

## The World National Security in Shadow of the Digital Space

Bashir Turki Kreishan<sup>[a],\*</sup>; Hasan Abdullah Al-Dajah<sup>[b]</sup>

<sup>[a]</sup>Assistant Professor, Al-Hussein Bin Talal University, Faculty of Arts, Department of Media and Strategies Studies, Maan, Jordan.

<sup>[b]</sup>Associate Professor, Al-Hussein Bin Talal University, Faculty of Arts, Department of Media and Strategies Studie, Maan, Jordan.

\*Corresponding author.

Received 25 July 2019; accepted 10 November 2019

Published online 26 November 2019

### Abstract

The study aims at recognizing threatening of the world national security in the shadow of the digital space. The study employed the descriptive analytical approach, that personifies that as it is in real, then studies correlation and effective relations among their variables and deduce the results. Then had deduced the following results: It was pin pointed through the study that the world national security remains the demand of all states altogether. Also the national security never does depend on the military classical concepts alone, and other sectors such as; the political, economic and social are not less important from the classical sectors. Also it was pin-pointed that the concept of the humanitarian security had imposed itself on the national security, and the security of native lands is connected with the human one. The study also revealed the increase of the national security techniques of threatening by the technical progress in the digital space, the thing that caused numerous forms of threats.

**Key words:** World national security; Digital space; Humanitarian security; Technical progress

Kreishan, B., & Al-Dajah, H. (2019). The World National Security in Shadow of the Digital Space. *Canadian Social Science*, 15(11), 8-19. Available from: <http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/css/article/view/11361>  
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.3968/11361>

### INTRODUCTION

Security in the classical perspective indicates to the state means of employing its power to deal with threats, internal and external dangers. That threaten its country unity, independence and political stability, that is in confronting other states, and so by this attribute security will be pure synonym of the national interest, and how to enhance it by depending on power in its military side. That refers to the fact that security studies developed in the frame of the realism stream for which circumstances of cold war was appropriate to monopolize this cognitive domain, where internal and external threatening that face safety of the states, for from the inside had come the spread of poverty, unemployment, civil wars, sectarian and ethnic conflicts and states suppression, to appear the weak and negative role that the state can perform in ensuring the life and subsistence of its citizens, the thing that bade the domain open to transform the concern from protecting the safety of the state merely to protection of its citizens, and from this transformation emerges the concept of man security.

With the advent of the Internet to the World infrastructure of the civil and military works, there had become a modern style in affecting the national security the thing that introduced another security dimension, on defense concerns, at most of the world states. The probing security became in the first posts of the accounts and strategies of states.

**Problem of study:** the problem of study conceals in the attempt of treating of world national security in shadow of the digital space of threatening caused by the electronic development in shadow of digital opening.

**Enquiry of study:** what is the world national security in shadow of the digital space of the threatening caused by the electronic development in shadow of the digital opening?

And from this enquiry branches the following:

- What are the basic theories in the international relations with the security dimension?
- What are the threatenings of the world national security in shadow of the digital space?
- What is the mutual relationship between the concept of the national security and the digital space?

**Objectives of study:** the study aims at pin-pointing the World national security in shadow of the digital space and threatening caused by electronic development in shadow of the digital openness. From them branch the following objectives:

- Recognizing the basic theories in the international relations with the security dimension.
- Pin-pointing threatening of the world national security in shadow of the digital space.
- Disclosing the mutual relationship between the concept of national security and the digital space.

**Significance of study:** significance of study is divided into two parts, the first: scientific significance, attempts to introduce a scientific addition to the domain of the national security specialization in politics of security studies at the same time. The second is the practical significance, it is an attempt of introducing a theoretical framework enables the security policy-makers get benefit of it, and lay an approach to treat the world national security in shadow of the digital space.

**Range of study:**

Range of study is a study of the world national security in shadow of the digital space and threats caused by the electronic development in shadow of the digital openness, through the following theories: realism theory, liberalism theory, occupational building theory and concept of human security.

**Method of study:**

The researcher used the analytical descriptive approach, for it is performed on the basis of specifying the phenomenon and describing its nature and type of connection among its variables, motives and trends and so on. To diagnose the problem or certain phenomenon in its reality, because the process of description and analysis of phenomena, they scarcely by a mutual matter existing in all types of scientific researches. This approach is performed on explaining information and data, classifying and measuring them, deriving results and generalizing them to attain specifying the human security threatening with different dimensions. And in light of the above problem of study, the study had been divided according to the following axes:

---

## 1. THE THEORETICAL ROOTING OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY CONCEPTS

---

This concept is considered from the most difficult concepts tackled by the scientific analysis, it is one of the

most prominent concepts in the international relations, that are still characterized with abundance of “mystery” the thing that made it in need of specified definition can be absolutely estimated, where the studies concerned with the national security had been in agreement with new military and political worldly circumstances followed the second world war, balances and coalitions and axes resulted from war among the international powers, in addition to the intensified spread of arms and typical development, witnessed by this later, that led to amendments in the world defense system and its inherited classical, stabilities, imposition of a new vision of the security, and a new specification of the security domain of the states (Balgziz, 1989, p. 15), that led to the emergence of need to forming a larger definition of the national security, including the social, diplomatic and economic dimensions, in addition to the military dimension.

