STRATEGIC ENTREPRENEURSHIP UNDER THE CHAOS THEORY

Alaa Abdulhussein Kzar ¹
Alyaa Jassim Mohammed ²

ABSTRACT

Purpose: The research aims to test the relationship between chaos theory and strategic entrepreneurship in the Iraqi National Security Advisory, as well as the research clarifies the results by showcasing the applied side of the research.

Theoretical framework: The research concentrates on 3 main points, which are: (I) The Chaos Theory, (II) Strategic Entrepreneurship, (III) The applied side of the research. It tries to analyze the relationship between these variables by reviewing the introduction, which includes the research problem and hypotheses, as well as reviewing the results and discussions that prove the hypotheses.

Methods: Put questions and goals derived from it, to define its hypothetical model with two main hypotheses The research community was (144), while the research sample was (133) from the leaders of the National Security Advisory (Deputy National Security Adviser, general managers, assistant directors general, consultants, department directors, and division directors), to distribute to them (the questionnaire) that was designed by relying on the survey data were analyzed after adopting the descriptive, exploratory approach, on the two statistical packages (SPSS V.28 & AMOS V.25), so that the analysis of its data concludes with identifying the most prominent result of the National Security Advisory’s tendency to improve its Entrepreneurship. Stimulating entrepreneurship and innovation should be part of regulatory agendas that tend to encourage and drive the adoption and dissemination of technologies (Mathew Eurdico Soares de Noronha and Et. al., 2023: 26). As it is at the top of the hierarchy in security decision-making and organization before voting on it in the National Security Council headed by the Prime Minister and whose membership constitutes the relevant security and sovereign ministries within the structure of the Iraqi government. One of the reasons for adopting the title of the research was to come up with a clear scientific analytical vision about what the intellectual presentation of chaos theory provides, and the intellectual contributions in the field of strategic Entrepreneurship for the leaders of the National Security Advisers, as well as knowledge integration in bridging potential chaos gaps from the perspective of culture, Entrepreneurship capabilities, and wisdom in disposing of resources and according to priorities. And the goals of the organization and the method of applying innovative ideas concerned with proactively developing creative directions, and on this basis, the research problem was formulated with a main question, was the National Security Advisory able to employ chaos theory in improving its strategic Entrepreneurship?

Uniqueness: The strategy is based on the adoption of chaos theory in general, and its dimensions of strange attractor/butterfly effect, bifurcation point, feedback, and self-regulation, as well as adopting strategies to improve the dimensions of strategic Entrepreneurship represented by the employment of strange attractor/butterfly effect, bifurcation point and feedback in improving entrepreneurial culture, and adopting those Dimensions as dimensions of chaos theory in improving entrepreneurial Entrepreneurship, to resort to the strange attractor/butterfly effect, self-organization, and bifurcation point to improve the level of strategic resource management, as well as employing the strange attractor/butterfly effect, bifurcation point and feedback in improving its ability to apply innovation to develop creativity.

Keywords: Chaos Theory, Strategic Entrepreneurship, Self-Organization, Bifurcation Point.

¹ College of Administration and Economics, Department of Public Administration, University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Abbassid Caliphate, Iraq. E-mail: alaa.abd2104@coadec.uobaghdad.edu.iq
Orcid: https://orcid.org/0009-0006-8786-6334

² College of Administration and Economics, Department of Public Administration, University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Abbassid Caliphate, Iraq. E-mail: dr.alyyaa@coadec.uobaghdad.edu.iq
Orcid: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2662-9934
EMPREENDEDORISMO ESTRATÉGICO SOB A TEORIA DO CAOS

RESUMO

Finalidade: A pesquisa tem como objetivo testar a relação entre a teoria do caos e o Empreendedorismo estratégico na Assessoria de Segurança Nacional Iraquiana, bem como a pesquisa esclarece os resultados, mostrando o lado aplicado da pesquisa.

Quadro teórico: A pesquisa concentra-se em 3 pontos principais, que são: (I) A Teoria do Caos, (II) Empreendedorismo Estratégico, (III) O lado aplicado da pesquisa. Tenta analisar a relação entre essas variáveis, revisando a introdução, que inclui o problema da pesquisa e as hipóteses, bem como revisando os resultados e as discussões que provam as hipóteses.

Métodos: Colocar questões e objetivos derivados dele, definir seu modelo hipotético com duas hipóteses principais A comunidade de pesquisa foi (144), enquanto a amostra de pesquisa foi (133) dos líderes da Assessoria de Segurança Nacional (Consultora de Segurança Nacional adjunta, gerentes gerais, diretores-gerais adjuntos, consultores, diretores de departamentos e diretores de divisão), para distribuir a eles (o questionário) que foi projetado baseando-se nos dados da pesquisa foram analisados após a adoção da abordagem descritiva e exploratória, nos dois pacotes estatísticos (SPSS V.28 & AMOS V.25), de modo que a análise de seus dados os dados são concluídos com a identificação do resultado mais proeminente da tendência do Conselho Nacional de Segurança para melhorar seu Empreendedorismo. Estimular o empreendedorismo e a inovação deve fazer parte de agendas regulatórias que tendem a incentivar e impulsionar a adoção e a disseminação de tecnologias (Matheus Eurico Soares de Noronha e Et. al., 2023: 26). Como está no topo da hierarquia na tomada de decisão e organização da segurança antes de votar no Conselho de Segurança Nacional liderado pelo Primeiro-Ministro e cuja adesão constitui os ministérios de segurança e soberanos relevantes dentro da estrutura do governo iraquiano. Uma das razões para adotar o título da pesquisa foi apresentar uma visão analítica científica clara sobre o que a apresentação intelectual da teoria do caos fornece, e as contribuições intelectuais no campo do Empreendedorismo estratégico para os líderes dos Conselheiros de Segurança Nacional, bem como a integração do conhecimento para colmatar potenciais lacunas do caos a partir da perspetiva da cultura, capacidades de empreendedorismo e sabedoria na disposição de recursos e de acordo com as prioridades. E os objetivos da organização e o método de aplicação de ideias inovadoras preocupadas com o desenvolvimento próximo de direções criativas, e com base nisso, o problema da pesquisa foi formulado com uma questão principal, era a Assessoria de Segurança Nacional capaz de empregar a teoria do caos na melhoria do seu Empreendedorismo estratégico?

