

Intellectual Security and Its Relationship to Both Suggestability and the Tendency to Deal with Rumors among University Students

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Abstract

Objectives: The study aimed to identify the level of susceptibility to suggestion, the most common among students of Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University, and to determine the prevailing trend they have in dealing with rumors, in addition to revealing the relationship between intellectual security and suggestibility, the study relied on the descriptive and comparative approach to reveal the relationship between intellectual security and both suggestability and the trend towards dealing with rumors. *Methodology:* Participants the study sample consisted of (300) university students. To achieve the objectives of the study, *methods:* the intellectual security scale prepared by Al-Qarni (2019) and the suggestability scale prepared by (Watson & Watson, Bellman, 2004, Kotov, translated by Al-Shorbagy and Al-Harbi (2016) were used. The Measure of Trend in Dealing with Rumors by Al-Harbi (1991) results of the study indicated that the level of intellectual security among students of Al-Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University came with a high degree with an arithmetic average (4.15), and that the level of suggestability among students of Al-Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University was average, as it came with an arithmetic average (1.98), and that the level of tendency towards rumors among students of Al-Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University was average, where it came with an arithmetic average of (1.71). The results also showed that there is no predictability of suggestability through intellectual security among university students, and it was clear that there is a predictability of the trend towards dealing with rumors through intellectual security among university students, and the results of the study also showed a relationship between the variables of the study (intellectual security and its dimensions, suggestability and sub-dimensions, and the trend towards dealing with rumors) where it was found that there was a statistically significant positive relationship between them. Finally, the most prominent recommendations of the study were to draw the attention of researchers to conduct analytical and qualitative studies to deal with rumors among students, specifically rumors spread through social media.

Keywords: intellectual security, suggestibility, attitude towards dealing with rumors.

Introduction

The sources of rumors are many, and they have existed since ancient times as they appeared with the advent of humanity and Satan's attempt to seduce a blood baalieb, and the method used in the past to transmit rumors was direct contact face-to-face due to the lack of multiple media (Al-Mutawa, 2015). With the development of non-communication means, the spread of rumors has become simple and one person can write news and publish it to dozens of electronic sites and read it by people who in turn will publish it, and although the means of communication have facilitated the life of a human being a lot, but at the same time it is a double-edged one. Some use it for what benefits him, but some use it in crime and spreading. Many societies nowadays are called "information societies", so spreading rumors has become not only local or regional, but has reached the stage of being an international global level and enabling people to send everything filmed, printed or recorded anywhere in the world. (Hussein, 2021) The youth category is one of the most users of social networking sites, i.e. (98.3%) of young people (99.1%) males, (97.2%) females of the total Internet users, as they are considered an important part of the components of building any society, and are affected by the crises or negative influences that their society is exposed to as a result of many reasons. This category often reflects those crises or problems that differ from one society to another, according to the general circumstances surrounding each society, in terms of placing them in the ladder of progress and backwardness, and in terms of social, economic and cultural factors prevailing in society (Al-Omari, 2013), and there are many ways to target young people, change their ideas, manipulate their emotions and turn them into negative emotions and feelings interspersed with a sense of inferiority and contempt. Rumors lead to a change in the attitudes of individuals in their relationships and interactions to

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serve the users of these rumors towards their orientations and ideas, and may be one of the propaganda tools that leads to the attraction of individuals or their reluctance to a particular product or place (Hijab, 2007). Rumors emerged as one of the most important negative social manifestations, and the importance of intellectual security emerged with the development of technology in the field of communication and information, which is a strong influence on the culture of society, and this impact may be positive or negative on the intellectual side, and this concept is considered modern as a result of the rapid changes in society (Al-Zahrani, 2017). Intellectual security is affected by the level of the individual's susceptibility to suggestion and the extent to which he believes rumors, and the intellectual security of students is represented in maintaining the stock of their minds from the cultures and moral principles they receive from their society, so educational institutions are one of the most important institutions of social upbringing concerned with achieving and protecting intellectual security through its management, and the educational foundations contained in the curricula and the study programs. Because of the importance of this topic, the current research came in order to clarify the relationship of intellectual security with suggestibility and the tendency towards dealing with rumors.