### 1.1 Concept of Security: Arnold Wolvers Introduced a Definition of Security

“Security is measured by its objective meaning by extent of directed threats to acquired values, and points with its self-meaning to absence of fear from exposing those values to attack”. (Arnold, 1962, p.150) “Trigger and Krinnberg defines the national security that it is that part of the government policy that aims at creating appropriate circumstances to protect the vital values”. (Frank and Philip, 1973, pp.35-36 Mcnamara, p.149). And in the (Bari Buzan, 1983) views that it is a complicated concept, it is obliged to define it to obtain three things at least, commencing with the political context of the concept passing by the different dimensions and ending with ambiguity and difference that connects with application in the international relations. (Al-Harbi, 2008, p.9). Meanwhile the political encyclopedia defines: “the national security as what states do to conserve their safety against internal and external dangers that lead them to fall under a foreign domination as a result of external pressures or internal deterioration”. (Al-Kayyali et al, 1990, p.33). But the British Encyclopedia: “Security is protection of the State from domination by foreign powers”. (I’shqi, 2006). The diverse of definition illustrates the concept of the national security that there is an amount of the theoretical retardation of the concept. Bari Buzan mentions many reasons for that retardation, they are: (Buzan, 1983, pp.6-10).

a. The national security is a compound and complicated concept to a degree difficult to attract students of it, for they left to more elastic concepts, that is a concept stirring difference and discrepancy.

b. International between the national security and the concept of power, especially after emergence of the school of realism, that drew the idea of competition for the sake of power in the international relations, in order to look to security as derived from power and it is a tool for glorifying it.

c. Appearance of aware from idealists rejects the school of realism and raises a substitute goal for the national security it is peace.

d. Conquest of strategic studies in the domain of the national security and their concern with the military sides of security, and dedicating it for serving the defense requirement and keeping the acting condition, the thing that shared in weakening the analytical horizon on the theoretical dimension of the concept.

e. Role of politicians in the dedication of the concept ambiguity, to save a bigger opportunity of maneuvering on him either in internal consumption purposes or the external conflict.

International relations move in a setting impressing a vigilant state for war, and every state should not depend except for itself to guarantee its security. This is what is called; the security labyrinth in the international relations. From the most important of those causes: (Al-Mash at, 1993, pp.14-17).

a. Enlargement in the concept of the national interest to include the issue of welfare guarantee with what that means of ensuring the sources of resources, and then emerged the concept of national security as an expression of welfare from a side and an attempt of guaranteeing the external sources from the other, and protecting the internal arrangements, that push to increase the average of welfare from a third one.

b. Increase of violence average and escalation of direct conflicts sharpness, that may develop to wars, then concern moved with the national security in waves connected with increase of conflicts at both levels; the regional and international.

c. Increase of feeling at states of the south with two types of threats connect with their national security from one side, the external debts which are due considered a threat to their political and economic security, and necessarily limits the freedom of strategic decisions- making. From another side, small states fear of possibilities of the great states miss employ the international organizations, headed by the United Nations, not only to achieve their interests, but also to harm the interests of small states and their national security.

d. Increase of feeling with anxiety and internal tension, that can be transformed into abundant aspects of instability and un-security in small states, those states are still suffer from great problems in the process of production and distribution.

e. Concern with the phenomenon of the national security is excited at transformation from the system of the national state into a larger system and more comprehensive like the Federal System, or the international economic assemblies.

f. The subjects of the national security is excited in case of great states disconnection, especially the Federals into independent national states with sovereignty.

## 1.2 Characteristics of the National Security Concept

A. The national security is the summary of interaction among internal, regional and international factors: The internal factors relate with protection of the community from the internal threats supported by external powers in condition that objectives of the political system expressing the true values of the people, and the political foundations to allow saving the participation canals. And the regional factors are concerning the relations of the state with states of the neighborhood in the region or the geographic area. And the international factors, that is dimensions of the state relations in the international surrounding and the nature of its relations with the great powers. (Khalil, 2000, p.29).

B. The national security has two sides:

a. Objective side can specify its constituents and its elements and express them quantitatively.

b. Immaterial side relates with the morale and extent of the people's connection with the political system, and any integrated study, no sooner than it takes both sides into consideration.

C. The national security is a dynamic movement: The national security as a phenomenon is characterized with movement and change, it is not stage reached by the state and stabilizes at it, security cannot be considered a constant fact achieved once by the state forever. It cannot possible for any state to stop at a group of actions and works seen, through which achieved its national security, but it constantly follows up what circulates in it, in between and regionally and internationally around to amend its conditions and movements, develop its power to conserve the degree of security it wishes to achieve, that is if the national security was aware of a group of stabilities, there are also numerous variables, that acquire the national security a dynamic trait (Khalid, 2000, p.30).

## 1.3 Basic Theories in the International Relations With Security Dimension

starting from the national security relatively, at the theoretical level as a concept and at the practical level as a strategic framework, schools and trends in analyzing the essence of the national security its dimensions and indicators. And in spite of non-existence of decisive classification of the national security writings, but there are three theories or basic schools for thinking in the international relations in what concerns the security issues, for each contradictive visions, they are: theories of realism, theory of liberalism, and the revolutionary theory. In the following a show of the most important sayings of those theories:

### Real Theories and International Security:

New reality views to consider war a permanent historical milestones from the world milestones, so states confront an unserviceable security labyrinth, John Hartz was the first who illustrated this idea for he said: "It is a

concept that grows, leads in its attempts of states to concern about their security demands by the incentive of self-dependence- neglecting the purposes of these attempts- to increase exposure of other states to the danger, where every party explains procedures done by him that they are defensive procedures and others' procedures for a possible danger". (Hasan, 2005, p. 2). This is what creates a case of mutual doubt that leads, in turn, to a spinning top of action and opposite action, increase of fears of both parties at a great deal, and each of "Weler" and "Boath" views feeling of un-security leads to more feeling of its loss, the thing that makes the possibility of waging war a possible thing all the time". Even when there is a belief that a certain state implies good intentions, there remains a feeling that these intentions may change. "Butterflied" views that "he who exaggerates in good intention opens the door wide-open to be a prey for exploitation, the thing that leads to a catastrophic aftermaths.. (Peles and Smit, 2004, p.263), and the real theory as an intellectual school is divided into a number of theoretical trends in its vision to the international security, and it can be observed as follows:

**A. New reality**, or structural reality on a number of basic hypotheses, that can be summarized in the following points:

a. International order is an anarchist system, meaning absence of a central authority controls the behavior of the state, as it exists in its internal system.

b. To preserve the sovereignty of the state and its survival and enlarging its range there should be a building of a striking attacking military force.

c. Distrust and doubt as a basic determinant in behavior of them towards intentions of the rest of states, an so necessity of readiness and alertness, so distrust is a matter originated in the international order.

