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An Investigation of level Applying Environmental sensing strategies in the National Security Advisory : An Empirical Research

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Abstract:

This research aims to diagnose the level of embodiment of environmental sensing strategies in the National Security Advisory in Iraq. The importance of the research is evident from the importance of the topic it deals with. Environmental sensing in its three dimensions (Prediction strategy, scaling strategy, and Lockdown strategy) is one of the crucial issues in the success of organizations of all kinds. In addition to the importance of the researched organization (NSA), which is one of the most important components of ministries and security institutions and its active role in ensuring the security and stability of the country at the national and global levels. The problem of the research is how to read environmental variables by the (NSA) in a proactive manner through which it can make decisions that help it in preparing and drawing operational and strategic plans, as the research question expresses (what is the nature and level of interest in environmental sensing strategies at the NSA). The research included a sample of (90) respondents who hold positions in the NSA, and the questionnaire was used as a main tool for data collection. A group of statistical methods were used supported by the statistical program (SPSS) in order to obtain the results. The most important results were the variation in the embodiment of environmental sensing strategies in the research sample within the (NSA), where the prediction strategy came in order, then the scaling strategy, and finally the Lockdown strategy, respectively.

Paper type: Research paper
Keywords: Environmental Sensing, Prediction Strategy, Scaling strategy, Lockdown Strategy, National Security Advisory (NSA).

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1. Introduction:

Today, business organizations operate in a highly dynamic environment due to technological development, the development of means of communication, etc., and this directly affects organizations in general. These organizations do not stand idly by as a result of these developments. Attention focused on studying, analyzing and collecting information from that turbulent and accelerating environment in order to find appropriate solutions for it by relying on environmental sensing as a means that is considered the best because of the strategies, roles and functions that contribute to enabling organizations to keep pace with environmental influences. The nature of information and data provided by Sensitive individuals derived from the external and internal environment and according to the variables and influences in the environment led to changes in the strategies and decisions of organizations.

Organizations seek to follow interactive and effective strategies with external environmental influences, and interactive strategies can be defined as those strategies that achieve the highest harmony and harmony between the organization and its environment in order to achieve its strategic objectives (Al-Amiri and Al-Ghalibi,2011). Thompson (1967) was the first to use the term environmental sensing, as he described the activity that helps the organization to achieve adaptation to the external environment in order to protect the technical essence of the organizations.

1.1 Literature review :

A number of studies have dealt with the issue of environmental sensing as a contemporary approach adopted by contemporary organizations in the current business environment. Abdul Qadir (2006) conducted a study that included a group of workers in industrial organizations with the aim of knowing the relationship between environmental sensing strategies and production and operations decisions, and trying to build a perception that explains the role of sensing strategies in those decisions. Abu Salim (2014) presented a descriptive and analytical study that included managers in the Orange Company for Cellular Communications. The aim of the study was to identify the impact of environmental sensing strategies in achieving strategic sensitivity and exploratory creativity. The study concluded that the company should pay attention to environmental sensing strategies in order to provide the necessary and immediate information for decision-making in A fast-paced and turbulent environment. As for Abu Aura (2016) included employees with middle and senior management positions in the Mines and Phosphate Company, and the goal was to identify the level of application of environmental sensing strategies in the Jordanian Phosphate Mines Company and its relationship to achieving strategic flexibility. Proactive, to deal with market changes. The study Al-Hait (2017) included the employees of the Izhiman International Group for Trade and Investment. The aim of the study is to identify the critical success factors of information systems and their role in achieving competitive business strategies with the presence of environmental sensing as a mediating variable. Al-Rawashdeh and Al-Badayneh (2019) conducted a study on a sample of employees at various administrative levels in a group of Jordanian banks. The study aimed to clarify the impact of environmental sensing strategies at the organizational level in Jordanian commercial banks. Al-Najashi (2020) presented a study targeting employees of the Al-Kbous Group for Industry, Trade and Investment, with the aim of demonstrating the impact of environmental sensing strategies in achieving the optimal use of available opportunities and achieving the company's strategic ingenuity, The study of Ibrahim et al. (2022) included a sample of Baghdad National Bank employees I aimed of the study is to identify environmental sensing strategies and their role in achieving the strategic success of business enterprises through the mediating role of strategic ingenuity.

