

The Role of Strategic Partnership in Achieving Security Goals: An Empirical Study of Abu Dhabi Police

Khaled Omar Ahmad Alzbeidi ¹, Najib Sheikh Abdisamad ², Is'haq Ibrahim Ahmad Bani Melhem ³

^{1,2,3}, Faculty of Leadership and Management, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Bandar Baru Nilai, 71800 Nilai, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

<p>Article history Submitted: 25 November, 2020 Revised: 22 January, 2021 Accepted: 20 February, 2021</p>	<p>Abstract The study aimed to identify the impact of the strategic partnership on achieving security goals in Abu Dhabi Police, and to come up with recommendations that work on paying attention to the strategic partnership and its objectives. It also evaluates the fundamentals and obstacles to strategic partnership to achieve security goals. The study used the descriptive analytical method. The questionnaire was also used to collect the study data. The study population consisted of the officers concerned with managing the relationship with the partners in the Abu Dhabi Police General Headquarters. The sample was randomly selected as a research sample consisting of (80) officers from Abu Dhabi Police. The sample was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program. The results showed a statistically significant relationship to strategic partnership, crime prediction and reduction, catching criminals and bringing them to justice at a humiliation level (0.05). There is a statistically significant relationship between the strategic partnership and the novel crimes at the level of humiliation (0.05). There is also a statistically significant relationship between the strategic partnership and facing the challenges and security risks at the level of significance (0.05). The strategic partnership improves the quality of service for the security services and reduces costs at the level of significance (0.05). The study recommends the necessity of using performance evaluation and measurement criteria to measure the quality of security services and the added value resulting from the partnership through the use of the expertise and experiences of other countries if possible, especially in light of the increasing trend to measure the governmental and institutional performance of government agencies in accordance with international standards and standards. And the exchange of experiences between Arab and European countries in the field of strategic partnerships, and the use of modern technologies and advanced technology to achieve security goals.</p>
<p>Keywords: <i>Strategic Partnership</i> <i>Security Objectives</i> <i>Abu Dhabi Police</i></p>	

1. Introduction

The partnership between the public and private sectors has become increasingly important in enhancing cooperation between the various stakeholders, in order to develop efficiency and outstanding performance, and to complete mega projects, and we can say that partnership at the present time has become an urgent necessity to achieve development in all state facilities and institutions [1]. Over the past two decades, the world has witnessed the formation of hundreds of partnerships. There are partnerships that are mainly directed towards the circles of economy, education, health, or public utilities business, while others focus on the labor market or social issues [2]. Partnerships become distinct when the organizations that adopt it are formalized, and this can be done through a variety of mechanisms, such as informal contracts, memoranda or letters of understanding, as well as formal or traditional legal agreements [3]. It is important for all partners to think through the implications of what they are going to do, before entering into binding contracts for themselves, and because partnerships are legally binding even without a written agreement, so legal advice should be obtained at that point in which the partners are committed to joint work. Or participate in the resource [4], [5].

This study is one of the first practical attempts to be applied to Abu Dhabi Police officers concerned with the issue of strategic partnership in the security sector [6], [7]. Those interested, appointed, workers and researchers in security institutions benefit from it, especially in terms of identifying the reasons for the partnership, its characteristics, importance, types, constituents, obstacles and applications in various fields and the role of partnership in achieving security goals and security stability [8], [9]. Benefiting from this study in answering its questions, as well as benefiting from the results obtained through the expected contributions to its results, such as benefiting from the sharing of knowledge, know-how, ideas and experiences, studying previous plans and benefiting from the experiences and practical applications of strategic partnership in various fields [10].

The strategic partnership has become an urgent necessity at the present time and in the future for multiple purposes, including raising the efficiency of the security institution's performance, raising the efficiency of its employee's performance, adding new added value to security work, and improving security services, and this is what has been confirmed by most studies [11]. The strategic partnership to achieve security goals is a cornerstone. It is essential for development in the state, as security stability and development are two sides of the same coin. Rather, development is linked to political and security stability for any country, regardless of its height, and is closely related to what this part represents as a basic cover that helps citizens and the government accomplish many tasks and achieve the highest level of success. Any developmental activity, commercial, economic, investment, or service can arise in light of a feeling of fear and insecurity, and development does not flourish except in the presence of security. Rather, development varies narrowly and broadly according to the availability of security [12], [13].

Economic, technological, media, social and political factors push organizations to adopt various forms to enable them to respond more quickly to a dynamic and changing environment. The relationship between business organizations and stakeholders has evolved [14]–[18]. The internationalization of companies requires the development of skills and knowledge to enable them to compete through cooperation in the form of strategic partnerships [19]. More specifically, police services required changes not only in the objectives and provision of the police department, but also in the internal culture of the organization itself [13]. Police culture has long been considered an important topic, in part due to the difficulties associated with police reform.