d. Survival of the state and continuity of its existence and sovereignty is the most important determinant affecting its behavior.

e. Uncertainty in estimating possibilities, abilities and intentions of the antagonist, because of misguiding he practices, and so because of rarity of information, or its abundance and contradiction, and this what leads to misperceive and fall in the problem of disseminate the true power, or supposed power of the antagonist state (especially at time of crises), it is what pushes states to aggressively behave.

f. Building the national security or its loss, related to a great deal with the structure of the international order (therefore this theory is also called the structural reality) and its firm anarchist structure, and this...what leads to characterization of worldly policies in the future by struggle as was in the past, this is what John Mirshaimer in an article he wrote in 1990, when he asserted that the end of the cold war will refer us to an international order characterized with a strong balance of multitude poles, the national propensity prevails in it in addition to the ethnic competition as an introduction to instability and conflict,

and in his evaluation of the cold war period, it is a peace and stability period as a result to the structure of world powers and powers balance and bilateral polarization, by its deterioration we refer to a type of great powers conflict that formed a dilemma in the international relations since the seventeenth century.

g. The international policies are not characterized with constant wars, but there is violent security competition, in it the possibility of breaking out war is a possible and constantly expected. (Peles & Smith, 2004, p. 246).

h. Cooperation among states is a possible and actually acting, but it is restricted with logic of the dominating security competition, that is not cancelled by cooperation whatever was its size, for the permanent peace in which states are not in conflict for the sake of domination, is a matter impossible to be achieved.

**B. Conditional reality:** The realistic conditionals consider themselves realistic structural's, or new realistic, but they are more optimistic can achieve cooperation among states compared with the new traditional realistic, and Charles Glaser views that "different to the traditional wisdom, the strong general propensity of the antagonists in competition is not a determinate logical result for the basic suppositions of the structural realism". Also, the people of this theory assert existence of great possibilities for the antagonist to achieve their security objectives at a better from across the cooperative policies replacing the competitive policies, and security here is conditioned with the prevailing circumstances at its time. The conditional realism is performed on three basic criticisms of or the structural realism, they are: (Jad, 1998, p. 58).

a. Rejection of the competitive propensity originated in the structural realism in spite of remaining the self-said as one of the most prominent traits of the international relations, but it does not mean with necessity of competition leading to war, so in the fabulous seventies and eighties there was cooperation to decrease the unknown risks coupled with context of armament, instead of entering in armament race like most years of cold war.

b. Opposite of the traditional structural realism, conditional realistic view that states refuge to cooperation to avoid the security labyrinth resulted from risks of seeking the relative traits, and accepting them with approximate equivalence instead of seeking to achieve the highest acquirement that they are necessarily on others exposal, and it is what makes the door wide open before armament race, that lead to threaten security of all at the long run.

c. The conditional realistic confirm that cheating implies risks, but what they reject is exaggeration in asserting the cheating, each of Shelling and Halbrin views that it can be supposed that a certain agreement leaves a probability of happening the cheating. Is an unaccepted agreement or that affair of cheating to necessarily lead to important acquirements strategically?"

**C. Fully- developed anarchy:** Supporters of this theory held the view to consider the structure of the international system a basic factor in specifying the behavior of the states, also they concentrate on absence of a Supreme Authority inside this system, and different to traditional realism, so the theory of fully- developed anarchy submits an evaluation more optimistic in what concerns performing a cooperation among the states. Barry Bozan views that the period of Eighties and Nineties had witnessed an anarchy more developed, for perception of dangers of competition in a nuclear world increased. Also Bozan asserts that the state, the most developed in the international system is the state that observes interest of its neighbors at time of drawing its private policy, that is for security reasons, and this respect says: "States are perceptually increased that the conditions of national security are correlated, and the security policies are exaggerated in their self-introversion, ignoring the extent of their chauvinistic enticements lead to the opposite of their purpose in the conclusion", and cite with states of the north that transformed into a security group after it had engaged in military wars and an armament race in Europe across "A process of fully developed" resulted in a propellant community since Rome convention that stabilized security across dissolution and settlement of disputes through peaceful dissolutions, and this civil trial can be transferred into other regional systems, in which indicator of correlation in the economic and political domains grows in an increasing form. (Walt, S. M., 1998).

#### **1.4 Enlargement of the National Security Concept in the Framework of the Liberal Theory**

The end of the cold water led to increase demanding of enlarging the concept of the national security, and the new approach adopted by the liberal theory criticizes the traditional concept of security that concentrates on the external challenges, especially the military threats from the competing states, and it views that the source of contemporary security threats spring originally from inside, like problems related with the legitimacy of elites, political systems and problems related with legitimacy of the state and its borders from the side of separatists or unionists, supporters of this approach view that the basic security threat may spring from the ruling system itself if violated the human rights, and differentiated among citizens on the basis of race, element, or type, and these criticisms depend on studies related with the concept of national security in the Third World, so the critics adopt a concept more comprehensive of security and define it with "The Human Security" till it be able to confront the diverse threats, including threats resulting from the environment pollution, diseases and bad nutrition..etc. The new definitions of the national security had concentrated on introducing a comprehensive vision of multitude dimensions of the concept, that is through concentration on five main dimensions of the concept, and they are the

environmental economic, social, political and military dimensions. (Benjamin, 2001, pp.19-21).