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The research problem represented in the challenges facing the National Security Advisory and how to confront them and issue appropriate decisions through the National Security Council, and work to extrapolate environmental conditions and collect information in order to draw strategies and prepare decisions for security institutions, and then this requires that it have specific strategies for environmental sensing that are Its mission is to collect proactive information that will give it the opportunity to prepare and draw effective plans in order to achieve the goals it seeks and to indicate the extent to which these strategies reflect on achieving effective decision-making. The research question was (Does the National Security Advisory have the ability to draw qualified environmental sensing strategies to lead the Advisory to achieve effective decision-making).

The aim of the research was to provide a cognitive framework that deals with the issue of environmental sensing, as well as to show the extent to which the National Security Advisory embodied the concept of environmental sensing in its work, according to its three dimensions, the prediction strategy, the scaling strategy, and the Lockdown strategy.

2. Material and Methods:

The researchers relied on the analytical descriptive approach by collecting and analyzing the necessary data, in order to achieve the research objectives, and the data was collected through the questionnaire tool that includes questions related to the research variable (environmental sensing), which includes three dimensions (prediction strategy, scaling strategy, and Lockdown strategy) from During (14) questions, with (5) questions for each of (prediction strategy, scaling strategy), and (4) questions for lockdown strategy, the researchers relied on a number of statistical tools, including percentages, the arithmetic mean, and the standard deviation, using the program (SPSS) in order to obtain results.

1.2 Research population and sample:

The process of selecting the research community is one of the essential things for the success of the research process, and since the security sector is the main artery for the success of other sectors, the National Security Advisory was chosen to be a field for research with its various directorates and research centers and the Advisory Center. The research community was represented in the administrative leaders in the Advisory, starting from the directors of divisions and departments up to the higher levels, and a sample of (87) leaders in the Advisory was selected. The (Likert) scale adopted to formulate the questions.

2.2 Environmental Sensing:

Sturdy and Wright, (2011) referred to environmental sensing as the organization's ability to predict events and variables, identify strengths and weaknesses within the organization, its compatibility with the surrounding environment, and its ability to collect, analyze, and interpret information in order to develop performance. Environmental sensing is described by (Ofstein, 2013) as a creative entrance that provides the organizational process with new information about the environment by linking the organization with the elements of the external environment, where environmental sensing activities facilitate the flow of information between the environment and the organization, which generates interaction between them. (Abu Salim, 2014) defines environmental sensing as the function specialized in sensing the movement of the external environment that affects the performance of the organization, which is carried out by specialized units with the aim of reducing or absorbing the severity of the negative effects of the environment. Environmental sensing is referred to by (Hussein, 2016) as the extent to which the organization is aware of the restrictions and conditions that spread in the surrounding environment and its ability to flow and flow information about the changes occurring in it. As for (Al-Hait, 2017), environmental sensing describes effective roles to identify weaknesses and try to solve them, overcome them, study and analyze the external environment, and then draw systematic plans to overcome threats and exploit opportunities available to the organization. And (Ghazi, 2018) defines it as the activity based on the extent of the organization’s knowledge and interest in the variables within the external environment in order to achieve adaptation to its