Unicidade: A estratégia baseia-se na adoção da teoria do caos em geral, e suas dimensões de estranho efeito atrator / borboleta, ponto de bifurcação, feedback e autorregulação, bem como a adoção de estratégias para melhorar as dimensões do Empreendedorismo estratégico representado pelo emprego de estranho efeito atrator / borboleta, ponto de bifurcação e feedback na melhoria da cultura empresarial, e adotando essas Dimensões como dimensões da teoria do caos na melhoria do Empreendedorismo empresarial, para recorrer ao estranho efeito atrator / borboleta, auto-organização e ponto de bifurcação para melhorar o nível de gestão estratégica de recursos, além de empregar o estranho efeito atrator/borboleta, ponto de bifurcação e feedback em melhorar sua capacidade de aplicar a inovação para desenvolver a criatividade.

Palavras-chave: Teoria do Caos, Empreendedorismo Estratégico, Auto Organização, Ponto de Bifurcação.

RGSA adota a Licença de Atribuição CC BY do Creative Commons (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

1 INTRODUCTION

The research problem is divided into its primary factors, and it is classified according to its pre-diagnosed dimensions accurately. On this basis, the research aimed to clarify the methodology adopted for the research and include a detail of the nature of the cognitive and field problem, which together with its theoretical and practical content and the adopted
Statistical methods constitute an extensive integrated study that does not overlook any aspect of the two research variables and their sub-dimensions.

The research methodology represents the cornerstone and guidance guide that paves the way for the researcher to review the research paragraphs during preparation, as the first topic will focus on presenting the scientific research map that was followed in describing the research problem, then its importance and objectives, the approved hypothesis scheme, formulating hypotheses, drawing its borders, and presenting the procedural concepts that he deduced. The researcher and its variables, the approved scientific method, the methods and methods of data collection, both theoretical and applied, as well as an accurate description of the research community and sample, and the means and methods of measuring variables, their dimensions, and paragraphs, by employing the (questionnaire) that was prepared to obtain primary data on the levels of availability and interest and degrees of difference and acceptance, and prove Whether or not it is true and reliable.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theoretical problem was framed around the organization's cognitive memory, and learning from the mistakes it goes through, to be a balance that develops both its staff and makes it a strategic leader, when it relies on reading the chaos map and transforming it into a strategic map based on initiative, foresight and anticipation, so that it can simulate chaos theory with high extrapolation of reality and linking it With fertile administrative thought approaches, and strengthening its organizational immunity against the negatives of the chaotic system, and its repercussions in the future, in a way that qualifies it to be pioneering and educated before it accepts it by virtue of its logical analysis based on past experience, one of the most prominent entrepreneurial features is learning from previous experiences, so the existence of chaos theory and its impact on the strategic Entrepreneurship is a controversy that exists in itself, so the problem is embodied in the following question:

2.1 Research Problem

What is the truth about the theoretical mutual interdependence between the concepts of (chaos theory) and the behaviors and practices of strategic Entrepreneurship? And what did their proposals reach, how was dealing with it in the past, and what is the level of dealing with it today, did these proposals enrich local, Arab, and international libraries?

- As for the main research problem, was the National Security Advisory able to employ chaos theory in improving its strategic Entrepreneurship? so that the most prominent sub-questions emerge from it:
- What is the level of the National Security Adviser's possession of "strategic Entrepreneurship ", what is the level of its availability, and the adoption of its dimensions?
- What is the level of realistic awareness of the research sample (The National Security Advisory leaders) of the dimensions of chaos theory? What is the benefit of studying them as practices and taking care of them and adopting them when developing and implementing strategies?
- What is the nature of the relationship between the two variables? Does one influence the other directly in the National Security Advisory and its leaders?

2.2 Research Importance

The importance of the current research lies in the following aspects:
1. The research is a cognitive attempt to keep pace with the rapid development in modern administrative concepts, especially the concept of strategic Entrepreneurship, which has become one of the most important adoptions of pioneering organizations in taking a proactive role to adapt their current situation as a result of sensing Reading and analyzing the factors of the internal and external environment to adapt to them, in a way that contributes to see the available opportunities. Giving correct responses to the conditions of the dynamic environment, as well as guiding its departments to the best ways to enhance the dimensions of chaos theory in developing strategic Entrepreneurship practices by anticipating developments in the organization's work environment and working to provide appropriate responses to adapt within it, to reflect positively. The performance of the security system, especially the organization, is restricted to Research (National Security Advisory) and its ability to adopt aspirations that develop the entrepreneurial capabilities of individuals and organizations alike.