Numerous nominations were called on that modern trend, that call for enlarging the concept of the national security, from them: the societal school, the comprehensive trend/ collective in analysis, the modern school, the procedural school, analysis of order and the developmental school. And from the definitions that are taken in the collective direction or the integrative in defining the national security in the Arab Literatures the Ali-Al-Deen Hilal who views that "the national security is insuring the entity of the state or a number of states from dangers that threaten it from inside and outside and insuring its active interests, and create the appropriate conditions to achieve its objectives and its national wishes, that are represented in the political stability, social solidarity and comprehensive development" (Hilal, 1984, p.12), and definition of the national security by Adly Saed that "Insuring the state from inside, and pushing the external threat from it with what guarantees to its people a stable life makes available it exploiting the extremist energies for progress and renaissance" (Saed, 1978, p.17). Supporters of the idea of comprehensive societal concept of the national security, the following restrictions to assert their idea: (Khalil, 2000, pp.10-26):

- The security of any state is the deduction of interaction among internal, regional and international factors too.
- The concept of national security has two sides: objective can specify its constituents and express them quantitatively like the size of armament and economic ability and another psychology of security is obliged to enter both sides into consideration.
- The national security is a dynamic phenomenon and not a static frozen one, thereupon it is obliged to analyze the security phenomenon.
- In the framework of the relative motional balance.
- That the national security is a relative truth and not an absolute one, or it has two sides: the first is continuous and is connected with geographic or social facts, and the second is a relative variable and it is connected with the ideology or the political creed of the state, that imposes interests, concerns, and goals for the foreign politics demand achieving and defending it.
- That theories of national security differ about how to achieve the security of the state, and it amounts between two main stands: security through struggle, and security through the international cooperation. So, the first theories start from the concept of power and contradiction of the national interests, and the second theories do not view determinism of objectives contradiction among the states, and it is the theoretical basis of the collective basis concepts and limiting armament.
- That the concept of the national security with a comprehensive societal nature, enter in its formation multitude considerations some of them are internal and others external.

### 1.5 Development of the Occupational Structurality in the Security Studies

The enlargement movement started by Bari Buzan hand "Who discussed security enlargement through addition of social, economic, and political environmental sectors beside the military sector, but Buzan remained loyal to the model of centrality of the state, the thing that asserts that he introduced a new real developing security explanation. By the beginning of nineties and appearance of new challenges overstep the ability of the national state, Buzan together with waver developed "the idea of the societal security to understand the rising security agenda in Europe after the cold war. (Goily, 2012, P.22).

At the termination of the cold war there happened a type of revolution in the domain of security studies, and inclination to understand more enlarged concept of security through concentration on the human sides for the individual and the group, instead of being the states as mere doer in relations, (Ghreifish, 2008, p.79) from part of threat source, and so the military power as a means, where became looked at across different level of international relations starting from the individuals to the state to the international system at a perpendicular form, especially in shadow of multitude of threaten and danger source. From the causes of enlargement in the concept of security we find a set of factors, we remember some of them: (Al-Rifai', 2009, p.1):

- Spread of wars inside the one state instead of what was prevailing among the states, where internal conflicts became with identificational nature, cultural, racial, and ethnic, opposite what was for the sake of achieving the national interest.

- Inability of the state from making security available to its citizens, especially after appearance of threats non-military such as environment threats, pestilences, refugees, terrorism, and else, the thing that made its role more difficult in conserving security alone, and so these issues led to crystallizing new concepts in security such as the human security, societal, and the comprehensive security beside the national security.

The structural view that security is a social building, and the identity, standards and interests of efficient is the basic hypothesis, the participant for the structural approach for security, where ideas affected in amending the international politics agenda through concentration on human rights, role of the law, concern of the civil community, local identities and man in arranging the anarchy, (Gajili, 2012, p.79) so security and risks are not objective, but invented or built from the side of the community, it is evaluated and measured by absence of risks and threats. (Misbah, 2014, p.307).

Thus the Sebran Security occupies a progressive rank, in concerns of developed states, also it is enlisted on the panel of priorities of policies, strategies, institution and agencies concerned about defending the national security, people welfare, rights and their freedom. But from

the outside challenges of the environmental pollution assembled with the international terrorism and large housing transferences, beside other crossing borders threats such as spread of pestilences, anesthetics trade and human beings trade (including smuggling migrants), cultural globalization, electronic space security, electronic piracy crossing borders to besiege traditional ideas connected with security, passing by the human security reaching the world national security, where Bari Buzan's contribution and agreement with his sector approaches of security to raise a type of threats by sector (Buzan, 1983, P.85).

- Threats aiming at military sector: aims at harming the military abilities of the state with what threatens the soil unity of the state.

- Threats aiming at the political sector: here the security threats take two dimensions or extensions one of them internal covers all what relates with harming the democratic values and so the opposing activities for societies of the state and its symbols, but the external dimension relates with the extent of the international system affection on the state as a political unit.

- Threats aiming at the economic sector: the matter here relates with the extent of ability to save the natural resources and the extent of the state ability to attain requirements of inhabitants with what guarantees an accept able level of living to them, makes them far away from unemployment and poverty.

- Threats with societal nature: aiming at the social-cultural unitary integration for the social elements.

- Threats aiming at the environmental sector: and especially connect with the human activity, the destructive of the nature and causer in its deterioration.

But Charles Phillip David and A'ffaf Bin Al-Sayeh had both indicated to the difficulty of dividing the new security threats to internal threats and others external as considering existence of threat overstep the previous classification due to its nature across the national, the most important of these threats: (Charles, 1997, pp.245-250).

- Threats connected with redefining the political legitimacy: here concentration on states of the third World, that suffer from internal problems is done either what related of them with movements of social mutiny or civil and ethnic wars.

- Spread of technology.

- Environmental issues/ environmental wagers.

- Illegal migration and refuge.

- Criminality across the national and terrorism.

### 1.6 Concept of Security Development From the Human Security Perspective

The United Nations Program For Development specified a content map about the dimensional substance of the human security in seven integrated moveable dimensions, they are: (Frank and Philip, 1973, pp.18-25).

- Environmental security: creating policies, machineries, and laws enlisted in its propulsive rational necessity of protecting the environment from pollution as a basic condition to life continuation.

- Health security: empowerment of a human to live at an environment ensures him from diseases.

- Nutritional security: saving the satisfactory healthy nutrition, together with availability of international efforts for the sake of preventing occurrence of famine catastrophes and bad nutrition.

- Individual security: empowerment of the human from achieving his specialties in shadow of a societal system performed on equality in opportunities and justice in distribution.

- Cultural security: actual empowerment of minorities of their cultural rights without exception is required in the name of the state security, or necessities of societal harmony.