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data. (Al-Fayyad, 2019) considers environmental sensing as a function separate from the rest of the functions in order to constantly verify the need to modify the organization's capabilities to face external environmental challenges or not. Environmental sensing is also linked to both the ability to identify changes and influences in the external environment that can affect It depends on the business model of the organization and the ability to determine to what extent the organization is able to respond to these influences and changes based on its current capabilities or to what extent it is necessary to develop new capabilities. (Al-Najashi, 2020) expresses environmental sensing as the activities that occur within the internal and external borders of the organization, which are practiced by environmental sensors to link the organization with the external environment through collecting and interpreting environmental data and information and monitoring changes that occur in the environmental environment with the aim of determining its impact, mitigating its severity, and dealing with it in a manner appropriate. and objectives of the organization. (Ibrahim et al., 2022) defines the concept of environmental sensing as a continuous collective process of a proactive or anticipatory nature that aims for the organization's members to track, collect and use information pertaining to the external environment and the accompanying change that predicts the possibility of a future event that has a positive or negative impact on the organization in order to Adapting to evolution and change in the environment.

Based on the previous definitions, the researchers define environmental sensing as a process of extrapolation of the internal and external environmental reality of the organization through the activities carried out by the sensing individuals who are entrusted with the function of collecting data and information about the external environment of the organization through the optimal management of information that helps decision makers to develop the organization and ensure its activity and improve its competitiveness, and this is through studied action steps starting from collecting information from the organization's environment, processing and analyzing it, then disseminating it and using it in order to exploit the available opportunities and avoid potential risks, and all this is in a proactive and predictive nature to improve performance within the organization and keep pace with environmental changes in the environmental environment, environmental sensing also provides a set Accurate information that supports and facilitates effective decision-making that allows identifying opportunities and predicting risks, by relying on tools and means to collect data, extract information, process it and benefit from it in a timely manner.

3.2 Importance of Environmental Sensing:

The importance of environmental sensing is represented in many aspects, including distinguishing available and future opportunities that can be invested and benefited from in making decisions that are in line with the goals of the organization (Salman et al, 2021). Environmental sensing opens outlets for appropriate opportunities to exploit them in a timely manner, or to learn about potential dangers and avoid them and reduce the risk of uncertainty in general (Ibrahim et al., 2022). In addition to his contribution to determining the resources available to the organization, setting goals, adapting to environmental factors, and achieving effectiveness and efficiency in performance (Al-Qatamin, 2003). Environmental sensing helps in exploiting the efficient capabilities within the organization, which are represented by the capabilities that the organization possesses and that help it achieve its goals through the operational processes that it pursues in managing these capabilities (Abu-Aura, 2016). Environmental sensing works to develop information processing between organizations and groups, by enhancing communication and reducing the environmental uncertainty of the organization, and reducing the negative effects of role conflict and its ambiguity and its reflection on the psychological state of employees, which leads to low performance and lack of job satisfaction (Levina and Vaast, 2004). The nature of the information and its credibility have a major role in the environmental sensing process, as the sensors adopt accurate information to bring it to the organization (Al-Ghalibi and Idris, 2009).

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Environmental sensing works on information processing and external representation. The information processing function includes selecting, transferring and interpreting information from the external environment. Sensing individuals protect the organization from information overload while providing the latest information from the environment for use in the strategic decision-making process. External representation includes creating and maintaining Organizational legitimacy and the public image of the organization (John et al, 2015). The importance of forming a wonderful image of the organization is evident by stating the nature of the organization's work through its representatives (Harem, 2010). And the contribution of environmental sensing to overcoming the obstacles faced by the organization (Carlile, 2002). And protecting it from environmental influences (Fennell and Alexander, 1987).

Based on the foregoing, the researchers see that the importance of environmental sensing stems from its dealing with accelerating environmental changes in light of environmental uncertainty and the tasks that environmental sensing plays in linking the organization with organizations and the external environment through the systemic representation of the sensing individuals and defining the tasks and strategies of the organization, as well as monitoring the external environment. In order to develop and raise the systemic performance and increase the capacity of the organization and the speed of response to changes in order to achieve the strategic objectives of the organization, the process of environmental sensing is important in terms of continuing contact with external partners and searching for new markets in the competitive environment and predicting future events and variables that will be reflected positively or negatively on the strategies and goals of the organization , As well as analyzing the scientific, technical and technological environment of the organization, and environmental sensing seeks to achieve a high level of information processing and benefit from it in the strategic decision-making process. The importance of environmental sensing is also evident from the nature and importance of the information provided to the organization as it represents the reactions and perceptions of the external environment and to keep pace with the development taking place in it and the extent to which this information reflects on the adoption of new strategies that achieve the goals of the organization according to the perceptions adopted by senior management based on that information provided by individuals who sense the external environment .