2. The research sheds light on the impact of pioneering practices considering the precursors of the organization's environment and the crises resulting from the environment of uncertainty surrounding it and the ability to harmonize and crown the formulation and implementation with appropriate sustainability for the correct implementation. The importance of that as a revolutionary start to overcome the common negatives is to make the prepared strategies ink on paper or to have their place forgotten shelves.

3. Identifying the level of orientation, interest, capabilities, and capabilities of the researched organization (National Security Advisory) and focusing on the two research variables represented by (strategic Entrepreneurship and chaos theory), as well as knowing which of its dimensions were more significant. Show interest, adoption, and practice.

4. The research contributes to providing security governmental organizations within the Iraqi environment with modern mechanisms and methods to keep pace with contemporary developments and adapt to environmental fluctuations by increasing interest in theoretical education and its applications. This enabled it to be a catalyst for strategic Entrepreneurship.

5. The current research is a modest addition to the Iraqi, Arab, and international academic level in the field of management sciences, the field of strategic management, and theoretical philosophy, as it deals with dimensions that still suffer from the scarcity of research and field studies for them, especially in government security organizations, as the research presents a theoretical and conceptual framework for two changes to test the relationship between them in the application as well, and to serve academics and researchers in the field of management.

6. The research comes out with a set of conclusions that develop into recommendations that can be considered as a scientific guide for the strategists of the researched organization, and thus raise the level of its desired performance.

2.3 Research Aims

This scientific contribution leads to the researcher's attempt to demonstrate a theoretical interest in some of the literature on modern administrative thought with scientific theories such as (chaos theory) and the role of this theory in stimulating entrepreneurial behavior in public security organizations, particularly in the National Security Advisory, where the researcher sought to define several goals, the most important of which are:

1. Presentation and analysis of indicators related to chaos theory and its impact on strategic Entrepreneurship.
2. Giving priority attention to the dimensions of each variable of the study and the level of interest of the Chancellery in these dimensions, by determining the level of its availability and the degree of its practice.

3. Shedding light on the cognitive and analytical aspects and discussing the philosophical implications and modern academic approaches to the research variables (chaos theory, strategic Entrepreneurship) for the purpose of benefiting from them in the chancellery.

4. Identifying the impact of the sub-dimensions adopted by the research and practiced by the chancellery for each variable and having an impact on other variables, as well as identifying the most interdependent and influential ones.

2.4 Research Hypothesis

The first main hypothesis of the research was formulated and based on the hypothetical scheme (chaos theory and its dimensions are associated with strategic Entrepreneurship and its dimensions are morally related), and the following sub-hypotheses emerged from it:

A. The strange attractor/butterfly attractant is associated with strategic Entrepreneurship and its dimensions are significantly related.

B. The bifurcation point is significantly linked with strategic Entrepreneurship and its dimensions.

C. Feedback is significantly associated with strategic Entrepreneurship and its dimensions.

D. Self-regulation is significantly associated with strategic Entrepreneurship and its dimensions.

2.5 Research Methodology

The research methodology represents a reflection of the research ideas and the directions it contains because of its realization of the problem and its attempt to find solutions to it. National security in terms of the researched variables, their forms, their relationships, and the factors influencing them, through follow-up, investigation, and blogging in a qualitative way to know the phenomenon in terms of content and substance, and to reach results and generalizations that help in understanding reality.

3 THE CHAOS THEORY

Chaos theory is a modern and rapidly evolving field and an inherent model for the hidden nature of systems. The organizational emergence of chaotic events is often described as unpredictable and random, at least when observed in the long term. Organizations, by their very nature, are based on complex interdependent processes, so it is imperative to understand chaos to form an understanding. More accurately about the nature of the system because the difficulty of understanding results in a delay and slow response and thus generates an increasing complexity and environmental uncertainty that casts a mislead on the merits of the possible advancement.

The variables are infinite, the relationships are complex and indirect, the field of openness has become global, the type of organizations is large and multicultural, the requirements need skills and procedures, and the management style has become accepted after it was controlled, and therefore the theory has strategic implications, the most important of which is that understanding it makes the complex system more predictable.

The philosophical conceptual shift from describing chaos as (random) to describing it as (order)
"What we call chaos is unpredictable behaviors and activities that we did not recognize, and what we call randomness are mere patterns that cannot be deciphered" (Chuck Palahniuk, 2000). Very important contributions have been made in the past six decades to our understanding of dynamical systems and natural phenomena, as the meaning of chaos in current theories differs greatly from that of the past (Gündüz, 2006:1-2).

As “it turns out a strange kind of chaos lurks behind the facade of the system, in the depths of the chaos lurks an even more strange system” (Douglas R. Hofstadter, 1996), which generated the desired duality that characterizes chaos theory, that duality that led mathematicians to abandon Platonic mathematics. As a result, not abandoning all forms of order, as “determining the laws of nature does not exclude whim, coincidence, and the unexpected” (Ivar Ekeland, 1990), as the concept of theory allowed mixing contradictions (between coincidence and lack of it) to increase the factor of chaos under the pretext of bringing about the perfect system (Al-Khaqani, 2013: 23) The theory has witnessed an evolution since its inception, as it produced new and innovative concepts that deal with how organizations are managed, including what is known as chaos engineering (Gunja, 2021).