Theoretical Framework

Intellectual Security

Intellectual security means preserving the authentic cultural component of students, and that a person lives in his society safe and reassuring the components of his personality, and the distinction of his culture and intellectual system, which is the reassurance of the individual and society to the safety of thought from deviation, and Justin (2015) believes that intellectual security represents a special environment and specific features in which the individual can feel safe and be able to participate effectively in society, and to express its opinions and ideas freely, without feeling fear of persecution or intolerance. Intellectual security provides the individual with good and necessary psychological conditions such as a sense of freedom and belonging, the ability to participate effectively, and distance from intellectual pressures and threats, which results in a good citizen. He explained (Tomlinson, 2006) that the importance of intellectual security in terms of achieving the unity of belief and thought of the individual and its support for the unity of behavior, it is a commitment, moderation and moderation, and the protection of the human mind and thought within the framework of basic constants, legitimate rights, and an effective and positive means to prevent any cultural penetration or intellectual or information invasion of the individual, which is one of the main pillars of building the personality of the individual, and through intellectual security, individuals can be immunized against extremism, extremism and violence, especially if it is realized that a significant percentage of individuals suffer from a noticeable intellectual and cultural vacuum.

Suggestibility

Vanden (2015) defines it in the dictionary of the American Psychological Association (APA) as building an individual without scrutiny or scrutiny of the thoughts, behaviors and beliefs of others easily. One of the negative effects of suggestibility at the level of children and adolescents results in behaviors represented in academic delay, neglect of homework at the school level, while on the mental level lack of concentration, and informing the influential person about our weaknesses or some of the problems we suffer from to jump on. It convinces us of his ideas, whether positive or negative (Abbarah, 2018), and family disintegration, as the abnormal family climate and mutual interactions between family members are related to suggestibility, which affects the formation of the personality of family members in general (Younis, 2021), and rebellion and this appears in all age groups, as the person influencing him receives information from the influential person and does not receive any other information, which leads him to rebel against people, ideas and society as well, and not to accept the other opinion; This leads to sharp differences between individuals that may reach screaming and possibly hitting.

The trend towards dealing with rumors

Defined by Ezzat (1984) as "is the talk or saying transmitted by people without verifying its validity and without verifying its truthfulness and people tend to believe what they hear without trying to verify its

validity and then narrate it to others and may add some new details to it, and defined (Mr., 1997) "as a novel transmitted through personal contact, without a source confirming its validity, as it is a fabrication of an issue or news that has no basis in reality, and this news may be expressed by word, cartoon or joke, Rumours appear and spread at times when the public's desires and interests increase", as rumors are all that is reported on people's tongues without any basis or part of it is true and the other part has nothing to do with the fact that it is fabricated by people. Social networking sites have become a fertile environment for the circulation of rumors for various reasons, including that social networking sites are edited by ordinary individuals who do not have sufficient awareness of the dangers of rumors, and are not specialized media professionals and not professionals who have been trained in distinguishing between fake news, real news and rumors, (Darwish, 2021) Some members of society spread rumors in order to achieve a scoop under the pressure of solitary and boast of approaching decision-makers, and they are ignorant of many media work ethics, such as accuracy, objectivity and social responsibility. In addition to the failure to show or deny the facts by government institutions, which made the public believe everything he sees on these sites, and the absence of awareness among institutions of the dangers of hiding and falsifying facts, as well as the absence of legislation that holds the promoters and launchers of electronic rumors accountable, and the large number of pseudonyms or fake names that make the individual not recognize the rumor launchers and it is difficult to track them and know their locations (Al-Tom, 2019). It also provided an open and transient electronic environment as a new media platform for issuing rumors, because of the ease it provides in launching accounts and the difficulty of blocking by the state and working to penetrate the youth category, and social networking sites are used to launch malicious electronic campaigns, and promote them on a specific topic, and images and videos are used for a specific point of view, which may be installed, fabricated or reused in a way that affects the movement of events, and the dissemination of rumors, especially with the availability and free image manipulation programs (Photo Shop.) and other professional video manipulation programs that appear to be real and cannot distinguish it from fake content (Al-Bakour, 2000).