4.2 Dimensions of Environmental Sensing:

Most organizations in our current era face a complex and accelerating dynamic environment characterized by complexity and change, which requires them to anticipate these changes in order to increase their capabilities in coping and adapting to these changes. Therefore, environmental sensing strategies (dimensions) are of great importance in this field (Ghazi, 2018). There are three dimensions that represent environmental sensing strategies: prediction strategy, scaling strategy, and Lockdown strategy.

Prediction strategies have existed since the existence of man, who began to monitor and analyze phenomena and events and link them to each other, and extract indicators from them that help him predict the paths of these phenomena and expected events, noting that man, as a planner, cannot control the variables that occur in the environment surrounding his external world, but he can Dealing with it (Zaidan, 2017). Prediction strategies were defined as those strategies that anticipate the environmental events that will occur and realize the changes that may occur in the environmental conditions surrounding the organization in order to prepare for them and adapt to them (Hussein, 2016). The prediction process should be objective, free from bias, by directing prediction towards drawing a picture of the future (Al-Karkhi, 2014). Organizations rely on prediction strategies to predict the demand for human resources that the organization needs to achieve its goals by estimating the size and quality of human resources in different work sites, studying the amount of work required to be performed, knowing the

changes in the methods and methods used, and the expected organizational changes (Jad Al-Rab, 2016). And when the strategic adaptation focuses on dealing with the organization's external environment, this means that forecasting and determining the organization's positions are the logical ways for organizations to seek to control their results, and to reformulate their strategic plans in the future (Wiltbank et al, 2006).

We believe that the organizations' reliance on forecasting strategies represents a basic requirement in dealing with and managing the crises that afflict the organization, as it acts as an early warning device for environmental changes and events within the environmental environment and a perception of the organization's future trends, developments and potential events for the organization's goals. Therefore, the main goal of forecasting strategies is to know how events will look like and trends in the future.

As for the concept of the scaling strategy, it appeared by a number of thinkers, as they indicated that the strategy could not be prepared in advance and completely, but rather it was developing gradually and came as a result of several decisions that were taken in response and adaptation to circumstances and crises and to take advantage of the opportunities available to the organization (Qaryouti, 2008). Gradual strategy can be defined as "the process of gradual flow of inputs to the organization, discharging outputs to the external environment and working to reduce fluctuations in the inputs you get and the outputs you put out to the environment" (Abu-Aura 2016). It can be defined as a rotating strategy in dealing with environmental fluctuations and depends on setting priorities to focus on importing inputs from the environment or providing outputs to it due to the large number of fluctuations and rapid changes in environmental conditions. It relies on various motivational methods, such as encouraging its employees or providing incentives to customers and suppliers to ensure that they interact with the organization regularly (Al-Najashi, 2020). Organizations adopt a gradual strategy in order to reduce or avoid the negative effects of the external environment through modifying or grading (the flow of inputs - the processing processes - the flow of outputs), and giving priority to important activities and processes depending on their internal capabilities and the conditions of the external environmental environment (Abu Salim, 2014). Thus, it becomes clear that the gradual strategy represents the stage in which the organization seeks to make strategic decisions at intermittent intervals according to external data, that is, with small intermittent leaps and not one big leap, which is similar to the gradual colors of the spectrum, and organizations resort to this strategy to reduce the negative external influences in order to Achieving interaction between the organization's inputs and its environmental environment.

