of the crises.

Keywords: Security Media, Crises Management.

مدى إسهام الإعلام الامني في إدارة الأزمات من وجهة نظر طلبة جامعة نايف العربية للعلوم الأمنية، الرياض

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الملخص

هدفت الدراسة إلى التعرف إلى مدى إسهام وسائل الإعلام الامني في ادارة الأزمات. ومفهوم الإعلام الامني ومزاياه وأهدافه ووظائفه واشكالياته. وكذلك التعرف إلى مصطلح إدارة الأزمات ومتطلباتها وأساليبها وأهدافها. وقد تم استخدام المنهج الوصفي في الدراسة، حيث طورت استبيانه لذلك، وتم التأكيد من صدقها ومعامل ثباتها، وتكون مجتمع الدراسة من جميع طلبة كليات (العلوم الادارية، العدالة الجنائية، العلوم الاستراتيجية، والعلوم الاجتماعية) في جامعة نايف العربية للعلوم الأمنية والبالغ عددهم (945) طالباً وطالبةً، وتمأخذ عينة عشوائية منهم بلغت (285) فرداً وزعت عليهم الاستبانة، وتم استعادة (255) استبيانه أدخلت بياناتها إلى الحاسوب باستخدام البرنامج الإحصائي SPSS لمعالجتها واستخراج نتائجها.

توصلت الدراسة إلى مجموعة من النتائج كان أهمها: أن الإعلام الامني يُسهم في دعم واستقرار الأمن العام وبدرجة كبيرة من استجابات مجتمع الدراسة، وأن الإعلام الامني يقدم صورة واضحة عن الواقع والآحداث الأمنية وبدرجة كبيرة من استجابات مجتمع الدراسة، وأن الإعلام الامني يتولى الدقة في طرح الأزمات وبدرجة كبيرة من استجابات مجتمع الدراسة. وأنه يُخصص متحدث رسمي في الإعلام الامني عن الأزمات وبدرجة كبيرة من استجابات مجتمع الدراسة. وأنه يتم التعامل مع الشائعات بحذر أثناء الأزمات وبدرجة كبيرة من استجابات مجتمع الدراسة. وتبيّن من نتائج الدراسة أن الإعلام الامني يقوم بتضخيم وتهويل الأزمات وبدرجة متوسطة من استجابات مجتمع الدراسة. أوّلت الدراسة بعدة توصيات منها: ضرورة توفير المعلومات والبيانات الإعلامية الضرورية لإدارة الأزمات وأن يتم تبادل المعلومات بين الإعلام الامني وإدارة الأزمات، يجب أن يقوم الإعلام الامني بتغطية جميع الأزمات دون استثناء، وأن يكون هناك انسجام بين السياسة الإعلامية وإدارة الأزمات. وضرورة أن يبقى الاتصال والتواصل بين الإعلام الامني وإدارة الأزمات، وأن يحذر الإعلام الامني دائماً إدارة الأزمات قبل وقوع الأزمة. ويجب أن لا يقوم الإعلام الامني بتضخيم وتهويل الأزمات، وأن يعرض الإعلام الامني سيناريوهات لنتطور الأزمات.

الكلمات المفتاحية : الإعلام الامني، إدارة الأزمات.

Introduction:

Security is one of the most important elements that develop countries. Where security is available, there is a need for progress and development in countries. Security is one of the real reasons that adds reassurance to both citizens and power, which increases their ability to perform and work. Security is essential for all the citizens of the countries living within its borders, in addition to the establishment of international alliances to deal with various crises of various types of security,

political, economic, environmental and other, exceeded the borders of the state and its area. The concept of security media emerged in the nineties of the last century as a concept in the field of specialized media. This concept has entered into most of the professions and functions prevailing in the modern countries and in line with the media public for every profession of media, through channels, social media, local and international newspapers, so that every media works within a

specific and clear audience. (Aldghman, 2015, p. 1) [1].

The crises in the organizations is a sudden change that occurs on the organization internal or external environment that it has not anticipated or plans to confront in advance. The crises are multi-species, administrative, financial, economic, and media. They cannot be limited in a specific field. They are beyond the control of the officials in the organization. A particular aspect or spreading information about the organizations' plans through the media. The crises may be a result of a situation and a sense of danger in the management of the organization, which calls for increased efforts to control them and identify their variables and avoid their risks. The crises are one of the most frequently traded words. Spyware systems and scientific disciplines, which differ from one institution to another and varied definitions by type and level.