Facebook is the most used site in various societies, so the number of its users around the world is (2.58) billion users per month, followed by YouTube, which has (2.29) billion monthly users, followed by (WhatsApp) with (2) billion monthly users, then (Instagram) with (1.38) billion users per month, while the application (Tiktok) has (732) million users per month, and the application (Telegram) has (550) million users per month, while the application (Snap) Chat has (514) million monthly users, while Twitter uses (397) million monthly users, according to July 2021 statistics, on the Al Jazeera website, and from these numbers it is clear that the more social networking sites are used, the greater the percentage of rumors in addition to the lack of intellectual awareness, this is a contributing factor to increasing the percentage of rumors by transmitting and believing them (Darwish, 2021). There are many types of rumors, which are classified in the human literature according to their topics, goals, speed and audience, and these types include: Creeping rumor: It is promoted slowly and transmitted by people in a whisper and in a secret way that ends in the end until everyone knows it. And rumors of violence: It is described as fast and strong and spreads very quickly among a certain group such as disasters and accidents, and this type depends on the overwhelming emotions of panic, anger and sudden pleasure., and rumors are spread at first and then sink under the surface to appear again when the conditions are ready to appear" (Al-Qahtani, 1997). Many studies that dealt with the rumor indicate that there are psychological and social factors that affect its spread, the rumor includes complex psychological dimensions, some of which are individual and some of which are collective, they fall in a general context marked by misleading individuals and manipulating them at the emotional and moral levels, as pointed out by Philip Bruton, as the rumor affects the emotional record (fear, anger, anxiety, ridicule), while manipulating the ability of the targets to make an objective judgment on the subject, through Play on their perception and analysis of a situation.

Previous studies

Al-Mohammed et al. (2019) conducted a study entitled "The Critical and Creative Use of Social Media Platforms and its Reflection on the Intellectual Security of King Faisal University Students" The study sample consisted of "507" male and female students at King Faisal University, the results of the study showed that WhatsApp, Snapchat, and Instagram platforms are the most used by King Faisal University

students, while YouTube, Twitter, Facebook platforms were the least used, and the critical and creative practices of King Faisal University students in dealing with communication platforms. The social came to a medium degree, and the repercussions of social media platforms on intellectual security came to a large degree on the axes of (social and religious effects - and economic effects), while it came to a medium degree on the axis (political effects), and the existence of a significant correlation and influence and influence between the different axes of the two study tools.

Al-Tarawneh (2019) conducted a study entitled "Emotional understanding and its relationship to intellectual security among Mutah University students." The study sample consisted of (377) male and female students, selected in a simple random way, and the results of the study showed that the level of emotional understanding of the study sample came with a medium degree, the level of intellectual security to a medium degree, and the existence of a statistically significant positive relationship at the level of significance ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) between emotional understanding in all its dimensions and intellectual security in all its dimensions, and the absence of differences in emotional understanding attributed to the variable (gender), and the existence of differences in emotional understanding attributed to variables (college, academic year, and appreciation), and the absence of differences in intellectual security attributed to variables (gender, academic year), and the existence of differences in intellectual security attributed to variables (college, appreciation), and that emotional understanding as a whole explains the amount of (90.6%) of the variation in the variable dependent total (intellectual security).

Eid (2021) conducted a study on "The Role of the University in Enhancing Students' Intellectual Security: A Social Field Study on a Sample of Mansoura University Students." The study sample consisted of (384) male and female students at Mansoura University, and the results of the study concluded that developing the mental and creative abilities of young people and giving them room to reveal their talents is one of the most important roles of the university in enhancing intellectual security, and providing students with positivity towards incoming cultures in a way that does not conflict with the beliefs and values prevailing in their society.

Al-Saaida (2019) also studied rumors in social media and their effects on community security from the point of view of students of Princess Rahma University College. The study sample consisted of (411) male and female students. The results of the study showed that the most widespread social networks and spread rumors is Facebook, followed in the second degree by WhatsApp, and that the most common types of rumors through social networks are social rumors and in the second degree economic rumors, and the least widespread rumors are religious rumors, and the results also showed that the effects of rumors in social media on community security were more influential in the economic aspect, the results showed that the most important ways to reduce the impact of rumors on Community security Media awareness was followed by activating the role of educational institutions and universities in clarifying the dangers of rumors, and the results of the study indicated that there were statistically significant differences in the effects of rumors attributed to the gender variable and in favor of females, while the results did not indicate that there are statistically significant differences attributed to the specialization variable. Maung (2019) conducted a study titled "Debunking Rumors by Promoting Media Campaigns on Twitter", and that rumors cause serious consequences for an individual or society, and that the reason for the spread of rumors is usually caused by deliberately promoted media campaigns that aim to form collective opinions about the news events in question. Ali (2021) also studied the risks resulting from the spread of electronic rumors on social media users and proposals to confront them from the perspective of community organization. The study sample consisted of (228) and the results of the study indicated that due to the loss of trust and lack of dialogue between young people and official leaders, with the lack of response to the inquiries of users of communication sites, one of the most important reasons behind the spread of electronic atrocities, and There are risks to students of electronic rumors.