The Lockdown strategy in the organization means its closure and an attempt to isolate its vital systems from environmental influences, as in the case of closed systems (Dagher and Saleh, 2000). It is a defensive strategy that organizations resort to when they face large environmental fluctuations and difficult conditions that negatively affect the status of the organization. Therefore, the organization closes completely or partially from the environment to protect its activity and operations from the effects of the environment for a temporary period and returns to its normal state after the negative influences disappear (Hussein, 2016). The organization may try to isolate itself and withdraw from the environment and close its borders by developing means to protect the organization from environmental interference in its operations, for example, the accumulation of raw materials. (Harem, 2010). Organizations that want to be isolated from the negative effects and variables of the environment should take care of their resources in order to ensure stability, in order to have the ability to perform their functions efficiently and highly effectively even in turbulent environments, in order to stop a serious deterioration in the organization's situation or to overcome a serious crisis that threatens the existence of the organization and its continuation in business field (Thompson, 2004). Organizations do not resort to following the strategy of closure unless this strategy is the best strategic option in the face of difficult environmental conditions, because it is in the interest of the organization to withdraw temporarily during the crisis period, but the adoption of this strategy by the

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organization for a long time and isolation from the environment will cause a decline in the performance of the organization because it does not keep pace with it. Positive changes in the external environment and then lead to the collapse of the organization (Abu Salim, 2014). The researchers believe that the organizations that believe that they are unable to adapt to the accelerating environmental events resort to the strategy of closure to correct their internal situation and take care of their human resources and the essential competencies that they possess, provided that they are not isolated from the environmental environment and continue to monitor and monitor the external environmental variables and the organization resumes its activity after the disappearance of these negative effects Accordingly, the closure strategy is considered a temporary and not permanent strategy for organizations.

3. Discussion of Results:

The data of Table (1) refer to the results of the descriptive analysis of the dimension (prediction strategy), as it appears from the results in general that the general arithmetic mean for this dimension was (3.526), while the deviation amounted to (0.651), as the answers of the researched sample regarding the questions of this dimension ranged between (neutrality to agreement), Thus, this indicates to us the existence of a good forecasting strategy by the Advisory, as it proceeds with its administrative procedures and strategic plans based on its realistic reading and the information it collects from the external environment, and it also reduces its expansion plans if it senses the existence of risks that threaten its plans. It also prepares the requirements, methods, and tools to deal with cases of environmental uncertainty, as well as approving the appropriate methods and methods for dealing with emerging environmental variables.

Table 1: Statistical indicators for the dimension of prediction strategy

SQ	Item	M	S.D	C.V	Priority	Approval
1	The Advisory relies on well-studied predictions in approving administrative methods that are compatible with the requirements of the environment.	3.437	0.895	24.983	4	agree
2	The Advisory reduces some of its expansion plans based on realistic readings, in preparation for facing environmental changes	3.506	0.834	23.776	3	agree
3	The Advisory keeps pace with the requirements of environmental fluctuations by making amendments to regulations and instructions.	3.402	0.921	27.065	5	neutral
4	The Advisory takes precautionary measures in emergency circumstances regarding its information and coordination activities.	3.805	0.860	22.617	1	agree
5	The advisory provides the requirements, methods, and tools to deal with cases of uncertainty, such as preparing alternative plans.	3.483	0.819	23.523	2	agree
Total		3.526	0.651			

The results of the analysis also showed that the highest arithmetic mean was when asked (The Advisory takes precautionary measures in emergency circumstances regarding its information and coordination activities), as it reached (3.805), with a (good) level, and with a deviation of (0.860). As for the coefficient of variation, it reached (22.617), as it ranked first. In terms of relative importance, this indicates that the researched organization often takes preparatory measures when crises or emergency circumstances occur, especially with its information and coordination activities. That is, the Advisory often predicts the problems that

may occur and takes appropriate precautionary measures, The results of the analysis also showed that the lowest mean was when asked (The Advisory keeps pace with the requirements of environmental fluctuations by making amendments to regulations and instructions), as it achieved (3.402) and at a (rather good) level with a deviation of (0.921) and a coefficient of variation of (27.065), as it ranked fifth in terms of Relative importance. This indicates that the Advisory, despite its keeping pace with the requirements of environmental fluctuations and its attempt to make appropriate adjustments to regulations and instructions, is at the same time not at the required level that motivates the Advisory to interact efficiently with those changes.