- Societal security: creation of actual balance between privacy (cultural/ religious linguistic racial) in building a multitudinal and justice community.

- Political security: empowerment of citizens of their civil and political rights in shadow of democratic participating systems.

And in this domain the concern transferred from the concept of security related with the state of the concept of security connected with the human and all its domains and dimensions, they are: the economic security, nutritional security, health security, environmental security, individual security, social security and political security. The Arab spring trials had proved, and in another meaning analysis had transferred with its traditional units from the state as an analysis unit, analysis to analysis with its modern units propped on the human being, because the total of the human security- individual – means the community security, and security of community means security of the State. And that does not mean negligence of the security of the state and dropping it, because it is the largest framework that conserves the security of the human (Al-Da'jah, 2017, pp.127-154).

---

## 2.THREATS OF THE WORLD NATIONAL SECURITY IN SHADOW OF DIGITAL SPACE

---

The end of the cold war and transformations followed it resulted in entering the world in a case of “Generalized Anarchi” deduced from it obtainment of satisfaction meaning that present security threats became more large, spread, and killing for threat is less nationality in its definition and more worldly in its extent at a form led, according to “Brejenski”, to the end of “Absolute Security” age, “for it had never the ability of any state whatever amounted its power to protect itself from the present security threats” (Al-Haj, 2016, pp.13-15). To the

new condition that made security threats with multitude trends and of leanly they are difficult to expect, also they are distinguished by their difference in the form and content about those prevailed during the polar struggle, so the threat of the decisive nuclear war abated to let show appearance of threats with unlimited milestones, also the military power alone never had been able to confront them, so other threats are from the type of organized crime, terrorism, the secret migration unrelated basically with increasing the military expenditure on armament and enhance the defensive military abilities.

Not this only but the matter became raised challengingly even for the interest of international corporations with the worldly nature like the United Nations League, which its establishment was for the “sake of rescuing the coming generations from wars” (Bakhoush, 2008, p.8). But in shadow of threats extend to what is beyond states wage aggressive war, the talk became about the role of such corporations in observing and neutralizing the security threats are done within a large range, for the threats today expose the humanity security all for danger beside the security of the states. (Amin, 1991, p.19).

### 2.1 Concept of Information Security

The increasing development in technicality of communications, development of nets systems, departments of excelling progress, and employing systems of mobiles and mobilic communications by artificial moons directly, great ability on making inhabitants of the world with the difference of their places, connected with each other, with what removed the barriers of place and time (Zigagh, 2008).

And weakened the idea of political immunity of the state in the name of values, or in name of interests or in name of sovereignty.<sup>1</sup>

The security of information concentrates on methods of protection, and it covers all means, tools and procedures necessary to be available to guarantee information protection from internal and external dangers on individuals' information and associations existing on the Internet, and preventing the reach of persons un-entrusted to reach them, or employing those information at a bad way harms its owner, since became a significance for the information, such as information of banks' accounts and else. And its significance today increased with the technological development and spread of the electronic penetration processes, and from a legal angle, the security of information is an object of studies and secret protection arrangements, safety of content, making information available, and fighting the activities of aggression on them, or exploiting their systems in committing the crime,

---

<sup>1</sup> A'rafah, Khadijah (diene loco) Transformations of Security Concept....Human Beings is First. Available on the electronic connector: ([www.islamonline.net/arabic/mafahem/2003/09/article01.html](http://www.islamonline.net/arabic/mafahem/2003/09/article01.html))

and it is a target and purpose of protecting information legislations from the illegal activities and illegal ones that aim at information and their systems (crimes of computer and Internet). Informatics security is performed on numerous basic principles they are known by the Trinity Name (confidentiality, availability, integrity) (allowance) and there is a modern trend adds to them a fourth principle it is enquiry. (Arab Center for Judicial and Legal Researches Council of Arab Ministers of Justice, 2012, P.4) in the same context "Held and et al" always provided in the book "Globalization Transformation" six basic hypotheses about influence of globalization in issues of traditional security; they are (Booth, K, 2005):

- Spread of military technicalities all over the world means that meanwhile renewals develop and employ decisive limits in the developed arms, there are other states become forced to get the most modern information and systems or to pay the price of their backwardness in the military power and security (Al-Uzza, 2002, P.34).

- Never wading war in the age of information needs to move the community physically, but needs to on effective policy of public relations employed in it media means cleverly to inform the public opinion.

- The world practices a new revolution in the military technology MTR, technicalities of information, transform the existing military abilities, management of wars, and ability to appear the military power from very far distances in a great accuracy.

- The present communication systems make management of wars easier, because the leaders can supervise and interfere by the field military operations to a degree never was possible before.

- The increasing globalization in civil industries sectors that work in the electronics defensive production or optics, become lenient in the traditional sovereignty for the national defensive abilities, because they make obtainment of arms and employing them subduing to decisions of other authorities works, or companies behind the domain of national legislation.

- The threats of security of states become more spread and never to be military of its nature, for globalization imposes radical changes in states and sheds light on inability of national governments from controlling their citizens' security and their happiness.

## 2.2 Elements of Information Security

Purposes of researches, strategies and means of information security- either form the technical, or performance side and also the legislative arrangements aim in this domain, to guarantee availability of the following elements to any information wanted to make the satisfactory protection available to them through: (Bohroorah, 2012, p.2).

**Confidentiality:** it means making sure that the information does not disclose nor inform it by non-entrusted persons with that.

**Integrity and safety of content:** making sure that the content of information is correct and had not been amended, or played with, especially will not destruct the content, change it, or play with it at any stage of processing stages, or exchange either in stage of internal dealing with information, or by illegal interference.

**Continuation of availability of information or service:** assertion from continuity of the work of informative system and continuity of ability to interact with information and submitting service to sites of informatics and user of information will not be exposed to preventing his usage of or entering to it.