Most of the literature reviews have focused on the study of (chaos theory) on strict deterministic dynamic systems that present the peculiarity of being sensitive to initial conditions, and when they have the property of recurrence, they cannot be predicted in the long term, so the theory confirms that the conditions and state of change are no longer that relationships The simple linearity between cause and effect, instead it assumes that both cause and effect can arise and be caused by many variables that can come from different directions. Although these changes are bounded by a predetermined framework (J.Galacgac, 2016: 251-252), here it is possible to resist change and not surrender to it within organizations, or the negative cultural aspects of the human mind through entertaining the missing links, which is a culture fabricated by the individual to justify his inability in the void area whenever the answer is lacking or the unknown frightens him. (Al-Khaqani, 2013: 7).

3.1 The Emergence and Development of the Concept of Chaos Theory

Chaos theory has inspired mythology and ideology throughout the ages, as it is as old as human existence, as chaos was considered the law of nature at a time when the order was a dream of man (Ratcliffe, 2016). The Epic of Gilgamesh is the oldest text that strongly touches the basics of human psychology and human understanding of earthly and heavenly events and included the concept of anything multiplying that may cause crowding and thus chaos, then the components become largely devoid of general rules. It is possible to control chaos and get out of it through the external intervention of material forces (G. Gündüz, 2006).

Later, the Babylonian creation myth dealt with a developed idea of chaos, as it goes to place chaos in the cosmic and scientific cognitive container and adopts an approach on its basis claiming before the creation of the heavens and the earth, i.e. in the first beginning, the entire universe was a gross, turbulent chaos from which primitive beings emerged (Mark, 2020), then with mythical symbolism The concept of the order has been rooted in the human mentality since ancient times, yet no one has succeeded until that moment in defining what order or chaos is because the relativity of these two concepts is closely related to the universe and our knowledge. (Al-Khaqani, 2013: 20), while the myths of ancient Egypt talk about a qualitative leap in the understanding of chaos by embodying and adopting a concept as we know it now and bringing it into existence, as this type of thinking is called the “circular theory” because its mechanism of action and its nature is cyclical and never allows the endpoint is reached (Levi, 2014, p3).

In chronological order, and according to Greek mythology, chaos was considered “the embodiment of the primordial void that existed before the imposition of order on the universe.” (J. Galaegac, 2016: 249) About chaos, as it describes the word “chaos” is rooted in Greek

Strategic Entrepreneurship Under the Chaos Theory

origins, and its original form is Χάος (Khaos) or (Cosmos) which means distinction, order, and harmony, which is the opposite of chaos which meant randomness to them. Plato explained a parallel interpretation of what the Babylonians went through in their myth. (Al-Khaqani, 2013: 22).

The description of chaos theory in ancient Chinese philosophy is embodied in the yin-yang symbol, which is the idea of duality, which describes seemingly opposite or contradictory forces that may be complementary and interdependent in the natural world. Yin-yang is interesting for several reasons, including that Daoists believe that the symbol represents "existence" and included the existence of Daoism from these two elements (order and chaos). To a system at any moment, so a new system emerges from a chaotic structure, in other words, there is a continuous dynamic interaction between them. (Sullivan, 2019).

The first signs of the discovery of chaos theory in its scientific form is what Poincaré developed when he realized that an unexpected behavior might be (the flap of a butterfly's wings) leading to a storm where no one would expect that, and even if a butterfly did not flap its wings, the path of the hurricane would have differed in one way or another (Cassillon, 2010), and here the discovery of Boncaret struck the roots of the ancient classical Newtonian theory of the world (based on determinism) at a time when people were not ready to hear that their world was not as organized as they expected, and on the accumulations of what Boncaret and physicists and other sciences found, Lorenz discovered Chaos theory, as will be shown later.

3.2 The Importance of Chaos Theory and the Intent Behind the Research to Understand it

Chaos theory is one of the most important theories after Einstein's theory of relativity, and quantum theory (quantum mechanics), as the theory attempts to uncover the system hidden in the randomness of systems within the universe (Descending, 2019), and in a world full of uncertainty, most, if not all, organizations are deceiving itself, if it believes that it can successfully predict its future with any degree of accuracy, then it is inevitable to say that management must acknowledge that the future is unknown and face this reality directly (Stacey, 1994: 1).

The importance of theory lies in managing strategically, as organizations today need a completely different approach to developing strategies. Developing strategies must be part of how organizations do “business as usual” every day, and this requires that it be part of keeping pace with the global work environment and the basics of organizational cultures. The theory is an appropriate model for the organization to use in determining how to embed strategies in its day-to-day operations. (Bechtold, 2016: 1). Experience makes leaders recognize that theories in books and articles have an importance that will one day create an incentive (Al-Khaqani, 2013: 7). Here, the researcher must recall that the development of strategic planning, for example, from an executive event to a large-scale participatory process that generated a healthy state that turned the balance from planning to developing strategies, but it is not yet sufficient to keep pace with the environment of rapidly changing organizations (Bechtold, 2016).

In comparison, theoretical practices would in the future create health conditions that participate in bringing about change by stimulating the unconscious and transforming it into awareness within the strategies, as it enables the organization’s leaders to absorb its dimensions, and its understanding of the high expectation of various factors and their impact on career development, such as economic conditions, values, and family. Culture, accepting change because it is part of life, recognizing that certainty about the future is impossible, turning setbacks into opportunities is nothing but acquiring new knowledge and experience, and that it is okay to make decisions with limited information. (Jordan, 2020), and the theory gained great
interest in the field of management because it provides a framework for understanding the complex and non-linear systems that characterize modern organizations, and the essence of its importance lies in its ability to explain the unpredictability and instability of organizational systems, which helps managers overcome challenges associated with change, competition, and innovation.