The problem of study:

The problem of the study appears in answering the following main question: What is the extent of security media contribution in crises management from the viewpoint of the students at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh?

Hypothesis of the study:

The students who were surveyed do not differ substantially in their opinions about the extent to which security media contribute in crisis management if they are classified according to personal and functional characteristics.

Objectives of the study:

1. To identify the extent to which security media contributes to crises management.
2. To understand the concept of security media, its objectives, functions and problems.
3. To identify the term crises management, its requirements, methods and objectives.
4. To reach recommendations that contributes to enhancing the role of security media in crises management and developing the capabilities of its employees.

The importance of study:

The importance of the study stems from its subject, which may be unique in Saudi libraries in particular and Arab in general. The study will also help the security media to identify the most important problems and obstacles faced by security media and crises management in institutions.

The limits of study:

Place limit: Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

The human limit: The students of Naif Arab University for Security Sciences.

Temporal limit: The study was conducted in January and February 2017.

Part 1: The security media and the management of crises

1-1: security media

1-1-1: literature review:

The concept of security media: (Ajwa, 2013, p6) [2] pointed out that the security media includes

"complete, new and important information covering all the events, facts, conditions and laws related to the security and stability of the society, which are hidden or underestimated a kind of media blackout, putting more emphasis on them is a kind of intended and targeted impact, which may in some cases be noble and out of national interest".

(Al-Sarani, 2011, p5) [3], indicated that security media is "specialized media and communications activities directed by the security services to educate citizens, residents and visitors through the various media, violations and penalties that result from violating the regulations and instructions in each country, in addition to directing them to participate positively in those security efforts to ensure a more secure and stable environment".

(Mirza, 2006, p17) [4], defined security media as "those messages, information and honest news issued by the police force and transmitted through the various media in order to raise awareness and guidance and improving the image of the police establishment in the minds of the masses to achieve positive interaction between the police and the public within the framework of state policy and laws".

Hence, security information must have three conditions: objectivity, complete accuracy, and modernity, and everything new and immediate, whenever possible or important, and the magnitude or extent of its usefulness to the largest number of people.

The researcher defined security media as "the communication process through which information and security conditions are communicated as messages to the community and world directly or indirectly through the media available, including

events, facts, the prevention of crime before it occurs or systematic terrorism, and planned."

1-1-2: Characteristic of security media:

Security media is characterized by several advantages pointed out by (Al-Askar, 2007, p. 6-7) [5], including: that the concept of security which broad and comprehensive in its modern sense is characterized by a sense of its practical effects on the public, public institutions, private, security media needs to be accurate in the information, topics announced, as it is directed to the public to take good behavior, that it is a renewed and popular public event with goals related to the deployment, direction of security materials, and publication of security information is varied according to the need for security information.

1-1-3: Security media function:

The functions of security media are to create a good mental image among citizens on the performance of security forces, which are usually directed towards the service of homeland and citizen, developing the spirit of participation, association with the citizen to achieve stability and security, the definition of tasks carried out by the security media, including crimes and the definition of government services, directing the citizen to the procedure should be followed then the crises agenda and witnessing a crime, as well as creating a public opinion supporting them, and follow up security problems in the media, documenting analyzing them and preparing plans to confronting them. (Aldghman, 2015, p. 7) [1].

1-1-4: Relationship between security officials and media:

The relationship between media and security leaders is fraught with many problems and challenges. It is the freedom of media that helps to achieve justice, to show the truth and to fight crime, while some believe that security information message lies with security leaders, as well as the difficulty in spreading security facts that are interpreted and analyzed by security leaders according to their security concept, the scarcity of information and confidentiality, the weakness of media staff and the availability of material resources are considered the difficulties faced by the security media. (Almaluku, 2014, p. 3) [6].

1-2 : Management of crises

1-2-1: The concept of crises management:

Crises management was defined as “the implementation of strategies designed to assist an organization in which a negative event occurred suddenly as a result of an unpredictable events or as a result of some unexpected events that posed a potential risk, which requires that decisions be taken quickly to reduce damage to the organization, and allocating the director of the crises when the event occur”. (Margaret, 2013, P 3) [7].