Ibrahim (2020) studied "False Memories, Their Relationship to Suggestibility and the Big Five Factors of Personality", which aimed to identify the differences between males and females in susceptibility to false memories, the relationship between susceptibility to false memories and suggestibility, reveal the relationship between susceptibility to false memories and the five major factors of personality, and

determine the relative contribution of both From suggestibility, and the five major factors of personality in predicting susceptibility to false memories, the study sample consisted of (770) male and female students. The results of the study indicated that there are statistically significant differences between males and females in susceptibility to false memories, as the average males are higher than females, and the results also showed a relationship Between susceptibility to false memories and suggestibility in both sexes, regression analysis revealed a significant contribution of suggestibility to predicting false memories in both sexes, and a significant contribution of the neurotic factor in predicting false memories in females only, and therefore it can be said that susceptibility to false memories is associated with and influenced by personality traits.

El-Sherbiny (2020) also studied the relationship between electronic rumors and the stability of intellectual security for young people from the perspective of rational emotional behavioral therapy in the service of the individual, "The study sample consisted of (22) specialists, and the results of the study showed that the common is spread everywhere and at all times, as it is considered one of the most dangerous lethal weapons in human society, and modern technology has emerged recently as an incubator for the common Young people face many challenges, foremost of which is intellectual security, especially by extending the tremendous development of modern technology that increases openness, and the misleading ideas it spreads that question young people about many of their values.

Materials and Methods

Participants The study sample consisted of (300) students from Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University enrolled in the bachelor's stage, whose ages ranged from (18-23) years according to a number of scientific disciplines , where the number of participants from humanitarian colleges (210) by (70%), Sharia colleges (73) by (24.3%) and scientific colleges (17) by (5.7%), and different demographic variables such as: housing, income level, were selected by the Random with multiple stages, and the faculties of the university were counted, who met the conditions for participation in the study.

Measures

Three tools were used in the current study: **The intellectual security scale** prepared by Al-Qarni (2019) consisting of (45) items distributed on three dimensions Cognitive goals include (13) paragraphs, emotional goals include (12) paragraphs, skill goals include (11) paragraphs, and for the purposes of correcting the scale, the answer to the paragraphs of the scale is by choosing an alternative from the available alternatives, namely: (Strongly agree and given five degrees, OK and given four degrees, not sure and given three degrees, disagree and give two degrees, strongly disagree One score is given). The instrument stability coefficient ranged (0.955) and the psychometric properties were verified in the present study where the internal consistency coefficients ranged (0.916-0.922**), all of which are statistically significant. **And the multidimensional suggestibility scale for university students** prepared by (Watson & Watson, Bellman, 2004, Kotov,) translated by Al-Shorbagy and Al-Harbi (2016). It consists of (70) paragraphs distributed over six main dimensions, namely: persuasiveness and includes (11) paragraphs, infection of temptation and includes (9) paragraphs, psychological reaction includes (11) paragraph, compatibility with comrades includes (12) paragraph, psychological control includes (12) paragraph, stubbornness and adherence to opinion and includes (15) paragraphs, and for the purposes of correcting the scale, the answer to the paragraphs of the scale is to choose an alternative from the available alternatives, namely: (Apply and are given three grades, apply to some extent and are given two degrees, do not apply and are given one score). The psychometric properties of the instrument were verified with an internal consistency coefficient of (0.710-0.824**), all statistically significant, and a total Cronbach stability coefficient (0.94). **And a measure to measure the trend towards dealing with rumors** prepared by Al-Harbi (1991), which consists of (36) items distributed over two main dimensions, namely: believing the rumor and includes (17) paragraphs, and the second dimension is repeating the rumor and includes (18) paragraphs. For the purposes of correcting the scale, the answer to the paragraphs of the scale is to choose an alternative from the available alternatives, namely: (OK and given three degrees, neutral and given two degrees, disagree and given one degree). The psychometric properties of the instrument were verified where the coefficient of

internal consistency (0, 91-0.97**) all of which are statistically significant, and the overall Cronbach stability coefficient was (0.96).

Results

Levels of intellectual security, suggestibility and the prevailing trend in dealing with rituals among university students.