1. In agreement, writers and researchers are (Arun Sharma, 2020), (Arun Sharma, 2020), (Alshammari, 2016), (Biggs, 2011), (B. Kumar, 2021: 1-2), (S. Guercini, 2020), (Bundy, 2017), (Al-Munif, 2017), (Bruno Marion) that the importance of chaos theory lies in the following:

2. It can help to understand complex systems and make managerial decisions (Alshammari, 2016). Understanding chaos theory will give the organization the freedom to adapt to small changes or sudden phase changes as part of the process of developing its natural strategy and makes it ready to search for new patterns will appear throughout the organization as it evolves into a higher level of existence, and relationships between members will simultaneously develop, providing proper bonds for the emerging system. (Bechtold, 2016).

3. The significant increase in global communication between individuals and organizations is an indicator of the possibility of disruptions on a global level (Arun, et al, 2020), an example of this is the Covid 19 crisis and the unprecedented disruption that caused organizations to shift to remote work, and reduce the aspirations of organization for growth, changing communication patterns (B. Kumar, 2021: 159), imposing a state of extreme certainty that naturally influenced the perception of context based on the collective experience of individuals representing various stakeholders (Guercini & Medlin, 2020).

4. Chaos theory was used to understand the strategic, tactical, and operational decision-making process that organizations can use to address supply chain disruptions in times of crisis (for productive organizations). Identifying answers to the questions (“What can we do?” and “How can we do that?”), it enables us to develop a framework for understanding the decision-making process and providing guidance for decision-making during turbulence specifically (B. Kumar, 2021: 160).

5. It provides intensive learning from studying failure during crises, and it represents one of the areas that has not been subjected to sufficient research, as a failure, its causes, and how to recover are understood by studying the cases of organizations and what they went through (Bundy, 2017).

6. It is an ideal tool for understanding strategy when long-term planning is very difficult (B. Kumar, 2021: 160)

7. The uniqueness of strategic decision-making in isolation from complete information, and its distinction with risk and uncertainty, as risk and uncertainty are the core of strategy (Al-Munif, 2017), so the flexibility of strategic practices and understanding of chaos theory are linked to a complementary relationship.

8. The availability of strategic vision lenses enriches analysis and understanding. These scientific lenses are fully adapted to a stable world that is close to balance or at least does not deviate slightly from it, as well as inspiring leaders to abandon the linear or systematic binary vision, to adapt to a changing world full of turmoil and chaos to reach to the hidden system.

9. Determining chaos can lead to greater accuracy in short-term predictions. Farmer & Sidorowich (1988a) states, “Most predictions are currently made using linear methods, and they cannot produce chaos, and as a result, linear methods cannot produce good predictions for chaotic time series.” By combining principles of chaos, including nonlinear methods, Farmer and Cedroch found that their predictions for short time
periods were about 50 times more accurate than those obtained using standard linear methods (Williams, 1997:21).

10. Chaos theory provides a way for organizations to understand the emerging characteristics and self-organizing processes that occur within complex systems. By embracing this complexity, organizations can develop more effective strategies for managing change and creating value” (Bhattacharyya, 2021: 45-72).

11. Chaos is considered a revolution because it explains the reason for the ambiguity of future directions. Visions and plans are either aspirations based on what we know now, or dangerous illusions (R.D. Stacey, 1991: 10). Therefore, it is not possible to overcome chaos without administrations being able to enter new spaces on it, for example to be able to In order to manage chaos, it is imperative for senior management to have the ability to respond, adapt, have high knowledge of the uses of computer programs, the ability to speak in more than one language, and the ability to manage and deal with cartoon meetings in a virtual context.

3.3 The Objectives of Chaos Theory in Organizations

Talking about the goals of chaos theory lies in defining patterns of behavior in the long term, and in a more thorough and more detailed way (Gordon, 2022), believes that the main goal of adopting chaos theory is to provide a space that enables control of disturbances and control in a system or process of chaos, where achieving The perceived objective goal that the system must reach, and this is given for a system with predictable (inevitable) behavior, but if the environment is complex and unpredictable and the organization has active, dynamic organizational behavior, then the main objectives of applying chaos theory in organizations can be summarized as follows:

1. **Embracing Complexity**: It encourages organizations to acknowledge and embrace the complex and unpredictable nature of their systems, rather than trying to simplify and control them (Stacey R., 1995:477-495)

2. **Adaptability**: By understanding the basic patterns in chaotic systems, organizations can develop the ability to adapt and respond to changes in their environment more effectively (Levy, 1994: 167-1 78).

3. **Innovation**: Fostering creativity and innovation by adopting a culture of experimentation and learning from emerging patterns within its systems (Brown, 1997: 1-34).

4. **Decision Making**: It helps organizations improve their decision-making processes by recognizing the non-linear nature and inherent unpredictability of the systems within which they operate (R. R. McDaniel, 1997: 21-37). It teaches leaders to be self-reliant at critical times. Investing all elements within the surrounding environment to strengthen their talent and ways of leading and managing, and how they “go with the flow.” There may be a general sense of what chaos means, but what a leader should do daily.