**Non- repudiation of behavior connected with information of who did its meant to guarantee non-denying by the person who did a certain behavior connected with information or its sites, denying that he had done this behavior, in order that an ability of proof that a certain behavior or had been done by a certain person at a certain time.**

## 2.3 Traits of Information Community: (Al-Rifa', 2009, p.131):

- **worldly connection**, the number of connected people with the world Internet Net at an amazing manner excelled all expectations:<sup>2</sup>

The number of users of social media means in the year 2018 amounted to (3.196) milliards, that is in an increase of 13% yearly, meanwhile the number of users of mobiles in the year 2018 about (5.135) milliards, in an increase of 4% yearly.

- **Effective participation in enriching the digital content**, and one of indicators of the important digital content, it is no doubt the number of sites on the Internet that amounted to (36) million sites. Statistics published newly show existence of more than (320) milliard pages of information, published on the Internet.

- Spread of knowledge and drop of the number of illiterates in the world, and also rise of scientific publication and printing level is the important pillar from pillars of spreading knowledge.

- **Supporting development and scientific research.**

- **Allowing the developed education** and penetrating to culture, knowledge and modern technicalities for all individuals of the community.

- **Economics growth depending on the developed technology**, and it is what is called economy of knowledge.

## 2.4 Constituent of Information Security

Operating information security depends on four basic constituents and can never deal with them as attribute of in dependent armor they are: (Bohroorah, 2012, p.3)

- **Operations:** they are a basic part for any system and governs the operation performing information security

---

2 <http://elaph.com/web/opinion/2018/3/1196481.html>, Al-Samawi

a group of typical information, that are considered with great value in any information security system and applying these operations in an organized method being revised continuously aiming at excluding mistakes, or risks.

- Persons or individuals, appropriate specializations, skills and suitable experiences.

- Technology: technology market with technical nature is considered serving a great number of producers, providers, sellers, and distributors.

- Culture: explanation of work environment and relates with an organization or association ethics towards the community, where constitutes a primary organized management in which the culture of organization is in agreement with the community culture and requires support and commitment of all towards the security of information by the Supreme management of the organization or association. And from another side requires the cognitive awareness concerning informatics security at specialists in this domain and work all the time to conserve the system of security, and it is what is called “constituents of security”, that covers three basic elements: (Al-Muhtaref, 2011).

- Data confidentiality: means necessary arrangements to prevent any person non-allowed to get the piece of information, that is by using numerous hindrances; for example: name of user and password, thumb print, voice print and eye print.. and the list is too long and it is important in defining the person’s identity and the extent of its correspondence with the database concerning users.

- Data integrity: extent of the protection specialist possibility to conserve the security of the piece of information from the non-allowed change or losing it, either by human threats (penetration of data base and inform about secret or sensitive information) or natural (burning in the data center, flood...).

- Availability of piece of information all the time and all day, where it cannot talk about security of information and the person who possesses excuse to get the piece of information, he cannot obtain it or there is confusion in services of reaching the piece of information, therefore it is a must to make available the protection professional all the time and easy for the persons who possess excuses to get it.

## 2.5 Security Threats Surrounding the Data Security

The security threats surrounding the security and safety of data in systems of information, it penetrates the alien users into the system, sources of different listening on the net and communication canals concerning these systems, mistakes committed by the true investors of these systems, and these threats are represented in: (The Arab Center for Legal and Judicial Researches... Council of Arab Ministers of Justice (2012), 2012, p.4).

- Data Tampering: data and information during their

transference across canals of communication to what is called “the passive attack”, or “the Active attack” so through the passive attack listening and control are done, but through the active attack data are exposed to tampering through processes of omission and amendment.

- Eavesdropping and Data Theft: either the connection was across the Internet or by the local net, data lead their way across land wires, or by the wireless communication, and so the intruder wishing to obtain these data can listen on sent data that are sent across these different settings, and can read them and steal them.

- Falsifying User Identities: that is represented by the penetration of the user of the system as it is another user possesses certain competences, for example how can we know that the person (X, who possesses certain competences), that opened a connection canal with the served person from site A1 he is the true person himself X existing in the site A2.

- Password- Related Threats: in the huge systems, the users usually have to remember numerous of passwords (password concerning the system of operation, the password concerning opening a connection with database, password a user specialized with data base...), usually users face this problem with such solutions: writing words easy to keep in mind (name, phone number, a word existing in the dictionary), the thing that makes easy the finding of such these words, using the password itself in different accounts, and some of these accounts may be easy to penetrate, and so awareness of all passwords concerning this user, writing complicated passwords, but storing them at a place easy for the attacker to reach, or the user forgets this word.

## 2.6 Security of Information and Electronic Operations

The true standard to success of works at an electronic form and his achievement of spread and the hoped objective is the level of information security that can introduce, especially for the applications and sensitive operations, and the issue of information security and the electronic works are correspondent with challenge from numerous sources cover a large range from elements, of them: (Al-Gahtani, 2003).

- Technical element: it connects with the systems employed including devices, electronic tools and employed programs in those institutions and programming dangers covering mistakes of programs and applications, that lead to losing information or storing them.

- Human element: it relates with users either they were sending data or receiving them. And contains the human mistakes, that are purposed or non-purposed and internal or external, or remote.

- Institutional element: this element relates with the competitive associations in submitting technicalities, that users may belong to either they were sharing, participants, or clients.

- Environmental element: it includes the natural environment surrounding the employed systems, administrative environment, or professional for work.

### **2.7 Arise of Security Awareness and Factors of Building It: The Security Awareness Passes Three Stages**

Stage of innate existence: where exists the sentimental, sensitive, or feeling elements, innate existence, man of his nature and creation. Some psychologists view that arising the feeling is done through three levels, intertwined in between, the feeling is integrated by its integration, and covers: (Khalil, 1997, p.34).

- The physical level: in it the perceptual exciter does not affect except if the sensitive organ was touched, either directly as in touching and tasting, or indirectly as in smelling and sight.

- The physiological level: it is divided into three stages, they are: passivity of the sensitive organ, connecting the excitement by the provided nerves, feeling that is done in the nervous centers.

- The contemporary level of the nervous perceptual center excitement: it is the transformation of excitement into a feeling and can be said that external excitement transforms the concealed feeling into clear actual feeling.