The data of Table (2) show the results of the descriptive analysis of the dimension (scaling strategy), as it appeared in general that the general arithmetic mean for this dimension was (3.676), while the deviation amounted to (0.594). to neutrality), which means a good embodiment of the strategy of scaling, especially in terms of coordination of the policies of the Advisory for National Security with the security services, as well as in terms of transferring the vision and mission of the Advisory to other security services. However, what is noticeable about the scaling strategy is that the Advisory reduces training courses in emergency circumstances, and the researchers believes that the process of developing employees and developing their skills should not stop at a certain point, but rather should continue, especially since sometimes it is emergency circumstances that require the presence of training courses Also, the researcher noticed that unnecessary routine procedures are not canceled by the Advisory, and therefore their survival will negatively affect the flexibility and effectiveness of the Advisory.

Table 2: Statistical indicators for the dimension of scaling strategy

SQ	Item	M	S.D	C.V	Priority	Approval
1	The Advisory reduces training courses for workers in emergency environmental conditions.	3.517	0.963	27.375	3	agree
2	The Advisory resorts to a gradual increase in the reward of employees, according to the surrounding circumstances.	3.126	0.913	29.187	5	neutral
3	The Advisory excludes unnecessary red tape.	3.287	0.951	28.936	4	neutral
4	The Advisory is trying to give a clear picture of its mission and goals to other security services to coordinate cooperation.	4.138	0.865	20.904	2	agree
5	The Advisory works to increase coordination of national security policies between the security ministries to face external challenges.	4.310	0.752	17.444	1	strongly agree
Total		3.676	0.594			

The results of the analysis showed that the highest arithmetic mean was when asked (The Advisory works to increase coordination of national security policies between the security ministries to face external challenges), as it reached (4.310), with a (good) level, and with a deviation of (0.752), while the coefficient of variation was (17.444). Since it was ranked first in terms of relative importance, and this result indicates the active role through which the Advisory can coordinate its policies between the security ministries through effective communication in order to face external risks and challenges. The results of the analysis also showed that the lowest median was recorded when asked (The Advisory resorts to a gradual increase in the reward of employees, according to the surrounding circumstances), as it achieved (3.126) and at

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an (average) level with a deviation of (0.913), and a coefficient of difference of (29.187), so it ranked fifth from In terms of relative importance, and this confirms what was stated above that there is a problem in the process of motivating workers and the Advisory lacks a clear, specific and declared mechanism for rewarding employees, especially in light of the presence of inflation and the instability of the exchange rates of the Iraqi dinar.

The contents of table (3) refer to the results of the descriptive analysis of the dimension (Lockdown strategy), as it is clear from the results in general that the general arithmetic mean for this dimension was (3.230), while the deviation amounted to (0.655), as the answers of the researched sample regarding the questions of this dimension ranged from (neutrality to agreement). This indicates that there is a decline in the Lockdown strategy of the National Security Advisory, as despite the existence of the basics of the Lockdown strategy, there are some factors that affected the existence of the decline, and this is due to the lack of resources that the Advisory possesses that are not at the required level through which it can face the crises it faces. And just as the resources that it possesses are not at the required level that can be compatible with its operational operations, and therefore this means that the advisory, when it faces emergency circumstances, it will not be highly effective in order to face these changes.