The fluctuations caused prompt the system to shift the rules of how it operates so that it can better deal with the changing environment, small changes in the initial stages can be amplified greatly and further influence the pattern of growth and development of the system (Bechtold, 2016:2).

From the researcher's point of view, when organizational diseases exacerbate, the organization needs an objective development of the visions of treatments, to motivate it and address organizational fragility through the sincere will of the leaders, hoping to establish "complex adaptive systems", which is the essence of chaos theory and its main goal is to encourage a new generation of leaders, "managers of chaos" to become interested in its survival.
And its success and overcoming marginalization, thus establishing the principle of giving an additional opportunity to think about helping their institutions to thrive.

The hypothetical scheme aims to clarify the hypothetical logical relationships of a set of main variables and related sub-variables for each of them. The dimensions of the variables were chosen according to the intellectual and literary surveys of previous studies. According to a model, while the dimensions of strategic Entrepreneurship (entrepreneurial culture, entrepreneurial Entrepreneurship, strategic management of resources, and the application of innovation to develop creativity) were chosen according to a model, so this scheme combines the quantitative and qualitative sides of the form of this relationship according to the variables, as shown in Figure No. (1).

![Figure (1): Relationship between the quantitative and qualitative sides according to the variables.](image)

Source: Researchers depend on the data and information contained in the text.

### 3.4 The Negative and Positive Effects of Chaos Theory

Existing metrics may not capture all the potential effects (i.e., positive effects) of chaotic crises in different types and sizes of organizations. (R. Fuller, 2020) In an environment characterized by modernity and speed, which requires a continuous change in management methods and adaptation to variables, this includes the need to include an element of unpredictability in management strategies, work priorities must be set and the right decisions must be made quickly, which requires Relying on previous experience and knowledge, in addition to dealing with risks effectively (R. Stacey, 1993: 11).

A. Disadvantages of Chaos Theory: Getting rid of talent, reducing spending on technological development, avoiding risk, stopping developing outputs, replacing leaders and executive departments whose main goal is reducing expenses to replace those who targeted growth, abandoning innovation, returning to traditional hierarchical structures, excessive censorship, and isolation Confronting competitors, committed by organizations in periods of turmoil and chaos (Casilion, 2010) and is sometimes known as organizational stagnation or (functional / organizational plateau) (A. Kathpal 2022).

B. The identity of chaos and its characteristics are described as unpredictable, creative, contain “exotic” shapes, contain hidden pockets or familiar examples, explain why most organizations die at an early age and why many multinational organizations go through
periods of prosperity followed by near-death experiences (A good example is IBM) (Stacey, 1994: 2).

C. Chaos, including crises such as natural hazards, are unexpected events that produce a state of extreme uncertainty and generate threats, while providing organizations and societies with new opportunities that may not be available in a stable environment (Ulmer, 2019). These opportunities are born at a time that they may not have. The organization has the ability to distinguish or invest in it.

D. That the path from organizational stability to chaos is followed by a separate process of change. When the organization is in a chaotic domain, small changes can have large unpredictable consequences in the long run, as the organization must find similar patterns at different scales (R. A. Thietart & B. Forgues, 1995).

E. The “limited predictability” of chaotic events is due to the fact that chaotic behavior is natural and that unstable, non-cyclical behavior is due, in turn, to the “sensitive dependence” of all chaotic systems on initial conditions (Sanders, 2015: 2).

F. The emergence of a gap in chaotic disturbances caused by departments. When managers seek to adapt the dynamic balance events, they use predictable maps that lead to imitation and excessive repetition, depending on the existing strengths. Typical activities that face a major climate change, and cannot provide a response quickly enough, then the previous source of competitive success becomes the cause of failure, and here organizations become extinct, just as animals became extinct in the past” (Stacey., 1994: 9).

G. That the collective uncertainties that hang over individuals (employees and workers) in turmoil and chaos are more able to destabilize the system, which forces administrations to pay more attention to the human aspect of change because of its impact on employees (B. Radua, 2014: 547).

### 3.5 Advantages of Chaos Theory

A. Chaos theory stimulates communication within the organization, and effective communication leads to the creation of a system out of chaos (R. Fuller, 2020, page 1) that generates a chaotic state that is far from balanced, to be creative, meaning its behavior is automatically derived from the base that generates it, the different outputs The output becomes predictable, thus chaos becomes a state of infinite variety (Stacey R., 1994: 55).

B. Provides opportunities for civic engagement and enrichment of communities and thus creates responses to potential risks and unrest and is important not only for the well-being and safety of community members but for the vitality of communities in recovery and rebuilding (Adekola, 2020: 50-60).

C. Inspiring management scientists and researchers to present new perspectives and systems that reformulate organizations as non-linear dynamic systems that show change over time, and this change often does not correspond to the size of its value with its impact on the system. (Levy, 1994).

D. Chaos theory sends warning messages about errors and omissions by the organization of some important parts whose accumulation may lead to future catastrophes (Sellnow, 2002: 271). Thus, it is an early warning tool, which generates the need to manufacture sensory sensors (Weick, 1993).

E. The theory supports unseen traits in the organization such as charismatic Entrepreneurship, individual and organizational flexibility (R. Fuller, 2020: 13).