Stage of accidental appearance: it is what relates with appearances during practice of daily behavior at a form attracts attention to it.

Stage of purposely direction: this stage starts with the behavior of man an availability of perception at him with what enables him depend on it, and then directs the perception purposed to get benefit of it. (Khalil, 1997, p.52).

## **3. COMMUTATIVITY RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE CONCEPT OF NATIONAL SECURITY AND THE DIGITAL SPACE**

The national security is a dynamic phenomenon and not frozen static, for this it is obliged to analyze the security phenomenon in the frame of the relative motional balance, for the large concept of the national security is not confined to study the military dimension, it also covers the different dimensions (military, non-military, the external and internal) of the security concept, in accordance with analytical logic accepts amendment and development due to societal circumstances the thing that agrees with relatively of security concept and its dimensions, and escorts the contemporary development, for the security of any state is the deduction of interaction between internal, regional, and international factors and it is a relative fact and not absolute, and it has two sides; the first continuous and it is connected with the geographic or social facts, and the second is relatively changeable and it is connected with the ideology, or the political dogma of the state, that imposes interests, concerns, and goals of the foreign

policy...demands achieving it and defending it.

Beside that the concept of national security has comprehensive, societal nature, enter in its constituency multitude considerations, of them internal and external. Also, theories of national security differ about how to achieve the state security and amounts between two main stands: security through struggle and security through international cooperation (Nye, 2014). So the first theories start from the concept of power and contradiction of national interests, and the second theories do not view determinism of objectives contradiction among states and they are the theoretical basis of social security concepts and limiting armament (Betts, 1992, 5-43). We find that the classical reality exaggerated in giving a pessimistic form.... very dark of the international community through neglecting peace and cooperation among states, and concentrating on conflicts and wars, and no means what school of realism offered had enriched the theoretical structure of the international relations inspite of being exposed to of criticisms, especially what the new realism brought in the path of overstepping absence of accurate analysis to basic concepts, such as power and interest, it is what the new realism attempted to reach through getting the realistic concept out of the classical one, together with "Hans Morgenthau" and "Raymon Aroun" to a level of analysis more scientific (Morgenthau, 1967).

Collision between traditional analysis and the new ones in the real perspective does not represent a true argument at the amount of differences between them both it is not normal as previously indicated, it is brought up from fighting supposition about the form of the international system and the nature of the organizing rules and the identity of the basic doers, also realism was exposed to theoretical and practical criticism more than others, either by its classical or new part, and due to what preceded, realism could get out of the classical attribute to the new attribute and this indicates to dynamic movement of this theory, and its response to international developments, added to this its adaptation with recent developments after the disassembly of the Soviet Union, and it is still dominating the majority of the thinkers' imaginations until now, this is what makes it dominating on theorization in the international relations with necessity of non-neglecting the role of other approaches.

The relationship between the national security and the digital space (Moltz, 2011) became a mutual relation, because of the huge development (Herrera, 2016, pp.81-108) in the technicality of informatics, and it is the most important tools and processes of globalization and its distinguished trait in shadow of progress and prevailing developments in the field of invention in the technological domain (community of knowledge economy) with its military and civil sides, that became forming the most important elements of power for individuals and states. The political, or the military power in coalitions and political conglomerations and military congregations

never to be influence, but became the power in the logic of the new world the knowledge that raises the level of power and excellence on others by its increasing (Gavent, 2008, 172-189) and informatics. This calls for acquiring cognitions and technology for the sake of benefitting from opportunities allowed by globalization, and at the same time confronting the renewing worldly challenges in the domain of cognitive security, for the information security is considered an impartial part from the sebral security to save protection for data and insuring them (Campos, 2016, 222-227), and due to its importance the system information security management had appeared (Dhillon, 2000, 125-128) consisted of the most important instructions and the necessary operations to protect data foundations from penetration and conserving their privacy, and this organization guarantees belittling the risks and ability to continuation at work without fear of penetration, as a result of present development in information technology, and possibility of domination of the personal information easily, and there became fears towards security of information, call for caution and performing required security procedures to protect those information, from penetration and exploiting humans materialistically by penetrating their data, all that calls for scrutinizing the specialty of information security and methods of protecting it, and inspite of the danger of this new revolution in the world of knowledge, but this informatics development cries in its content positive cognitive sides can share in the development of the human case and cooperative at humans, but the danger conceals in the matter, for the power of informatics tools is achieved in its ability of the cultural governing in others considering it the informatics source for its cognitive formation, for the new variables in the world national security indicate to non-possibility of solving problems across internationality, including the economic environmental, terrorist, cultural, criminal problems and other threats of the national security by national means only, because it needs solutions depend regional and worldly machineries of cooperation and coordination, for these threats create demand for the super national verdict.

## CONCLUSION

Considering what preceded, the study deduced the following results and recommendations:

### Results

It was clear through the study that the world national security remains the demand of states altogether.

The national security was never depended on the military traditional concepts only.

It was clear that other sectors, such as: the political, economic and social do not be of less importance than the traditional sectors.

It was clear from the study that the concept of human security had imposed itself on the national security, and the security of native lands is connected with the human security.

The study disclosed the increase of the national security threats styles from the technical progress in the digital space, the thing that caused multitude forms of threats.

### Recommendations

Necessity of working to enhance the world national security and escort the threats of digital age.

Necessity of taking the military traditional concept of the national security, because it is a basis in protecting the world security.

Taking into consideration the concentration on the security of other sectors; the political, economic and social are not less than importance of the traditional sectors in enhancing the national security.

Necessity of concentration on the concept of the human security, because it is the basis in the stability and conserving the national security.

Working on avoiding styles of modern threats resulting from the digital space of the national security.