From the above, it can be seen that partnership at work and community safety raises important questions about power, voice, professional culture, and how the roles and resources of different organizations are negotiated between partners to deal with the safety of society. It remains to be seen how community planning as a partnership framework to address community safety problems can overcome some of the aforementioned issues in practice; or whether these problems are applicable. These considerations formed the starting point for the present study.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Concept of partnership

The term "partnerships" is one of the expressions in our time, as partnerships are now a necessity between the public and private sectors, the public sector, the public sector or other different sectors to achieve specific results that are agreed upon in advance by the partners [20]. Partnerships have begun to diversify and become a global phenomenon. In the United Nations, it is often noted that partnerships are a means of cooperation that "may help overcome conflicts, and also encourage learning between different sectors, and the transformation of differences into understandings" [21]. Therefore, partnerships are globally centered as the solution to obstacles to the cooperation of the different sectors of the community. Partnerships are often described by descriptions of opposite extremes. Therefore, partnerships can be considered as the best options for increasing constructive cooperation between social systems that differ greatly from each other, and simply partnerships are not emerging today, as they are the link between the important parties in the equation of community administrations [22].

The strategic partnership is also the method used by economic institutions to cooperate with each other with the intention of a specific achievement by providing and intensifying the efforts and competencies necessary while bearing the burdens and risks that may result from this partnership in a fair manner [23], and the partnership strategy has received the attention of international economic thought, so it was formulated. Several theories with the aim of controlling its concept, as represented in all forms of cooperation between institutions or organizations for a certain period in order to achieve the goals that were previously set. A partnership if the latter is between legal or natural persons with the aim of establishing a new institution, and ownership is publicly distributed among the participants to varying degrees under the absolute supervision of one of the contracting parties [24]. The partnership strategy is a working relationship between at least two partners, based on the principle of trust and sharing of risks, in order for cooperation to develop specific activities to achieve a dual purpose with a technological contribution and its management in order to ensure the stability of the institution [25].

2.2 Definition of partnership

The partnership is nothing, but a legal relationship based on an explicit or implicit contract between two or more competent persons, to unify their skills, work, and practical experiences, to carry out some work within a legal framework. It may be implemented by all partners or one of them on behalf of all partners to achieve joint profit [26]. The partnership is the result of a contract agreement between two or more parties to share their financial resources, real estate assets, experiences, and businesses, in order to negotiate several legal points in pursuit of profit. So, the kind of union has legal recognition as a partnership relationship. The basis for this is obtaining gains, and if the goal is not profit, then this relationship will not be a partnership [27].

2.3 Characteristics of the partnership

There are several characteristics of the partnership. The partnership enjoys political and social acceptance. The partners demonstrate a full understanding and acceptance of the practical results of their shared responsibilities and goals. The agreements are based on all responsibilities, rights and specific shared obligations, signed by all the partners involved.

The partnership adopts a comprehensive approach (and the relevant actors participate in the planning, implementation, monitoring, follow-up and performance evaluation processes). That the strong commitment of all partners is reflected in the fact that all partner organizations are represented, as equal as possible, by experienced persons who wield influence within their organizations they represent [9], [13], [19].

Rapprochement and joint cooperation, that is, it is necessary to agree on a minimum of common references that allow understanding and recognition of the higher interest of the contracting parties [28]. Partnership is not limited to providing a share in the capital, but can take place through the provision of expertise, technical transfer, know-how, knowledge, etc. Each party must have the right to manage the project (joint management) with convergence and joint cooperation on the basis of trust and risk sharing in order to achieve common goals and interests. The convergence of the objectives of the clients (at least in the field of activity concerned with cooperation), which should lead to achieving a kind of complementarity and similar treatment at the level of the contributions of partners and dealers [29]. The partners assume all their responsibilities and obligations.

2.4 Advantages of partnership

Among the advantages achieved by the partnership between the public sector and the private sector are the following [30]. Exchange of experiences and technologies between the parties. Extending the partnership to include other fields such as politics, culture and social aspects. Obtaining privileges and preferential measures that cannot be obtained apart from the partnership. Creative solutions emerge from the differing perspectives offered by partnerships. Partnerships often improve relationships between diverse groups and expand 'buy' or own to a larger number. Communities grow stronger with much participation and inclusion, which makes partnerships a good way to reinforce existing strengths and activities. Partnerships can sometimes be a good answer to the requirements of financing programs if limited resources are used more effectively [11], [12].

2.5 The need for partnership

Where the dimensions of the partnership and the strategic aspects were to achieve the strategic objectives of the Ministry of Interior of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi to enhance security and safety, make roads safer, enhance safety and civil protection, enhance customer happiness with the services provided, establish a culture of innovation in the institutional work environment, as well as ensure the provision of all administrative services In accordance with the standards of quality, efficiency and transparency, and to ensure readiness and readiness in the face of events [13].

The Abu Dhabi Police's strategy is centered on its goal to become the most effective police force, on the ground in one of the safest countries in the world, and through a message that includes serious and sincere work for a safe and stable society, reducing crime, and contributing to the implementation of justice, in a way that guarantees public confidence in the police; as there are six top priorities that will be implemented, the first of which is controlling crime by preventing its causes and prevention, optimal use of human resources through the application of best international practices, increasing community confidence in the police and its public services, maintaining security and safety in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, and making roads safer and safety, as well as providing all means of operational support to carry out police duties.

The vision also included the most important needs of strategic partners to set goals and integrated plans with other institutions, while the strategy of the Abu Dhabi Police General Command is a vital tributary and a basic axis of the political agenda of the Abu Dhabi government, whether in terms of construction or priorities and the goals that it included. It is also consistent in a temporal and complementary manner with the strategy of the Ministry of Interior, from which the main directions of the Federal Government of the UAE draw [31], [32].