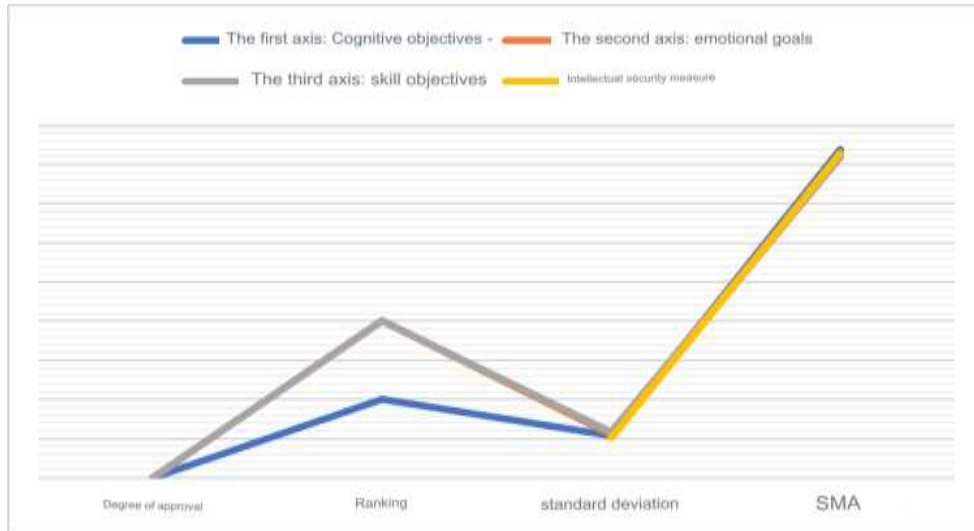


Figure 1 shows the levels of intellectual security of university students

It is clear from Figure 1 that the level of intellectual security among students of Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University is high, as it came with an arithmetic average (4.15), and for the axes, the first axis (cognitive goals) came in first place with a high degree of approval and an arithmetic average (4.19), followed by each of the second axes (emotional goals) and the third axis (skill goals) with a high degree of approval and an arithmetic average (4.11). The results are similar to what was indicated by the results of Al-Moussawi's study (2022), which indicated the need to develop a jurisprudential concept of criminal policy in protecting intellectual security, which is joint activities or measures between state institutions and society, to protect, combat and prevent human thought and belief from various types of intellectual, religious or other deviation to achieve stability of social life in all fields. Intellectual security is of great importance represented in achieving the characteristics of the nation, unity, and cohesion in thought, methodology and purpose, as the thought of this nation derives its roots from its faith, postulates and constants, which determines its identity, personality, and subjectivity, and through intellectual security intellectual deviation can be eliminated.