## REFERENCES

- Al-Da'jah, Hasan, Threats of the Human Security. *The Algerian Journal for Humanitarian Security*, (4), July, 127-154.
- Al-Gahtani, Salman Bin Ali Bin Wahf (2003). Security of Information in Light of Modern Informatics and Technical Development in Mobile Wireless Nets, First Scientific Conference about the Security and Legal Sides of the Electronic Operations, Dubai Police Academy- Center for Researches & Studies, Dubai, 26/4/2003.
- Al-Haj, A. M. (2016). *Arab national security and its future challenges*. Riyadh: Dar Nayef for Publication and Distribution.
- Al-Harbi, S. A. (2008). Concept of security: levels, formulations and its threats: a theoretical study in the concepts and frames. *The Arab Journal for Political Science*, (19), Summer.
- Al-I'zzi, G. (2002). *After 11th., September, 2001, Affairs of Mediterranean*, No. 105. Winter 2002.
- Al-Kayyali, Abdel Wahhab et al, Politics Encyclopedia. Part1, Arab Association for Studies & Publication, Beirut, 3rd, ed., 1990.
- Al-Mashat, Abdel Muni'm. (1993). The theoretical framework of the Arab national security. In A. M.'m Al-Mashat (Ed.), *The Arab national security: Its dimensions and demands*. Institute of Researches and Arab Studies, Cairo.
- Al-Rifai', A. M. (2009, February). Where are Arabs from community of information. *Al-A'rabyah Journal*, (5).
- Al-Samawi, M. H. (2018). Latest statistics of the digital world. *Electronic Ela Newspaper*, March, 2018. Available on electronic connector:

- Amin, S. (1991). *Empire of Anarchi*. Dar Al-Farabi, Beirut.
- Arnold. W. (1962). *Discord and collaboration, essays on international politic*. Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press.
- Balaziz, A. (1989). *The Arab national security, public egyptian corporation for the book, Cairo*.
- Miller, B. (2001, June). The concept of security: should it be redefined?. *The Journal of Strategic Studies*, 24(2).
- Bkhoush, Mustafa, "Transformation in the Concept of Security and its Reflection on the Security Arrangements in the Mediterranean". *The Strategic World*. No. 03, Mai, 2008.
- Hroorah, B., & Iisa, M. G. (2012). *Security of Information*. Supreme Center for Comprehensive Profession, Libya.
- Booth, K. (Ed). (2005). *Critical security studies and world politics* (pp.181-214). London: Lynne Reiner Publishers.
- Buzan, B. (1983). *People, states and fear: The national security problem in international relations* (p. 228). Brighton: Wheat sheaf Books.
- Charles. Ph.D. Afef Be. (1997). La paix par integration? Theories sur l'interdependance et les nouveaux problem de securite. *Etude internationals*, 28(2).
- Frank Tr. & Philip Kro. (Eds.) (1973). Natoinal security and American socieity. In K. G. Giesen (1992). *L'ethique Des Relations International: Les Theoreis Anglo – Americans Bruxlles: Brayant*.
- Ken Booth; "Critical Security and World Politics". Obtenuenparcourant:[http:// www.rienner.com/uploads/47de9724oc790.pdf](http://www.rienner.com/uploads/47de9724oc790.pdf).
- Gaheeli, S. A. (2012). *Development of security studies and the labyrinth of application in the Arab World*. Dubai: Center of Emirates for Studies and Strategic Researches.
- Ghrefish, M., & Oklahan, T. (2008). *The basic concepts in the international relations*. Dubai: The Gulf Center for Researches.
- Hasan, S. (2009). *Mohammad Mahmoud, American European Relations in the Framework of (NATO) North Atlantic Treaty Organization: A Study About Influence of European States in the American Foreign Policy*. Doctorate Dissertation, Cairo University.
- Hilal, A. A. (1984, January). The Arab national security a study in the fundamentals. *Arab Affairs*, (35).  
<http://www.th3professional.com/2011/07/security-components-html>
- <https://elaph.com/web/opinion/2018/3/1196481.html>
- I'sam Abdel Majeed, Fatima, Effect of Cold War Termination in the Theory of International Relations, The Arab Democratic Center for the Economic, Political and Strategic Studies, Cairo University, Dine Loco.
- I'shqi, A. M. (2006). *The Arab security strategy for confronting globalization: Security planning to confront the age of globalization*. Riyadh: Center for Studies & Researches.
- Jad, I'mad (1998). *The Atlantic Coalition (NATO): New task at a different security environment*. [Published Doctorate Dissertation] Cairo: Center for Political and Strategic Studies,
- Khalil, Ahmad Diya Al-Deen, Security Feeling: its Impact in Success of Security Confrontation, Ministry of Interior, Police Academy, Cairo, 1997.
- Khalil, Mahmoud Mohammad, Security in Islam, Siene Loco, Cairo, Siene Loco, 2000.
- Misbah, Amer, The Safe Globalization and the Cosmic Analysis for the International Relation, Modern Book House, Algiers, 2014.
- Misbah, Amer, Theoretical Trends in Analyzing International Relations, University Printed Matters Divan, Algeria, 2006.
- Mukheimer, Osama Farouq, Role of European Security and Cooperation Organization in Struggles Management in Europe after the Cold War: A Case Study of Bosnia & Hersiqa, A Doctorate Dissertation, Cairo University, Cairo, 2004.
- Peles, J., & Smith, S. (2004). International security in the era after the call war in: John Peles, Steve Smith, *Globalization of the World Politics*, Translated by the Gulf Center for Researches, Dubai.
- Sae'd, A. (1978). *The Arab National Security and the Strategy of its Achievements*, The Public Corporation for the Book, Cairo.
- Singh, A., Vaish, A., & Keserwani, p. K. (2014). Information security: Components and techniques. *International Journal*, 4(1).
- The Arab Center for Judicial and Legal Researches, Council of Arab Ministers of Justice. (2012). *Security of information, second meeting of Administrations Chiefs interested in technicality of information at the Attorney General*. Beirut, Lebanon, Arab States League, 5-7/08.
- Walt, S. M. (1998). *International relations: one world, many theories*. Foreign policy, 29-46.
- Zigagh, A'del (2008). *Re-formation of security concept, program of research in the societal security*. Available from: ([www.geocities.co:adelweggqh/reconl/html?2008](http://www.geocities.co:adelweggqh/reconl/html?2008))