F. From chaos, new constants emerge - peculiar attractants - that are absorbed into organizational formations (R. A. Thietart & B. Forgues, 1995).
G. Chaos theory undermines the concepts of strict control and stable fixed processes adopted by traditional management, and thus created an automatic adaptation of each component of the system based on the requirements of the environment as it encourages and supports independence, which creates a fertile ground for the possibility of finding self-organization, as well as providing arguments for many concepts. The new administration democratized decision-making, which encouraged administrations to be more flexible in recent years (B. Radua, 2014: 547).

H. generates a challenge on how to deal with permanent disruptions," which was confirmed by Darrell Conner by saying, "Change now generates itself," as it prepares to understand what is "smart organization" and the role of Entrepreneurship in building smart flexible organizations" (Conner, 2000).

I. The concept of chaos has been invested by many companies to achieve strategic innovations eg (TiVo focus on the concept of "content chaos" related to deep technology inventions and interactive guide (tutorial for the user) and continues to revolutionize how people find content to create customer motivation uptake of the product (Thomas L. Wheelan, 2011:599-620).

J. Chaos theory is consistent with the growing interest in decentralizing operations and the decision-making process, (B. Radua, 2014: 547), in other words, chaos theory emphasizes the importance of effective delegation in the functional community.

K. Ross Ashby argues that primary chaos should not be mastered, but rather enjoyed. Primary chaos is seen as beneficial because it is nothing more than adaptability and learning consistent with the term "learning organizations". (B. Radua, 2014:547) This is the same principle that Nonaka emphasized. According to Kotler, the main source of chaos is “transformation” and he calls the turning points in the organization a “strategic shift” when the old strategy fails to work and it becomes very urgent to replace it with new solutions (Casilion, 2010) (Juhani Kiiras, 2008: 1), and to clarify this it is necessary to Reviewing the life cycle of the organization and the inevitability of its passage through a state of turmoil and chaos and the shift from the concept of negative to positive, because the survival of the organization is not related to moving forward, but is related to “adaptation or death”, as shown below:

According to the researcher's point of view, the first model of the organization's life, La Merland, was born in a period of time that suffers from maturity, and it did not deal adequately with chaos theory as an administrative theory affecting the life cycle of the organization, while the second model of Danny and Francis is related to creating change, regardless of whether it is positive or Negatively, chaos theories show that organizations go through stages of growth and change. Here, the researcher adopts a point of view stating that the inevitability of death for organizations has vanished with the disappearance of the Newtonian mathematical Laplastic theory and its replacement with chaos theory, as he concludes that organizations that go beyond the stage of collapse and decline and that have benefited from the advantages of chaos theory by gaining survival experience have turned the challenge into an opportunity for survival.

This is supported by Danny and Fransen's model, which consists of the stages of birth, growth, expansion, maturity, decline, deterioration, and recovery. This model is new and based on the ideology of the system that emerges from the chaos of the organization. As for the pillars that dissolve between the description of the generality of the theory and the individual trait as an independent trait, which management scholars did not agree upon within the above 12 traits, they are three traits, as follows:

a) Unpredictability A characteristic that describes the difficulty inherent in predicting the future state of a chaotic system. Due to the complexity and nonlinearity of chaotic systems, accurate prediction of their future states is often difficult. In organizational
settings, unpredictability can arise from the interaction between individuals, teams, and factors. externalities, making long-term planning and forecasting difficult.

b) Adaptation: It describes the organization's ability to change and evolve in response to its environment. Adaptation is a key aspect in describing chaotic systems, as they constantly respond to changing conditions. In the context of organizations, this refers to the ability to innovate, learn, and reorganize in response to internal and external pressures.

c) Complex systems: There are interconnected components in an organization that show emerging behaviors and characteristics, as complex systems consist of several interacting components that lead to the emergence of new structures and patterns over time in organizations, this indicates the interdependence between individuals, teams, and departments, as well as their ability to adapt and evolve in a way collective.

![Figure (2)](image)

*Figure (2) Illustrates the visualization of the foundations and dimensions of chaos theory within the organization's environment.*

*Source: From the researcher's work.*

### 4 STRATEGIC OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP:

The strategic Entrepreneurship of the organizations of the third millennium is represented by the ability to lead change, innovation, renewal, creativity, and the adoption of risk proactively on a large scale in various organizations and governmental and private sectors, as it includes developing long-term strategic plans, formulating effective strategies for resource management, and working to improve organizational capabilities and organizational construction according to a structure Flexible and able to move very lightly towards various situations and conditions, and this cannot be achieved within an environment full of uncertainty and instability and burdened with multiple challenges as a result of the impact of previous conflicts and political and economic turmoil, except with the presence of strategic awareness, charismatic advantages, and special capabilities in directing available resources and employing capabilities to achieve the best future performance.
Therefore, it is important to align the activities of strategic Entrepreneurship with the general strategic direction of the organization and to enable it to identify and seize opportunities that are in line with its activities and objectives and to proactively seek opportunities and implement innovative solutions, in a way that achieves value that enhances its competitiveness, to ensure long-term success.

On this basis, achieving strategic Entrepreneurship in the government security sector is a requirement for cultural and organizational transformation, which is represented in applying a culture that calls for innovation, creative thinking, cooperation, organization, and digital transformation to achieve security and defense goals in an effective manner.

First: the origin and concept of strategic Entrepreneurship.
Second: the importance of strategic Entrepreneurship.
Third: Strategic Entrepreneurship Objectives.
Fourth: the characteristics and attributes of strategic Entrepreneurship.
Fifth: models of strategic Entrepreneurship.
Sixth: Dimensions of Strategic Entrepreneurship.