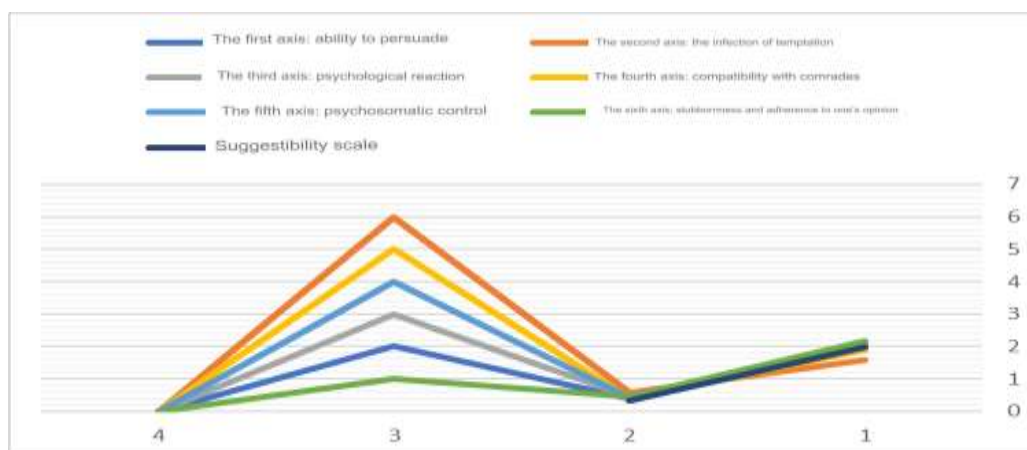


Figure 2 shows students' levels of suggestibility

The results showed that the level of suggestibility among students of Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University is average, as it came with an arithmetic average (1.98), and for the axes, the first axis (persuasiveness) came in second place with an average level and an arithmetic average (2.09), the second axis (temptation infection) came in sixth place with a low level and an arithmetic average (1.57), and the third axis (psychological reaction) ranked Third with a level of mediation and an arithmetic average (2.04), the fourth axis (compatibility with comrades) with the fifth rank with a level of mediation and an arithmetic average (1.90), the fifth axis (psychosomatic control) with the fourth rank with an average level and an arithmetic average (1.98), the sixth axis (stubbornness and adherence to opinion) ranked first with a mediated level and an arithmetic average (2.16). This result can be interpreted as suggestibility means accepting or not accepting the ideas of the other, and fully obeying some personalities that are influential without the realization of reason and thought, so that the mind becomes absent and supportive of this influential personality without sufficient awareness of developments and according to the situation and what is going on around us, and this is due to the person's ability to influence and enter the individual's thoughts and beliefs.

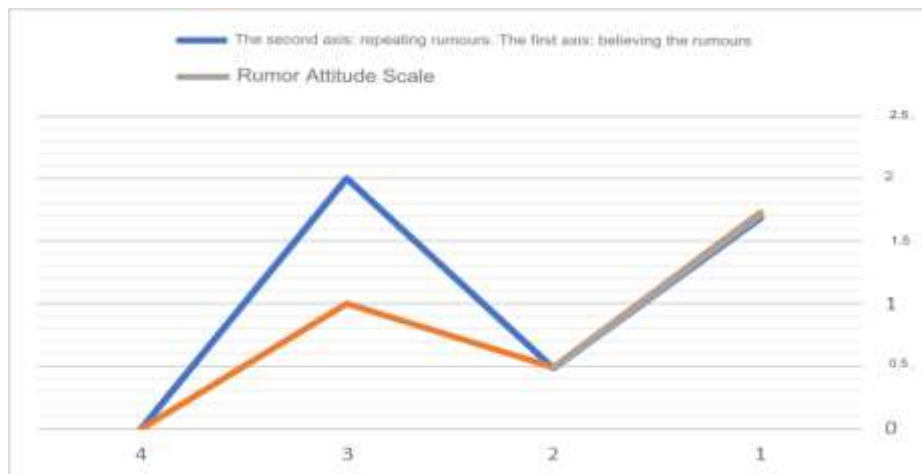


Figure 3 shows the prevailing attitude of students in dealing with rumors

The results showed that the level of trend towards rumors among students of Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University is average, as it came with an arithmetic average (1.71), and for the axes, the first axis (believing rumors) came in second place with an average level and an arithmetic average (1.69), and the second axis (repeating rumors) ranked first with an average level and an arithmetic average (1.73). These are similar to the results of the study of Al-Bakour (2000), which confirmed the importance of competence and personal experience in dealing with rumors, and the results of the current study are similar to the results of Al-Hamis and Sheldan (2009), which showed the seriousness of rumors and the strength of their impact on the emotions of the masses and their ability to spread large and rapidly. The results of the current study are also consistent with the results of the Tom study (2019), which The study found that rumors have forms and types that appear according to the situations and circumstances in which they appear and are directed by the type of individuals or groups linked by the factor of religion or race and rumors have several purposes, including what is directed towards the state or religion or destabilizing security, and rumors varied between religious, political, social, security and scientific. The results of the current study are also similar to the results of the Maung study (2019) that rumors cause serious consequences for the individual or society. The spread of rumors usually results from deliberately promoted media campaigns that aim to form collective opinions about the news events in question.

This result can be explained by the fact that rumors include complex psychological dimensions, some of which are individual and some of which are collective, as they fall within a general context marked by misleading and manipulating individuals at the emotional and bright levels, and rumors circulate within the

virtual community like wildfire, and the rumors change and dialogue, so the content of the rumor changes over time as it moves from the original source to its carrier or narrator. The amount of change or distortion depends on the desires, motives, fears, intelligence and memory of the carrier and promoter, and on the intensity of the emotional responses they generate in the individual, group and society, and the change and dialogue in the rumor takes some indicators such as distortion, sharpening and assimilation.