(Hajji 2005, p 429) [8] defined crises management as “The science of predicting and anticipating, building the capacity to address what might be possible or seeking to reduce risks, concluding lessons and removing symptoms and causes”.

(Abu Qahf, 2002, p 352) [9] defined crises management as “The process of and preparation

systematic and assessment of internal and external problems that seriously threaten the organization”. (Ahmed, 2001, p33) [10], “Crises management” is a modern management technique that deals with predicting potential crises through sensing, monitoring the internal and external environmental variables that generate the crises, and preparing all available resources to preventing the crises or preparing to deal with it efficiently to reduce material and moral losses. And then study the causes of the crises, reaching conclusions to preventing them, or improving the ways of dealing with them in the future while trying to maximizing the benefit resulting from them to the maximum degree.

(Maher, 2006, p 21) [11] believes that crises management is “a way to control the crises using a set of tools, efforts to overcome the crises, causes of crises, and learn from the crises aspects for the future”.

The researcher defined crises management as “The process of planning ahead of an unexpected negative event to reduce or minimize its damage on the organization by developing strategies or a set of scenarios that are expected to occur and propose suitable solutions for each of them in case of occurrence”.

1-2-2: Objectives of crises management:

The availability of human cadres capable of knowing and predicting security problems is one of the objectives of crises management, in addition to granting them the authority to organize the management of crises before, during and after the event, while providing all the necessary material and financial resources to manage the crises, to

respond to the crises and the speed of response at the lowest costs, predict and control the crises to gain the trust of leaders and society, while providing the appropriate means of communication to confront the crises and deal with it immediately to mitigate its effect and analyze strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats to address them (Makkawi, 2004, p 7) [12].

1-2-3: Conditions and requirements of crises management:

The requirements of crises management are to provide a specialized crises management department to analyze the problems and develop suitable solutions for them. The mission is to set up an early warning system for the crises to prevent them, and to provide them with a crises management team when they occur, providing a special body for coordination and transfer of information, with a focus on training as a means of coping with the crises, and adopting a system of periodic examination of crises management plans, with training of the staff of this department to build relationships, trust and cooperation among all employees to cope with crises (Ludwing, 2005, p1015) [13].

1-2-4: Techniques of confronting crises:

There are many methods that are followed to deal with crises, including:

1. Denial of the crises: denial of the crises or generalization of the media through the refusal to recognize the existence of a defect, and the denial of the crises, but in some cases claim the safety of the situation and good

performance, in order to lead to the dissemination of information to the success of attempts to control the crises and destruction without undoing risk (Shafi'i, 2001, p 195) [14].

2. Suppressing of the crises: It is a violent, swift and secret movement against the forces of the crises with the aim of destroying the basic elements driving the crises. This method indicates that this administration is authoritarian (Maher, 2006, pp 90-94) [11].
3. Termination of crises: it is a very violent way that is based on public and frank confrontation with all the elements involved in the crises and its classification. This method is usually resorted to only when the crises has reached a serious threat status (Khudairi, p161) [15].
4. Low crises: the crises are first recognized as an act that has been done, and at the same time the event is underestimated as an event of no importance and it is under control (Maher, 2006, p 93) [11].
5. Venting the crises: the crises is vented by opening different gaps in the wall of the crises and building it, and venting the state of anger, boiling and tension associated with the events of the crises, and finding partial issues that absorb some of this pressure and drain the effort of the owners and weaken the main momentum (Shafi'i, 2001, p 195) [14].
6. Dismantling the crises: it is through finding alternative and multiple paths to the momentum generated by the current crises and its flows, to become alternative and many paths that absorb the efforts of the current force and reduce the seriousness of the crises. This process is usually carried out in three

stages: conflicting, finding alternatives, and negotiation-phase "(Al-Qahtani, 2003, p 47) [16].

1-2-5: Reasons for the new media's interaction with security crises:

One of the most important reasons for the specificity of media interaction with security crises is the large number of information sources and the development of modern communications that follow crises, which makes them react quickly and effectively and are able to influence the public opinion, undoubtedly the media works to record events very quickly as a voice and a picture during the crises, in the denial of the event or ignore or selectivity of the event by the security services, it works to provoke members of the community and expose them to criticism (Salah, 2012, 15) [17].