Table 3: Statistical indicators for the dimension of Lockdown strategy

SQ	Item	M	S.D	C.V	Priority	Approval
1	The Advisory continues its research and development activities to meet the difficult environmental conditions.	3.805	0.729	19.155	1	agree
2	The Advisory has sufficient resources to face potential crises.	3.069	0.912	29.728	2	neutral
3	The Advisory's resources are consistent with its operational processes and capabilities in emergency circumstances.	3.070	0.950	30.949	3	neutral
4	The Advisory adopts the system of rewards, incentives and training, despite the environmental difficulties.	2.977	0.927	31.149	4	neutral
Total		3.230	0.655			

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The results of the analysis also showed that the highest arithmetic mean was when asked (The Advisory continues its research and development activities to meet the difficult environmental conditions), as it reached (3.805), at a (good) level, and with a deviation of (0.729), while the coefficient of variation reached (19.155). It was ranked first in terms of relative importance. This indicates the good role of the Advisory in the process of conducting research and development activities through which it seeks to keep pace with the external environment, adapt to it and sense the changes. The results of the analysis also showed that the lowest median was recorded when asked (The Advisory adopts the system of rewards, incentives and training, despite the environmental difficulties), as it achieved (2.977) and at (average) level, with a deviation of (0.927), and a coefficient of difference of (31.149), as it was ranked fourth in terms of relative importance, which indicates the decline of the Advisory in the system of rewards and incentives as well as training processes. The researcher believes that the existence of such a decline will greatly affect the creation of motivation for employees, and at the same time, we find that the decline in focusing on developing workers and developing their skills will greatly affect their performance levels and may lead in the future to a decline in the process of achieving the goals sought by the Advisory.

As a whole, the environmental sensing strategies variable achieved an arithmetic mean of (3.477), a fairly good level, a standard deviation of (0.546), and a coefficient of difference of (15.706), as the percentage of agreement on this dimension was (69.5%), as for the lack of agreement, the percentage was (30.5%), which indicates the lack of dispersion of the sample's answers and their emphasis on the importance of environmental sensing strategies variable. Thus, this indicates a rather good, rather than high, embodiment of the environmental sensing strategies variable in the National Security Advisry, as there is some regression in its dimensions, especially at the Lockdown strategy dimension, which affected the levels of environmental sensing strategies. Table (4) shows a summary of the dimensions.

Table 4: Descriptive analysis of variable dimensions of environmental sensing strategies

SQ	dimensions	M	S.D	C.V	Approval Ratio	Unapproved Ratio	Priority
1	prediction strategy	3.526	0.651	18.472	70.5	29.5	2
2	scaling strategy	3.676	0.594	16.158	73.5	26.5	1
3	Lockdown strategy	3.230	0.655	20.281	64.6	35.4	3
Total		3.477	0.546	15.706	69.5	30.5	

The results of Table (4) show that the highest total (arithmetic mean) was achieved for the dimension (scaling strategy), as it reached (3.676) and at a (good) level, with a standard deviation of (0.594), and a coefficient of difference of (16.158), as the percentage of agreement on This dimension is (73.5%), while the percentage of disagreement was (26.5%), as this dimension came in the (first) order in terms of the relative importance of the dimensions of the environmental sensing strategies variable. The results also showed that the lowest total (arithmetic mean) was at (the Lockdown strategy), as it reached (3.230), and at the (average) level, with a standard deviation of (0.655), and a coefficient of difference of (20.281), as the percentage of agreement on this dimension reached (64.6%, while the percentage of disagreement was (35.4%), and this dimension achieved the (third) rank in terms of the relative importance of the dimensions of the environmental sensing strategies variable.