Where there are a set of motives for establishing the partnership between organizations, including improving diversity, finding creative solutions, and increasing and improving the business. While all of them are a small part of the existing motives behind partnerships, and in most cases, partnerships are built to avoid fragmentation and duplication, from which a set of difficulties such as values and conflicts of interest arise, as well as lack of justice in the two sides of the benefits, as well as fear of change or changing the balances of influence and power instead of any situation occurring It can create problems in the future; While the top leadership in the UAE is working to make the UAE one of the best countries in the world by realizing the Emirati vision to be one of the most advanced capitals through training and development distinguished, building partnerships, using modern technologies and keeping abreast of the latest developments and security and police standards in management and leadership.

The implementation of community planning and associated community safety policies within the former Strathclyde Police case study area. The study found that the processes of partnership and community participation to be pivotal. Bureaucracy was used to describe partnerships activities and link to national results, which means that partnership does not represent a clear growth of "independent" networks and governance arrangements are an extension of bureaucratic controls. State actors, such as police services, remain prominent within the increasingly formalized partnership systems [1].

In an experimental investigation of the process of forming global strategic partnerships between local and foreign companies in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), researchers examined the process of forming global strategic partnerships in an evolving economic environment and to develop a theoretical framework that may help shape the processes of global strategic partnerships in similar countries. While the study relied on the case study approach, data were collected through

in-depth interviews, structured interviews (self-questionnaires) and documentary research. The study found identifying and justifying the motives for forming a strategic alliance, selecting partners, choosing the partnership form and managing it, and evaluating its performance, which are essential stages of the global strategic partnerships' formation process. Strategic partnerships form in response to organizational and environmental factors and become part of the company's strategy [33]–[36]. The process of selecting partners in strategic partnerships goes through three stages: searching for partners, evaluating partners and choosing a partner, and are implemented using evaluation and selection criteria. Strategic partnership processes are influenced on a large scale by trust and confidence based on past relationships between partners, the formation of strategic alliances is widely influenced by the culture of partners, and that the performance of strategic alliances is evaluated by all partners. These results have different implications in theory and practice for policymakers, practitioners and managers of strategic partnerships in developing countries [37]–[39].

The current study is distinguished from previous studies in dealing with the role of strategic partnership in achieving security objectives. As it is a study of its application to Abu Dhabi Police in the United Arab Emirates, the current study was distinguished from previous studies in the field of application as it shed light on the work environment in the Abu Dhabi Police Command. And it is one of the first studies that linked the two variables, partnership and security challenges, within the limits of the researcher's knowledge. While the implementation of the partnership strategy provides it with the flexibility to work and contributes to enhancing the response to crises and security challenges that may plague the country as a result of the security situation in the neighboring countries.

It was found from the previous presentation that all studies did not address the problem of the current study; It did not give a clear view of strategic partnerships and the security challenges it faces from organizational, administrative, technological and other challenges, but it did not take into account the examination of the burdens borne by the organization (according to the researcher's knowledge) and there is no study that discussed strategic partnerships in facing security challenges, and so this came the study is an important study to fill the gap in the theoretical literature. As it focuses on exploring the problems faced by security organizations in the UAE, in particular the Abu Dhabi Police Command, and on improving the organization's environment to enhance facing crises and security problems that may occur.

2.6 Research Model

To find the relationship of the variables, Pearson correlation can be used to explain whether there is a correlation between the variables or not, and that the higher the parameter, the stronger the correlation between the variables, and the better our predictive and explanatory hypothesis. The value of the correlation coefficient ranges between (0_ and a true term) and the closer the correlation coefficient is to the correct one, the stronger the correlation between the study variables and the results are as follows:

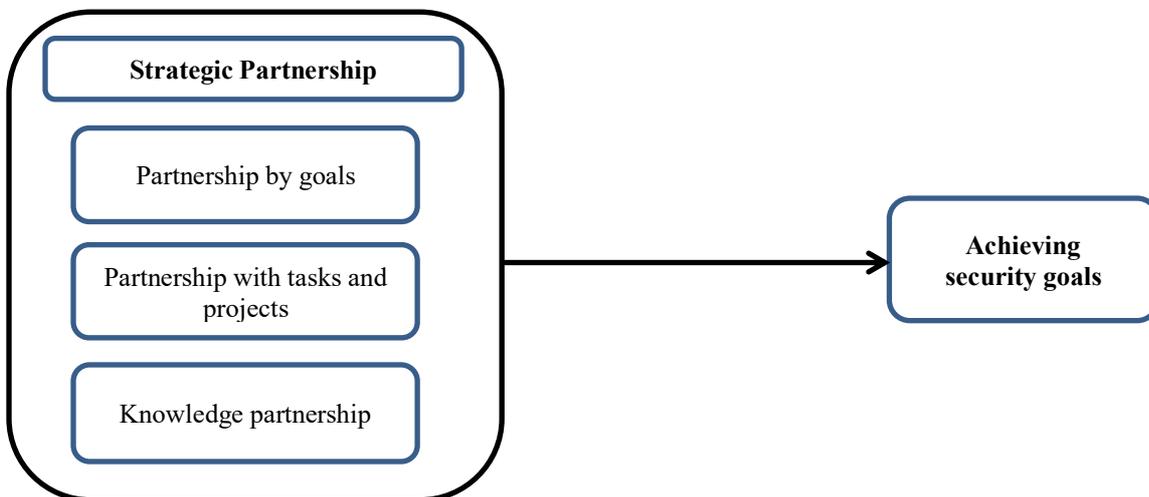


Figure 1: Research Model

3. Methodology

Through the questions and hypotheses that the study seeks to answer, the researcher used the descriptive and analytical approach, whereby the questionnaire was used to collect data, analyze it, and test hypotheses. The descriptive approach is defined as the attempt to access accurate and detailed knowledge of the elements of a particular problem or phenomenon [40], which applies to this study.