1-3: Previous studies on the contribution of security media in management of crises.

(Ioannis 2015) [18], conducted a study titled by "Social Media in Crises Management: Role, Potential and Risk", The study aimed at exploring the role of social media during large-scale crises and disasters. The study concluded that social media when responding to crises contributing to providing assistance to respondents by completing awareness-raising of the situation and contributing valuable information to rescuers towards disaster survivors are a means of disseminating information to the public about rescue efforts, whereas social media do not contribute positively to crises management, while providing a personal means to mitigate crises and disaster events.

(Salah, 2012) [17], prepared study aimed at identifying the role of the new security media in crises management. The researcher used the inductive method to obtain data and information of the study. The study concluded to a result that the new media provide information which provides facts about various events, and to capture the reaction of the public with regard to the performance of security, specifically capturing the indicators of the formation of a crises, and views and proposals posed by the public freely to improve security performance and exit from the existing security crises, and the vast majority of the security services are struggling against the negative uses of the internet in support of new forms of crimes.

(Al-Ghussein, 2012) [19], conducted a study titled by "The impact of security media on the performance of security personnel in Gaza Strip". The study aimed at identifying the security media, the functional performance and the nature of the relationship between them. There is a positive impact of the security media on the performance of employees in the security services operating in Gaza strip. He added that, media policy is unclear and does not include all security issues it does not also include the policies of the ministry, and working with the security media need to develop their professional capabilities, "There is little effect of policy security on the security personnel with little response".

(Sarani, 2011) [3], conducted a study titled by "The role of security media in the prevention of crime". The study aimed at throwing the shed on characteristics, importance, strategy and methods of security media in crime prevention, in addition to the obstacles that limit the effectiveness of the

security media in the prevention of crime. The security media aim at correcting ideas and misconceptions and changing the negative attitudes of the members of the society by showing them the seriousness of the negative effects of social phenomena, problems that affect their security and safety, and calling them to contribute to their treatment. Security campaigns contribute to support security and stability based on the impact operations that vary in intensity and impact according to the frequency of campaigning and choosing appropriate times.

(Nazir, 2008) [20], conducted a study titled by “The Role of Media in National Security”. The study tried to analyze the role of the media, especially Pakistani print media and its impact in the time of the nuclear crises in 1998. The study concluded that the media is the most influential and has a key role in the media. Political persuasion has a major role in achieving national interests, governments need the media to strengthen their positions. The print media is necessary in times of crises, and that they are focusing on the people to help the state meet its security obligations.

Part 2 : Statistical Procedures of the study

2-1: Population and sample of study:

The study population consists of all (945) students at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences in the faculties of administrative sciences, criminal justice, strategic sciences and social sciences according to the statistics of admission and registration deanship. Population of study reached (285) students, the questionnaire was distributed to them, 255 of which were retrieved or 89 %, which is valid for the generalization of the study.

2-2: Instrument of study:

The researcher used the questionnaire to obtain the initial data from the study community. The questionnaire was divided into two sections. The first section included the demographic data (personal and functional) of the surveyors, while the second section included the questionnaire sections that measure the respondents' crises management from the viewpoint of the students at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences , which answered the question and hypothesis of the study.

2-3: collection of data (instead of studied approach)

The researcher used the descriptive approach as a suitable method for collecting primary data from the study community, using the questionnaire method, which is considered one of the most important methods in this approach, adopted in a mode Likert quintet model by choosing an alternative of five alternatives is “very large, large, medium, weak, and very weak”.

2-4: Validity and stability of the study instrument:

The questionnaire was presented in its initial form, which measures the extent of the contribution of the security media in crises management from the viewpoint the students at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences. The committee has a number of arbitrators who have the experience to express their opinions and observations on the appropriateness of the question, where their observations were taken and then the questionnaire was issued in its final form, which was applied on

a sample of the study population. The researcher used the Cronbach Alfa Equation to measure stability in the study tool by calculating the total stability value of the resolution paragraphs. Statistical analysis showed that the total stability

of the resolution sheets was 0.92, which is an excellent value of stability.