The relationship between intellectual security and both suggestability and the tendency to deal with rumors among university students)"

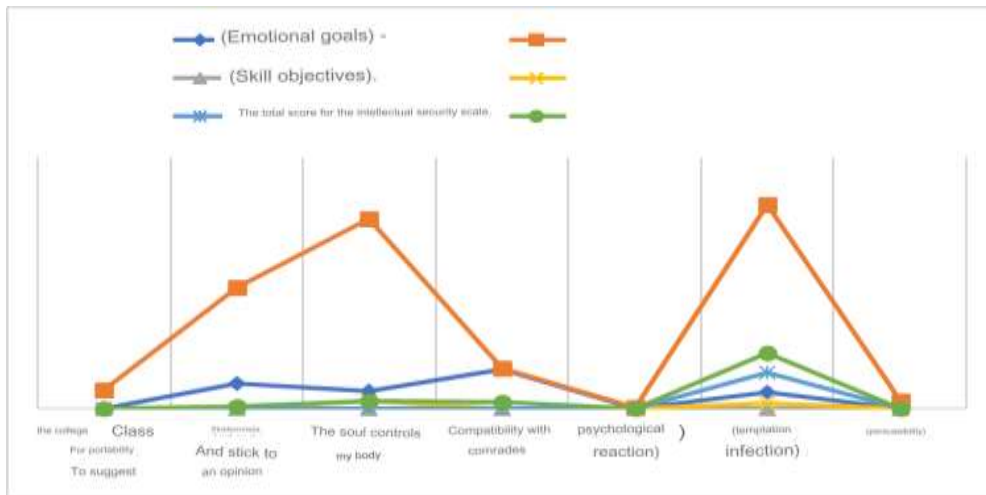


Figure 4 The relationship between intellectual security and both suggestability and the tendency to deal with rumors among university students

It is clear that there is a statistically significant relationship between the first dimension of the intellectual security scale (cognitive goals) and all dimensions of the suggestability scale and the total degree except for the dimension (seduction infection, and after compatibility with comrades), and the existence of a relationship between the second dimension of the dimensions of the intellectual security scale (emotional goals) and all dimensions of the suggestability scale and the total degree except for the dimension (seduction infection, after compatibility with comrades, psychophysical control, stubbornness and adherence to opinion, and The existence of a relationship between the third dimension of the dimensions of the intellectual security scale (skill objectives) and all dimensions of the suggestability scale and the total score, the existence of a relationship between the total degree of the intellectual security scale and all dimensions of the suggestability scale and the total degree with a dimension (seduction infection)

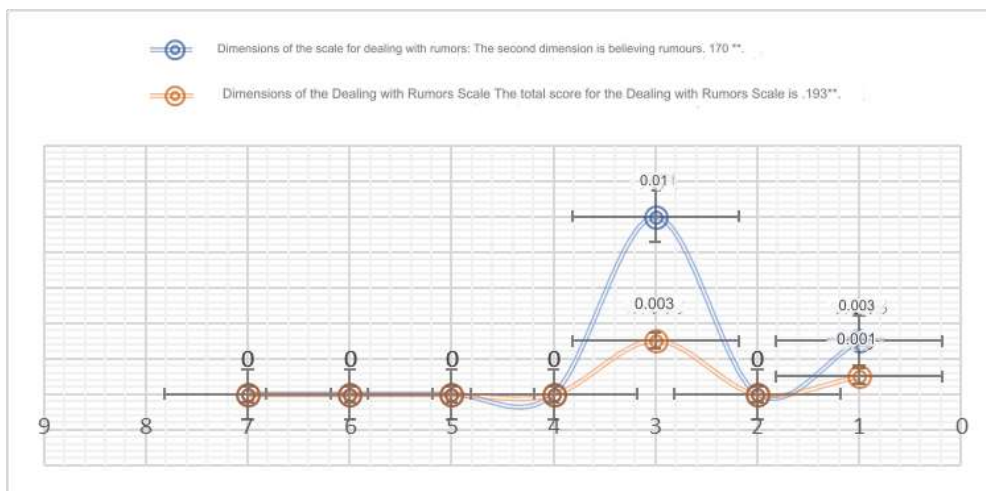


Figure 5 Relationship between the dimensions of the intellectual security scale, the overall score, and the rumor handling scale

It is clear from Figure 5 that there is a statistically significant relationship between all dimensions of the intellectual security scale, the total score, all dimensions of the rumor dealing scale and the total score of the tool, and this shows the importance of intellectual security and its role in achieving security for the individual and society alike and that facing security risks must be preceded by enlightened thought stemming from the tolerant instructions of the Islamic religion, which seeks to protect the individual and society alike from intellectual dangers and prevent intellectual chaos in The world and the dissemination of moral standards and confronting the intellectual imbalance, whether coming from abroad and taking various forms or that emanating from within, individually or collectively, through constructive dialogue between members of society and resisting rumors that affect societal and individual decisions, and developing the ability of individuals to solve problems and deal with the environmental and intellectual risks facing them.