Table 1: Variable of the Study

Variable	Level of morale	Correlation value of R
Partnership with goals	0.462	0.875
Partnership with tasks and projects	0.341	0.915
Partnership with tasks and projects	0.467	0.826

From the previous table, the existence of a relationship between the achievement of security goals and the partnership-objectives variable, which came at a significance level of 0.462 and with a very strong correlation between the two variables equal to 0.875. The existence of a relationship between achieving security goals and the partnership variable in tasks and projects came at a significance level of 0.467 and with a very strong link between the two variables equal to 0.826. The existence of a relationship between achieving security goals and the knowledge partnership variable, which came at a significance level of 0.467 and with a very strong correlation between the two variables equal to 0.826. The questionnaire was used as a data collection tool. The stability of the study tool was also verified by testing the reliability coefficient using the internal consistency method, which is the Cronbach alpha method, and the results were as in the following table:

Table 2: Reliability of the Variables

Variables	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Partnership by goals	7	0.9274
Partnership with tasks and projects	8	0.8772
Knowledge partnership	6	0.8661
Achieving security goals	10	0.8779
	31	Total

We note from the previous table that the study questions have a high degree of stability, which indicates the possibility of stability of the results that we can obtain when applied, and the study tool appears in its final form, as the cover page included the subject of the study and its purpose, and the respondents were asked to answer the questions and cooperate with the researcher, also stressed that the data that they will provide will be used for scientific research purposes, and will be treated with integrity, confidentiality and scientific trust, and will be used for scientific research purposes only.

4. Findings

After collecting the questionnaires from the respondents, they were revised, and 12 questionnaires were excluded because they were not valid for statistical analysis. The number of valid questionnaires was 68, which were unpacked and analysed using the SPSS program. The level of partnership by goals is presented in Table 3 where strongly agree (SA), agree (A), Neither agree nor disagree (N), disagree (D), strongly disagree (SD).

Table 3: Level of Partnership by Goals

Statements	SA	A	N	D	SD	Std.	M	Indication level
1. The goals of the strategic partnership are set in accordance with criteria and principles drawn from the vision and mission of the partners together.	56	9	3	-	-	0.787	4.71	0.05
	82.35	13.26	04.39	-	-			
2. Partnership is based on the goals of the two partners.	49	17	2	-	-	0.628	4.68	0.05
	72.06	25.00	02.94	-	-			
3. Defining the roles and responsibilities of the partners achieves the goals of the partnership.	51	13	4	-	-	0.712	4.52	0.05
	75.00	19.12	5.88	-	-			
4. By listing the partnership objectives, the value added is evaluated.	48	14	6	-	-	0.614	4.76	0.05
	70.59	20.59	08.82	-	-			
5. Clarity of goals for partners leads to improving the quality of service for the security services.	55	11	2	-	-	0.783	4.46	0.05
	80.88	16.18	02.94	-	-			
6. The strategic partnership reduces costs.	50	15	3	-	-	0.845	4.28	0.05
	73.53	22.06	04.41					
7. The convergence of the objectives of the partnership contributes to the achievement of the strategic plans of both parties to the partnership.	47	17	4			0.776	4.43	0.05
	69.12	25.00	05.88					

The percentage was 82.35% who strongly agreed that the objectives of the strategic partnership should be set according to criteria and principles derived from the vision and mission of the partners together, and the percentage of those who agreed was 13.26%, and the percentage of those who agreed with a medium degree was 4.39%. The percentage of 72.06% agreed that the partnership should strive to achieve its goals based on the common interests of the two partners. The percentage of approval was 25.00%, and the approval rate with a moderate degree was 02.94%.

The percentage was 75.00% unanimously agreed that defining the roles and responsibilities of partners achieves the goals of the partnership. The percentage of those who agree with a moderate degree is 19.12%, and the percentage of those who agree with a moderate degree is 5.88%. The percentage was 70.59% who strongly agree that, by determining the objectives of the partnership, the size of the added value is evaluated; the percentage of those who agree is 20.59%, and the percentage of those who accept a moderate degree. It is 08.82%. 80.88% strongly agree that the clarity of goals for the partners leads to improving the quality of service for the security services, and the percentage of those who agree was 16.18%, and the percentage of those who agree to moderate. The score is 2.94%.

The percentage was 73.53% who strongly agree that the strategic partnership will reduce costs, the percentage of those who agree with it is 22.06%, and the percentage of those who accept with a moderate degree is 4.41%. The percentage was 69.12% who strongly agree that the convergence of the objectives of the partnership will contribute to the achievement of the strategic plans of both parties to the partnership. The percentage of those agreeing to an average score was 25%, and the percentage of those agreeing with an average score of 5.88%.