2-5: Description of the study sample:

The following table shows the level, number and percentages of the study sample.

Table (1) : Number and percentages of members of the study sample by study variables

Variable	Level	Frequencies	Percentage %
Qualification	Higher Diploma	44	17.3
	M.A.	169	66.3
	Ph.D.	42	16.4
Age	22-32 years	107	42.0
	33-42 years	120	47.0
	42 years and above	28	11.0
Years of service	5 years and less	79	31.0
	From 6-10 years	68	26.7
	More than 10 years	108	42.3
College	Administration science	42	16.5
	Criminal justice	82	32.1
	Strategic science	43	16.9
	Criminal sciences	88	34.5
Total		255	100 %

Table (1) shows that 66.3% of the study sample is the master's degree in the university, 47% of the study sample is the age group (33-32 years), and 42.3% of the sample are years of service (more than 10 years), And that 34.5% of the sample of the study are students of the Faculty of Criminal Sciences.

2-6: Use of SPSS:

In order to achieve the objectives of the study and to analyze the questionnaire data that was applied in practice to a sample at Naif Arab University Students for Security Sciences, the researcher used the SPSS program to describe and analyze the questionnaire and then answer the question and hypothesis of the study using the following statistical methods:

1. Percentage of demographic analysis (personal and functional) of the study sample.
2. The mean and the standard deviation for each paragraph of the questionnaire.
3. One Way Anova test to examine the average opinions of respondents with different demographic variables (personal and functional).
4. LSD test to show the statistical differences between means responses of the respondents from the study sample

according to their personal and functional demographic variables.

View the results of the study:

The weighted average of the responses for the members of the community study was calculated in Table (2) on the study axes using the five-dimensional Likert scale in order to know the direction of the respondents' opinions and the various comparisons. The Likert scale is considered the best method for measuring trends.

Table (2) : The weighted average of the responses for the members of the community study

Response	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
Degree	1	2	3	4	5
Weighted Arithmetic mean	1-1.79	1.8-2.59	2.6-3.39	3.4-4.19	4.2-5
Level	Very weak	Weak	Medium	large	Very large

Answering the questions of the study and discussion:

To determine the extent of the contribution of security media in crises management from the viewpoint at Naif Arab University students for

security sciences, the calculation of averages and standard deviations of the questionnaires were calculated, as shown in table (3):

Table (3) : The calculation of averages and standard deviations of the questionnaires

No.	Paragraph.	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Level
1	Security policy is clear.	3.19	1.06	Medium
2	Availability of information and data needed for crises management.	2.82	0.96	Medium
3	There is a harmony between media policy and crises management.	2.91	1.00	Medium
4	Security media contributes to crises management plans.	3.24	0.99	Medium
5	Security media provide a clear image of the facts and security events.	3.57	1.02	Large
6	Security media contributes to raise the employees' capacity professionally when managing crises.	3.30	0.99	Medium
7	There is communication between security media and crises management.	3.09	0.96	Medium
8	Security coverage of all crises.	3.15	1.04	Medium
9	Security media always warns of crises management before a crisis occurs.	2.87	1.06	Medium
10	The security media amplifies the crises.	2.76	1.08	Medium
11	Information exchange between security media and crises management.	3.08	0.91	Medium
12	Security media presents scenarios for the development of crises.	3.03	0.98	Medium
13	An official spokesman in the security media is responsible for the crises.	3.51	1.08	Medium
14	Crises management provides information honestly to the security media.	3.24	1.01	Medium
15	The crises management responds objectively to the inquiries of the security media.	3.17	0.97	Medium
16	Rumors are treated with caution during crises.	3.48	1.05	Large
17	Security media publish the results of the crises objectively.	3.40	0.97	Large
18	Security media contributes to the support and stability of public security.	3.76	0.99	Large
19	The security media envisages the accuracy of the crises.	3.54	0.95	Large
20	Security institutions have an independent crises management.	3.22	1.04	Medium
	Total	3.22	1.01	Medium