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4. Conclusions:

The results showed that there is a good interest in environmental sensing strategies by the National Security Advisory, despite the difference in agreement on its three dimensions. It was evident that the National Security Advisory's interest in Lockdown strategies was low, despite the efforts made by the advisory to support the fields of research and development in order to detect threats, external influences, and crises. This can be attributed to the failure to motivate employees through rewards and training, which led to a lack of motivation among them, and thus the Advisory's lack of resources that qualify it to face crises and external threats when they occur. In addition to the weakness of procedures for adopting Lockdown strategies, despite their importance in facing environmental challenges and keeping pace with external events, and despite the Advisory having good coordination and informational activities through which information and data can be obtained from the external environment and knowledge of environmental uncertainties, but it is not at the level of ambition. The results confirmed that the National Security Advisory enjoyed the strategy of scaling, which was embodied through high coordination with other security agencies and the exchange of different views that arise in the environmental environment of the Advisory. And it became clear that the National Security Advisory enjoys a good level of Prediction strategy, as it focuses in its management on extrapolating the environmental reality and identifying the influences and changes that threaten the Advisory and tries to deal with cases of environmental uncertainty, as by activating the information activities of the Advisory it can anticipate future events before they occur. However, at the same time, it suffers from the problem of keeping pace with the recent developments of information systems, which the researchers believe that continuing to do so may lead to a negative impact on the speed of response to these variables.

5. Further Work:

We suggest studying the current variables of research (environmental sensing strategies, decision-making effectiveness), such as in the industrial or service sectors, governmental or private. It is also possible to adopt the same variables with diversification and renewal in dimensions. Or adopt research variables with the addition of an intermediate variable and see if this variable affects the nature of the relationship between environmental sensing strategies and the effectiveness of decision-making, as if this intermediate variable is the strategic vigilance or strategic agility, in order to reveal many details that were not achieved in previous research.

Authors Declaration:

Conflicts of Interest: None

-We Hereby Confirm That All The Figures and Tables In The Manuscript Are Mine and Ours. Besides, The Figures and Images, Which are Not Mine, Have Been Permitted Republication and Attached to The Manuscript.

- Ethical Clearance: The Research Was Approved By The Local Ethical Committee in The University.

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مستوى استراتيجيات الاستشعار البيئي في مستشارية الأمن القومي (بحث تحليلي)

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مستخلص البحث:
يهدف هذا البحث إلى تشخيص مستوى تجسيد استراتيجيات الاستشعار البيئي في مستشارية الأمن القومي في العراق ،اذ تتضح أهمية البحث من أهمية الموضوع الذي يتناوله ،حيث يعد الاستشعار البيئي بأبعاده الثلاثة (إستراتيجية التنبؤ ، وإستراتيجية الانغلاق ، وإستراتيجية التدرج) كأحد القضايا الحاسمة في نجاح المنظمات من جميع الأنواع. بالإضافة إلى أهمية المنظمة موضوع البحث ، والتي تعد من أهم مكونات الوزارات ومؤسسات المنظومة الامنية ودورها الفاعل في ضمان أمن واستقرار الدولة على المستويين الوطني والعالمي. تتمثل مشكلة البحث في كيفية قراءة المتغيرات البيئية من قبل المستشارية بطريقة استباقية يمكن من خلالها اتخاذ القرارات التي تساعده في إعداد ورسم الخطط التشغيلية والاستراتيجية كما يعبرعنها في سؤال البحث (ما هي طبيعة ومستوى الاهتمام باستراتيجيات الاستشعار البيئي في مستشار الأمن القومي). اشتمل البحث على عينة قوامها (90) مبحوثاً يشغلون مناصب في هذه المنظمة ، وتم استخدام الاستبيان كأداة رئيسية لجمع البيانات،و استخدمت مجموعة من الأساليب الإحصائية مدعومة من قبل البرنامج الإحصائي (SPSS) للحصول على النتائج. أما اهم النتائج فكانت التباين في تجسيد استراتيجيات الاستشعار البيئي في عينة البحث ضمن المستشارية ، حيث جاءت استراتيجية التنبؤ بالترتيب ، ثم استراتيجية التدرج ، وأخيراً استراتيجية الأنغلاق على التوالي.

نوع البحث : ورقة بحثية

المصطلحات الرئيسة للبحث: أستراتيجيات الأستشعار البيئي ،استراتيجية التنبؤ ،استراتيجية الأنغلاق ،أستراتيجية التدرج ، مستشارية الامن القومي .