Table 4: Level of Partnership with Tasks and Projects

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Std.	M	Indication level
8. Partnership works with tasks and projects to develop teamwork skills to raise the level of performance efficiency.	56	10	2	-	-	0.624	4.22	0.05
	82.35	14.71	2.94	-	-			
9. Partnership with tasks and projects helps to achieve community security and protect it from internal threats.	53	12	3	-	-	0.734	4.45	0.05
	77.94	17.65	04.41	-	-			
10. The partnership undertakes tasks and projects in coordination between the competent authorities so that the role of each of them is clearly defined.	52	14	2	-	-	0.584	4.36	0.05
	76.47	20.59	02.94	-	-			
11. The partnership supports the tasks and projects in uncovering the source of criminal risk before and after its occurrence.	58	9	1	-	-	0.614	4.79	0.05
	85.29	13.24	01.47	-	-			
12. The strategic partnership has an important role in forecasting crises, developing plans, executing tasks and controlling them.	55	11	2	-	-	0.783	4.46	0.05
	80.88	16.18	02.94	-	-			
13. Partnership programs with tasks and projects give the security institution added capabilities and capabilities that achieve excellence and distinction.	53	11	4	-	-	0.776	4.18	0.05
	77.94	16.18	05.88	-	-			
14. The partnership works with tasks and projects to provide and equip the security establishment with the latest equipment and modern technologies.	53	13	2	-	-	0.812	3.97	0.05
	77.94	19.12	02.94	-	-			
15. The importance of partnership with tasks and projects appears in dealing with all complex and complex circumstances and situations.	54	10	4	-	-	0.645	3.76	0.05
	79.41	14.71	05.88	-	-			

The percentage was 82.35% who strongly agree that the partnership with tasks and projects will develop teamwork skills to raise the efficiency of the level of performance. The percentage of those who agree was 14.71%, and the percentage of those who accepted an average degree was 2.94%. The percentage was 77.94% who strongly agreed that the partnership with tasks and projects would help achieve the security of society and protect it from internal threats. The percentage of those who agreed was 17,566%, and the percentage of those who agreed to a moderate degree was 4.41%.

The percentage was 76.47%, who strongly agree that the partnership undertakes tasks and projects in coordination between the competent authorities so that the role of each of them is clearly defined, and the percentage of those who agree was 20.59%, and the percentage of those who approve was at a moderate degree of 2.94%. The percentage of 85.29% strongly agreed that the partnership should support the tasks and projects in uncovering the source of the criminal risk before and after its occurrence. The percentage of those who agreed was 13.24%, and the percentage of those who accepted an average degree was 1.47%.

The percentage of 85.29% strongly agree that the strategic partnership has an important role in forecasting crises, developing plans, executing tasks and controlling them, and the percentage of those who agree was 10.29%, and the percentage of those who agree with a moderate degree is 4.42%. The percentage of 77.94% strongly agree that the

partnership programs with tasks and projects give the security institution added capabilities and capabilities that will achieve excellence and distinction, and the percentage of those who approve was 16.18%, and the percentage of those who accepted a medium degree was 5.88%.

The percentage was 77.94% who strongly agree that the partnership will work with tasks and projects to provide and equip the security establishment with the latest equipment and modern technologies, and the percentage of those who agree was 19.12%, and the percentage of those who approve was at a moderate degree of 2.94%. The percentage was 79.41% who strongly agree that the importance of partnership with tasks and projects should be shown in dealing with all intertwined and complex circumstances and situations. The percentage of those who agree was 14.71%, and the percentage of those who agree with a moderate degree is 5.88%.

Table 5: Knowledge Partnership

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Std.	M	Indication level
16. The strategic partnership adopts knowledge management as an entry point for developing institutional performance.	52	13	3	-	-	0.856	4.04	0.05
	76.47	19.12	4.41	-	-			
17. The knowledge-based partnership supports the security services with competent cadres and experiences.	59	7	2	-	-	0.807	3.97	0.05
	86.76	10.29	02.95	-	-			
18. Knowledge partnership helps increase the competitive advantage of the security establishment.	58	8	2	-	-	0.792	4.36	0.05
	85.29	11.76	02.95	-	-			
19. The knowledge partnership with educational institutions contributes to scientific and practical education and training by offering new ideas in an open exchange of information.	54	11	3	-	-	0.743	3.87	0.05
	79.41	16.18	04.41	-	-			
20. The knowledge partnership works to stimulate creativity and innovative thinking skills among employees of the security services.	50	13	5	-	-	0.801	3.78	0.05
	73.53	19.12	07.35	-	-			
21. Knowledge partnership has an effective contribution to dealing with security information.	53	12	3	-	-	0.843	4.13	0.05
	77.94	17.65	04.41	-	-			

The percentage of respondents was 76.47% who strongly agree that the strategic partnership adopts knowledge management as an input to the development of institutional performance, and the percentage of those who agree was 19.12%, and the percentage of those with a moderate degree was 4.41%, while the percentage of those who disagreed was 0% and also those who strongly disagree This indicates that the sample members have awareness and knowledge of the importance of partnership with goals. The percentage of respondents was 86.76% who strongly agree that the knowledge-based partnership supports the security services with competent cadres and experiences. The percentage of those who agree was 10.29%, and the percentage of those who accepted with a moderate degree was 2.95%.