The results of the table (3) show that (the extent of the contribution of the security media in crises management from the point of view of the students at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences) is medium. The total score for all the averages of the first axis is 3.22 and a standard deviation of 1.01. (18), which states that “security information contributes to the support and stability of public security” at the highest (3.76), with a standard deviation of (0.99), indicating the degree of approval is great, and came second in paragraph (5), which states that “security information provides a clear picture of prevention And security events, “with a mean of (3.57) and a standard deviation of (1.02), a large degree of approval, and in the third paragraph (19),” the security media envisages the accuracy of the crises “in the middle of the calculation (3.54) with a high degree of approval, (13.5)”. In the fourth rank, paragraph (13), “a spokesman for the security media is assigned to crises” with a mean of 3.51 with a high degree of approval and a standard deviation of 1.08). “The rumors are handled cautiously during the crises” with a mean (3.48) with a high degree of approval, with a standard deviation of 1.05, Paragraph (10), which states that “the security media amplifies and escalates crises” with a mean

(2.76) and a standard deviation of (1.08), which is the approved middle score. Paragraph 2, which states that “the availability of information and data needed for crises management” came in with a mean (2.82) and a standard deviation of 0.96, which is also a moderate score. Paragraph 9, which states that “the security media always warn of crises management before the crises,” came in a mean (2.87) and a standard deviation of (1.08), which is also moderately agreeable. (3), which states that “there is a harmony between media policy and crises management” with a mean (2.91) and a standard deviation of (1.00), which is also a middle score.

$$\text{Percentage of contribution} = \frac{\text{Arithmetic mean of actual degrees}}{\text{Maximum Likart standard}} \times 100 \\ = 3.22 / 5 \times 100 = 64.4\%$$

This result indicates that the contribution of security media in crisis management is rather strong and is gets closer to 65%.

To test the hypothesis of the research we use (One Way Analysis of Variance) for the students' answers after their distribution according to personal and functional characteristics as shown in the following tables:

Table (4) : The results (One Way Analysis Of Variance) to measure the significance of differences in the premise due to the variable of scientific qualification

Source of Contrast	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	403.991	2	201.996	1.259	0.286
Within Groups	40417.758	252	160.388		
Total	40821.749	254			

The results of the examination in the table (4) show that “there are no statistically significant differences on the study axes from point of view at Naif Arab University Students for Security Sciences according to the study variables”. The results indicated that there are no statistically significant differences between the average responses of the community members at the level of ($\alpha = 0.05$) towards “the extent of the contribution of the security media and crises

management from the point of view of the students at Naif Arab University For Security Sciences according to the variable qualifier” The value of “F” (1.259) and a statistical significance of (0.286), which means that the members of the community have agreed their answers to the difference of scientific qualification and this corresponds to the hypothesis of the absence of differences in the variable qualifier in the answers of the respondents, The hypothesis at this variable.

Table (5) : The results (One Way Analysis Of Variance) to measure the significance of differences in the premise due to the variable of age

Source of Contrast	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	248.592	2	124.296	0.772	0.463
Within Groups	40573.157	252	161.005		
Total	40821.749	254			

The results of the examination in the table (5) show that “there are no statistically significant differences on the study axis from point of view at Naif Arab University to the study variables.” The results indicated that there are no statistically significant differences between the average responses of community members at the level of ($\alpha = 0.05$) towards “the extent of the contribution of security media and crises management from point of view at Naif Arab University students for security sciences according to the age variable”

The value of “F” (0.772) and statistical significance of (0.463), which means that members of society have agreed their answers to different life level and this is consistent with the hypothesis of the absence of differences in the age variable in the responses of respondents, which leads us to accept the hypothesis at this variable.

Table (6) : The results (One Way Analysis Of Variance) to measure the significance of differences in the premise due to the variable years of service

Source of Contrast	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	1418.554	2	709.277	4.536	0.012
Within Groups	39403.195	252	156.362		
Total	40821.749	254			

The results of the examination in the table (6) show that “there are no statistically significant differences on the study axes from the point of view at Naif Arab University to the study variables”. The results indicated that there are no statistically significant differences between the average responses of the community members at the level of ($\alpha = 0.05$) towards “the extent of the contribution of security media and crises management from the point of view at Naif Arab University students for security sciences according to variable years of service” The value of the “F”

(4.536) and the statistical significance of (0.012), which means that the members of the community have varied their responses to different years of service and this is contrary to the hypothesis that there is no difference in the variable years of service in the answers of respondents.