Predicting Suggestibility through Intellectual Security among Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University Students"

Table 1 shows the relationship between intellectual security and suggestibility among university students

Dependent variable	Correlation coefficient	Coefficient of determination	Contrast source	Sum of squares	df	Average sum of squares	F	say
Suggestibility	0.266	0.038	Regression	0.692	3	0.231	2.185	0.096
			Error	9.074	86	0.106		
			Total	9.766	89			

The results showed that the dimensions of intellectual security explained (3.8%) of the variation in suggestibility where the coefficient of determination was (0.038), but the model is statistically significant where the value of (P) (2.185), and the value of significance (0.096), so it is not possible to predict the possibility of suggestibility through intellectual security among students of Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University

Table 2 shows the regression coefficient of predictive ability of suggestibility through intellectual security among university students.

say	t	Regression coefficient	Independent variables
0.065	1,867	0.061	Cognitive
0.555	0.58	-0.122	Emotional
-1.1	0.274	0.181	Skill

The results of Table 2 showed that the regression coefficient is statistically insignificant, as the value of the function was greater than (0.05), so there is no possibility of predicting the ability to be inspired through intellectual security among university students, and the results of the current study are similar to the results of the study of Ibrahim and Matar (2020), which showed that awareness of intellectual security among university students exists to an above-average degree, and the results of the current study are consistent With the results of Al-Qarni's study (2019), which found a significant correlation between intellectual

security and psychological identity, and there were no significant differences between males and females in the average degrees of intellectual security.

Predicting the trend towards dealing with rumors through intellectual security among university students

Table 3 describes the simple regression analysis model between the dimensions of intellectual security and the trend towards dealing with rumors among students.

Dependent variable	Correlation coefficient	Coefficient of determination	Contrast source	Sum of squares	df	Average sum of squares	F	say
Suggestibility	0.308	0.063	Regression	1.926	3	0.642	3.006	0.035
			Error	18.370	86	0.214		
			Total	20.296	89			

The results showed that the dimensions of intellectual security explain the percentage (6.3%) of the variation in the trend towards rumors, where the coefficient of determination was (0.063), and the results showed that the model D statistically where the value of (P) is equal to (3.006), and the value of significance (0.035), so the trend towards rumors can be predicted through intellectual security among university students, The results of Al-Qarni's study (2019) showed that there is a significant correlation between intellectual security and psychological identity and that there are no significant differences between males and females in the average scores of intellectual security.

Table 4 Regression coefficient Regression coefficient of predictive ability to deal with rumors through intellectual security among university students

itself	t	Regression coefficient	Independent variables
0.882	-0.149	-0.023	Cognitive
0.509	-0.663	-0.104	Emotional
0.024	2.301	0.335	Skill

The results also showed that the regression coefficient of the skill goals is statistically significant, where it was ($T = 2.301$), and the value of function A is less than (0.05) (0.024), so there is the possibility of predicting the trend towards dealing with rumors through skill skills only when the rest of the cognitive and emotional skills of students of Imam Muhammad bin Saud Islamic University are fixed, where the higher the level of skill skills for For intellectual security by one the level of suggestibility increased by (0.335). This result can be explained by the fact that the methods of dealing with rumors vary in ways, whether positive or negative, including (believing the rumor, repeating the rumor, and promoting or spreading the rumor), and social networking sites have become a fertile environment for the circulation of rumors, and that members of society spread rumors in their desire to Achieving a scoop under the pressure of solitary and boasting of approaching decision-makers while they are ignorant of many of the ethics of media work, such as accuracy, objectivity and social responsibility that characterizes the mediaandN.

Recommendations

Through the previous results, a set of recommendations were developed as follows:

1. Countering and countering rumors through self-immunity and building students' self-awareness.

2. Seminars, workshops and educational programs in educational institutions, universities and public libraries to educate young people about the dangers of rumors and their negative effects.
3. Building guidance and awareness programs for young people related to their psychological needs and intellectual security and preventing them from delinquency.

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