The percentage of respondents was 85.29% who strongly agreed that the knowledge partnership would help increase the competitive advantage of the security institution. The percentage of those who accepted was 11.76%, and the percentage of those who accepted an average degree was 2.95%. The percentage of respondents was 79.41% who strongly agree that the knowledge partnership with educational institutions contributes to scientific and practical education and training by proposing new ideas in an open exchange of information. The percentage of those who agree was 16.18%, and the percentage of those who agree with a medium degree is 4.41%.

The percentage was 73.53% who strongly agree that the knowledge partnership will stimulate creativity skills and innovative thinking among the employees of the security services, and the percentage of those who agree was 19.12%, and the percentage of those who agree with a moderate degree is 7.35%. The percentage of 77.94% of respondents strongly agree that knowledge partnership is an effective contribution to dealing with security information, and the percentage of those who agree was 17.65%, and the percentage of those who agree with a moderate degree is 4.41%.

Table 6: Level of Security

	SA	A	N	D	SD	Std.	M	Indication level
22. The strategic partnership has an important role in enhancing security and stability in the United Arab Emirates.	59	7	2	-	-	0.713	4.28	0.05
	86.76	10.29	02.95	-	-			
23. The strategic partnership helps to uncover criminal hotspots.	54	11	3	-	-	0.823	4.12	0.05
	79.41	16.18	04.41	-	-			
24. The strategic partnership helps in speeding up the arrest of criminals.	50	13	5	-	-	0.816	3.97	0.05
	73.53	19.12	07.35	-	-			
25. The strategic partnership contributes to knowing the types of crises.	46	15	7	-	-	0.826	4.03	0.05
	67.65	22.06	10.29	-	-			
26. The strategic partnership defines the levels of crises and the tasks involved in managing them.	54	11	3	-	-	0.792	3.82	0.05
	79.41	16.18	04.41	-	-			
27. The strategic partnership is an urgent necessity in light of the internal challenges that threaten security stability.	56	7	5	-	-	0.804	3.67	0.05
	82.35	10.29	07.36	-	-			
28. The strategic partnership has an important role in developing a sense of security among members of society.	42	15	7	4	-	0.722	4.17	0.05
	61.76	22.06	10.29	05.89	-			

29. The strategic partnership works to enhance and increase traffic awareness and improve traffic safety.	47	11	8	2	-	0.694	3.98	0.05
	69.12	16.18	11.76	02.94	-			
30. The strategic partnership has an important role in reducing road accidents.	47	12	6	3	-	0.742	4.26	0.05
	69.12	17.65	08.82	04.41	-			
31. The strategic partnership greatly contributes to reducing crime rates.	54	11	3	-	-	0.828	4.32	0.05
	79.41	16.18	04.41	-	-			

The percentage of respondents was 86.76% who strongly agree that the strategic partnership has an important role in enhancing security and stability in the United Arab Emirates, and the percentage of those who approve was 10.29%, and the percentage of those who agree to a moderate degree is 2.95%. The percentage of 79.41% of respondents strongly agreed that the strategic partnership would help in uncovering criminal outposts, and the percentage of those who agreed was 16.18%, and the percentage of those who agreed with a moderate degree was 4.41%. The percentage of respondents was 73.53% who strongly agree that the strategic partnership will help in speeding up the arrest of criminals. The percentage of those who agree was 19.12%, and the percentage of those who agree to a moderate degree is 7.35%.

The percentage of respondents was 67.65% who strongly agree that the strategic partnership will contribute to knowing the types of crises. The percentage of those who agree is 22.06%, and the percentage of those who agree with a moderate degree is 10.29%. The percentage of 79.41% of respondents strongly agreed that the strategic partnership would work to determine the levels of crises and the tasks related to managing them, and the percentage of those who agreed was 16.18%, and the percentage of those who agreed with a moderate degree was 4.41%.

The percentage of respondents was 82.35% who strongly agree that the strategic partnership is an urgent necessity in light of internal challenges, and the percentage of those who agree was 10.29%, and the percentage of those who agree to a moderate degree is 7.36%. The percentage of 61.76% of respondents strongly agree that the strategic partnership has an important role in developing a sense of security among community members, and the percentage of those who agree was 22.06%, and the percentage of those who agree with a medium degree is 10.29%, and the percentage of individuals who do not agree is 5.89%. The percentage of respondents was 69.12% who strongly agree that the strategic partnership will enhance and increase traffic awareness and improve traffic safety, and the percentage of those who agree was 16.18%, and the percentage of those who agreed with an average degree was 11.76%, and the percentage of individuals who do not agree was 2.94 %. The percentage of respondents was 69.12% who strongly agree that the strategic partnership has an important role in reducing road accidents. The percentage of those who agreed was 17.65%, the percentage of those who agreed with a moderate degree was 8.82%, and the percentage of individuals who did not agree was 4.41%. The percentage of 79.41% of respondents strongly agreed that the strategic partnership would contribute to a large extent in reducing crime rates, and the percentage of those who agreed was 16.18%, and the percentage of those who accepted with a moderate degree was 4.41%.

5. Discussion

The importance of this research is also evident in studying the constituents and obstacles of strategic partnerships and how to reach the desired goals (security). And also, to define strategic partnerships and their role in achieving security objectives by integrating different skills and knowledge and laying the foundations for their management, development and continuation. Finally, this study represents importance through the expected set of additions that it offers, which can benefit researchers in the academic field and practitioners in practice.