In order to identify the sources of statistical differences in the responses of the sample of the study according to the variable of years of service, the least significant difference test (LSD) was used to determine the differences which are shown in table (7):

Table (7) : L.S.D. According to the variable of years of service

years of service - A	years of service -B	Difference in Arithmetic mean	Sig
5 years and less	6-10 years	1.22431	0.554
	11 years and over	4.11392*	0.027
6-10 years	5 years and less	1.22431	0.554
	11 years and over	5.33824*	0.006
11 years and over	5 years and less	4.11392	0.027
	6-10 years	5.33824*	0.006

*There were statistically significant differences in mean arithmetic mean

The results of the (7) table indicate that there are statistically significant differences in the responses of the respondents at the three levels (5 years and less, 6-10 years, 11 years or more). These differences indicate that there are statistical differences between the responses of the respondents at the level of significance ($\alpha = 0.05$), which shows “the extent of the contribution of

security media in crises management from the University” depending on the years of service variable, which led us to reject the hypothesis. The researcher attributed this result to the presence of 42.3% of the respondents within the level of experience and the third years of service (11 years and more).

Table (8) : The results (One Way Analysis Of Variance) to measure the significance of differences in the premise due to the variable of College

Source of Contrast	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig
Between Groups	803.179	3	267.726	1.679	0.172
Within Groups	40018.570	251	159.437		
Total	40821.749	254			

The results of the examination in the table (8) show that “there are no statistically significant differences on the study axes from the point of view at Naif Arab University Students for Security Sciences according to the study variables”. The results indicated that there are no statistically significant differences between the average responses of the community members at the level of ($\alpha = 0.05$) towards “the extent of the contribution of security media and crises management from the point of view at Naif Arab University Students For Security Sciences according to variable years of service” The value of “F” (1.679) and statistical significance of (0.172), which means that members of the community have agreed their answers to the different years of service and this corresponds to the hypothesis that there are no differences depending on the variable years of service in the responses of respondents, the hypothesis at this variable.

Conclusions:

This section contains the main findings of the study that can be summarized as follows:

1. The results of the study indicate that the security media contributes to the support and stability of public security and to a large extent

of the responses of the study community. This result was similar to that of (Sarani 2011) [3].

2. The results of the study show that the security media provide a clear picture of the facts and security events and to a large extent of the responses of the study community, and this result was agreed with (Salah 2012) [17].
3. The results of the study showed that the security media is accurate in presenting the crises and to a large extent of the responses of the study community.
4. The results of the study indicate that a spokesman in the security media is assigned to the crises and to a large degree of the responses of the study community.
5. The results of the study indicate that rumors are handled with caution during the crises and to a large extent of the responses of the study community.
6. The results of the study show that the security media amplifies the crises and moderates the responses of the study community.
7. The results of the study showed that the information and data needed to manage the crises are provided, and to a medium extent of the responses of the study community, similar to the results of the study (Ioannis, 2015) [18].
8. The results of the study indicate that the security media always warns of the

- management of crises before the crises and to a medium extent of the responses of the study community, similar to the results of the study (Nazir, 2008) [20].
9. The results of the study show that there is a harmony between media policy and crises management and a medium degree of the responses of the study community. This finding varied with (Ioannis, 2015) [18]
 10. The results of the study indicated that “there are no statistically significant differences between the extent of the contribution of the security media and crises management from the point of view at Naif Arab University Students for Security Sciences due to the variables of the study (qualification, age, college)”.
 11. The results of the study show that “there are statistically significant differences between the extent of the contribution of security media and crises management from the point of view at Naif Arab University Students for Security Sciences due to variable years of service”.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The researcher presented a set of recommendations that can be summarized as follows:

1. The need to provide information and data needed to manage the crises and to exchange information between the security media and crises management
2. Security media should cover all crises without exception, and there should be harmony between media policy and crises management.
3. The need to maintain communication and contact between the security media and crises

management, and to warn the security media to always manage crises before the crises occurs.

4. The security media should not exaggerate and escalate crises, and the security media should present scenarios for the development of crises.
5. The need to find an independent management of crises in the security institutions, and to provide information honestly to the security media.

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