The partnership provides institutional security knowledge with education and training and works to develop and improve performance. However, the strategic partnership assists the security services in developing strategic plans, forecasting security crises, and developing scenarios and methods for facing them. Moreover, the researcher proposes several recommendations that can contribute to clarifying the role and importance of the strategic partnership in achieving security goals in light of contemporary and future challenges. Working to raise awareness of the concept and role of the important strategic partnership, and the need for it through holding meetings, courses, seminars and distributing specialized brochures on the role of strategic partnership in achieving security goals, especially police and security colleges, security personnel and the armed forces.

Using performance evaluation and measurement criteria to measure the quality of security services and the added value resulting from the partnership through the use of the expertise and experiences of other countries, if this is possible, especially in light of the increasing trend to measure the governmental and institutional performance of government agencies in accordance with international standards and standards.

6. Conclusion

This study derives its importance from the importance of the topic it is researching, which are “the role of strategic partnership and its role in achieving security objectives.” Through the researcher's work as head of the strategic partnerships department, and to the researcher's knowledge, this study is the first in the field of strategic partnerships in achieving security goals the researcher found that strategic companies have the ability to face the challenges and security risks, especially at the present time. The findings indicate that there is a statistically significant relationship between the contribution of the strategic partnership and the achievement of security objectives at the level of significance (0.05),

there is a statistically significant relationship between the strategic partnership and training and raising the efficiency of the performance of security personnel at the level of significance (0.05). Partnership helps in achieving community security and protecting it from internal threats. The partnership supports the security services in helping to uncover criminal hotspots and reduce crime rates.

The exchange of experiences between Arab and European countries in the field of strategic partnerships, and the use of modern technologies and advanced technology to achieve security goals. To create a specialty concerned with managing the partnership, especially with governmental and semi-governmental institutions. Creating a job title in the name of the officers of the relationship management with the partners within the job titles in the leadership, and it is approved for everyone who has passed the courses for this.

References

- [1] S. Ramli and Z. A. Mohamed, "Understanding of CSFs in the application of public-private partnership (PPP) toll expressway in Malaysia," *Int. J. Innov. Technol. Explor. Eng.*, vol. 9, no. 1, pp. 2082–2087, 2019.
- [2] S. Alaaraj, "Knowledge Management Capability , Trust , and Performance of Manufacturing Companies in Emerging Economies," *Int. J. Manag. Appl. Sci.*, vol. 4, no. 8, pp. 45–53, 2018.
- [3] M. A. L. I. A. Al-Zaqeba, S. A. Hamid, and I. Muhammad, "Tax compliance of individual taxpayers: a systematic literature review," *Proc. IIER Int. Conf.*, no. April, pp. 42–52, 2018.
- [4] Y. R. Qasim, N. Ibrahim, S. B. M. Sopian, and M. A. Al-Zaqeba, "Measurement the Performance Levels of Islamic Banks in Jordan."
- [5] M. A. A. Al-Zaqeba and M. T. Al-Rashdan, "Extension of the TPB in tax compliance behavior: The role of moral intensity and customs tax," *Int. J. Sci. Technol. Res.*, vol. 9, no. 4, pp. 227–232, 2020.
- [6] M. S. Olimat, *China and the Gulf cooperation council countries: Strategic partnership in a changing world*. Lexington Books, 2016.
- [7] M. S. Siyech, "The India-UAE Strategic partnership in regional context: A zero-sum game?," *Middle East Institute, Washingt. DC*, vol. 16, 2017.
- [8] S. Foley, "The UAE: political issues and security dilemmas," *Middle East*, vol. 3, no. 1, p. 26, 1999.
- [9] C. J. Rees, A. Mamman, and A. Bin Braik, "Emiratization as a strategic HRM change initiative: case study evidence from a UAE petroleum company," *Int. J. Hum. Resour. Manag.*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 33–53, 2007.
- [10] G. Addidle, "Community Planning, Community Safety and Policing: a local case study of governance through partnership." University of Plymouth, 2016.
- [11] Y. Y. S. A. Fadol, "The Formation Process of Global Strategic Alliances Between Local and Foreign Companies in the United Arab Emirates: A Case Study Approach." University of Abertay Dundee, 2010.
- [12] J. Byast, "Investigating the relationship between managerial and firm demographics and strategic alliance success in high tech SMEs." Bangor University, 2012.
- [13] N. Al Rashedi, F. Al Shamsi, and H. Al Hosani, "UAE Approach to Space and Security," *Handb. Sp. Secur. Policies, Appl. Programs*, pp. 621–652, 2020.
- [14] S. Alaaraj, "Knowledge Management Capabilities, Trust, and Performance of Manufacturing Companies in Emerging Economies," in *Proceedings of 177 th The IIER International Conference*, 2018, pp. 1–9.
- [15] S. Alaaraj, Z. A. Mohamed, and U. S. Ahmad Bustamam, "External Growth Strategies and Organizational Performance in Emerging Markets: The Mediating Role of Inter-Organizational Trust," *Rev. Int. Bus. Strateg.*, vol. 28, no. 2, pp. 206–222, 2018.
- [16] S. Alaarj, Z. A. Mohamed, and U. S. A. Bustamam, "The Effect of Knowledge Management Capabilities on Performance of Companies : A Study of Service Sector," *Int. J. Econ. Res.*, vol. 14, no. 15, pp. 457–470, 2017.
- [17] S. Alaarj, Z. A. Mohamed, and U. S. A. Bustamam, "Do Knowledge Management Capabilities Reduce the Negative effect of Environment Uncertainties on Organizational Performance? A Study of Public Listed Companies in Malaysia," *Int. J. Econ. Res.*, vol. 14, no. 15, pp. 443–456, 2017.
- [18] M. Kayali and S. Alaaraj, "Adoption of Cloud Based E-learning in Developing Countries : A Combination A of DOI , TAM and UTAUT," *Int. J. Contemp. Manag. Inf. Technol.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–7, 2020.
- [19] P. K. Pradhan, "India-UAE Security Ties: Moving Towards an Enduring Partnership," *Strateg. Anal.*, vol. 44, no. 2, pp. 125–136, 2020.
- [20] T. Conyngton, *A Manual of Partnership Relations: Treating of the Nature, Formation, Operation and Dissolution*

of the Partnership with the Forms Used Therein, and a Comparative Consideration of the Partnership and the Corporation. Ronald Press, 1905.

- [21] M. A. A. Al-Zaqeba and M. T. AL-Rashdan, "The Effect Of Attitude, Subjective Norms, Perceived Behavioral Control On Tax Compliance In Jordan: The Moderating Effect Of Costums Tax."
- [22] N. Charles, "Partnerships—Machines of Possibility." Taylor & Francis, 2009.
- [23] G. Hughes and M. Rowe, "Neighbourhood policing and community safety: Researching the instabilities of the local governance of crime, disorder and security in contemporary UK," *Criminol. Crim. Justice*, vol. 7, no. 4, pp. 317–346, 2007.
- [24] J. R. Figueroa Gallardo, "' Strategic Alliances in the Energy Sector' Understanding performance from the perspective of process theories of change." University of Dundee, 2015.
- [25] M. Oudat, H. Hasan, and A. Alsmadi, "Macroeconomic variables and portfolio investment in Bahrain using an ARDL bound testing approach," *Accounting*, vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 465–472, 2020.
- [26] W. M. Al-Awawdeh, "Strategic Planning and Innovation: A Case Study of Jordan University of Science and Technology," *Int. Bus. Res.*, vol. 10, no. 9, p. 159, 2017.
- [27] G. J. Power, M. Burris, S. Vadali, and D. Vedenov, "Valuation of strategic options in public-private partnerships," *Transp. Res. Part A Policy Pract.*, vol. 90, pp. 50–68, 2016.
- [28] F. Guzmán and V. Sierra, "Public-private collaborations: branded public services?," *Eur. J. Mark.*, vol. 46, no. 7/8, pp. 994–1012, 2012.
- [29] S. Alaarj, A. M. Zainal, and U. Bustamam, "The Effect of Knowledge Management Capabilities on the Performance of Malaysian Large-Scale Organizations: An Empirical Study," *Adv. Glob. Bus. Res.*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 1024–1038, 2015.
- [30] C. L. Wang, T. Indridason, and M. N. K. Saunders, "Affective and continuance commitment in public private partnership," *Empl. Relations*, vol. 32, no. 4, pp. 396–417, 2010.
- [31] O. Aldarmaki and N. binti Kasim, "Organizational Justice and Turnover Intention: The Mediating Role of Quality of Working Life," 2019.
- [32] O. Aldarmaki and N. Kasim, "Leadership Style and Turnover Intention: The Moderating Role of Supervisor Trust," 2019.
- [33] A. Alhasan, L. Audah, I. Ibrahim, A. Al-Sharaa, A. S. Al-Ogaili, and J. M. Mohammed, "A case-study to examine doctors' intentions to use IoT healthcare devices in Iraq during COVID-19 pandemic," *Int. J. Pervasive Comput. Commun.*, 2020.
- [34] I. Ibrahim, K. Ali, and A. R. Zumrah, "An Empirical Study: The Mediating Role of Job Satisfaction on the Relationship between Belongingness and Employee Retention in Malaysian Manufacturing Industry."
- [35] W. A. Al-Suraihi, A.-H. A. Al-Suraihi, I. Ibrahim, A. Al-Tahitah, and M. Abdulrab, "The Effect of Customer Relationship Management on Consumer Behavior: A Case of Retail Industry in Malaysia," *Int. J. Manag. Hum. Sci.*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 32–40, 2020.
- [36] M. H. Hussein, S. H. Ow, I. Ibrahim, and M. A. Mahmoud, "Measuring instructors continued intention to reuse Google Classroom in Iraq: a mixed-method study during COVID-19," *Interact. Technol. Smart Educ.*, 2020.
- [37] I. B. Melhem, "Impact of the Human Resources on the Risk Management and the Company Performance," *Int. J. Econ. Manag. Sci.*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 1–5, 2016.
- [38] I. I. A. B. Melhem, "The Mediating Effect of Job Satisfaction on the Relationship Between Belongingness and Challenging Work Towards Employee Retention." Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, 2019.
- [39] K. A. Is'haq Ibrahim, "The Impact of Challenging Work on Employee's Retention in the Manufacturing Industry in Klang Valley," *Int. J. Psychol. Cogn. Sci.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 1–8, 2019.
- [40] S. Alaaraj, Z. A. Mohamed, and U. S. A. Bustamam, "Growth Strategies and Organizational Performance of Service Companies in Malaysia : The Mediating Role of Knowledge Sharing," *Adv. Glob. Bus. Res.*, vol. 15, no. 1, 2018.