4.1 The Concept of Strategic Entrepreneurship

Briefly, we could say that Entrepreneurship is seen as a way to provide freedom to people, in terms of their economic and social development, considering aspects such as their personal goals and the way in which they meet them (Alex JavierSánchez Pantaleón and Et al., 2023:2). From this perspective, social entrepreneurship gains strength, with renewed interest in various fields of knowledge, such as sociology, social service, economy, and politics (Fabiana Pinto de Almeida Bizarria, and Et al. 2022:2).

The term “entrepreneurship” was created by the French economist Jean-Baptiste Say to refer to (A person who obtains large government contracts), as it was derived from the French word “entrepreneur” meaning “undertaking” or “the owner of the project” or what is known as (contractor), then “the word was used “entrepreneur” in the early eighteenth century to describe a person who assumes the risk of buying and selling at uncertain prices” (Baumol, 1990: 894).

A. Later the term was adapted by economists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries to refer to individuals who take financial risks in order to start and operate new businesses (Daňa, 2014: 13). And (Rayed) is the letter protruding from the mountain, and (Rayed) is the matter that you desire and practice (Ibrahim et al., 1961: 386), as “Entrepreneurship” in Arabic means the Entrepreneurship of the group and the way in a specific field, either idiomatically it refers to the Entrepreneurship of the initiative or Taking precedence in a specific field, and creativity in various fields, such as the technological field, also means establishing and managing a new project to reach economic and social value (Al-Obaidan, 2021: 104-121).

B. In order to reach what Entrepreneurship refers to today as the ability to take the initiative and move forward in achieving change and development through bringing about positive and innovative changes and leading new initiatives and projects in areas such as entrepreneurship, strategic Entrepreneurship, and innovation (Ibrahim et al., 1961), and idiomatically Entrepreneurship is the advantage that the organization acquires. Because it is a leader in an industry or at the forefront of offering a new product or a modern service (the comprehensive dictionary of meanings), the organization is described as pioneering and the individual is described as pioneering if he is aware of market opportunities and responds to them by identifying, developing and formulating the new vision of business through an idea, opportunity or new method for its performance.
C. One of the essential aspects of strategic Entrepreneurship is the ability to identify and respond to environmental changes, such as emerging market trends, changing customer preferences, and technological advancement (Kuratko D., 2013:19). By being proactive and adaptable, organizations can gain a competitive advantage in the market. And maintaining the path of its growth, as strategic Entrepreneurship is defined as a concept that focuses on combining entrepreneurial and strategic management perspectives to drive innovation, value generation, and competitive advantage in organizations, and this concept recognizes that organizations need to link project organization procedures and strategic initiatives to achieve long-term success in a rapidly changing business environment (Ireland, et al., 2003), and the two expressions are sacredly and closely linked, as Entrepreneurship is blind without strategy and strategy is paralyzed without Entrepreneurship, as the logic of strategy without Entrepreneurship is the logic of structures and constraints and the logic of Entrepreneurship without the strategy of the logic of work and change since none of the two concepts are integrated into isolation (M. Keyhani, 2022:1).

D. Organizational ingenuity, the ability to balance exploratory activities (search for innovation) and investment activities (the search for efficiency), is another crucial element added to strategic Entrepreneurship (O'Reilly, et al., 2013), as this balance allows organizations to innovate and maintain Flexibility while maintaining operational efficiency and improving available resources. From the researcher's point of view, strategic Entrepreneurship involves the integration of project organization and strategic management perspectives to enhance creativity, value generation, and achieve sustainable competitive advantage. The main aspects of this concept include the behaviors of searching for opportunities, pursuing advantages, and responding to environmental changes, and organizational ingenuity.

4.2 Strategic Entrepreneurship in Public/Governmental Organizations

Strategic Entrepreneurship, whether in public/government or government security organizations, means seeking innovation and identifying opportunities, while simultaneously managing resources and making strategic decisions to create value and maintain competitive advantage (Hitt, et al., 2011: 57-75).

In the context of the concept of entrepreneurship, strategic Entrepreneurship in government organizations involves the effective use of resources and innovative practices to achieve organizational goals and provide public value, as it is imperative for public organizations to adopt an entrepreneurial mindset to drive innovation, efficiency, and effectiveness in service delivery, and this can be achieved by promoting a culture of continuous improvement and searching for new ways to build value for the public (Osborne, & Brown, 2005).

In the same context, strategic Entrepreneurship in government security organizations includes the development and implementation of innovative strategies and technologies to enhance national security, public safety, and the effectiveness of law enforcement and intelligence activities, as government security organizations are seen today as the main actors in maintaining security and reducing the gap caused by technological change, creativity, and global social development, which places on their new roles in the midst of fifth-generation wars and the accompanying attacks that need government security organizations to take a serious pause to consider. And calibrate their potential with the imperative to achieve change, so it entails security organizations to take the leading role and look forward in very important fields such as research activities by providing cooperation between industry and the military effort along with education and training, in order to be able to manage the transformation and keep
pace with the security organizations counterpart in the world, as well as identify and invest opportunities while benefiting from strategic thinking and planning to enhance the effectiveness of their mission, efficiency, and adaptability in a rapidly changing security environment, you may face risks when shift from the linear pattern of strategy to thinking outside the box.

4.3 The Importance of Strategic Entrepreneurship for Organizations

Strategic Entrepreneurship derives its importance in organizations from being a multidisciplinary approach that combines the principles of entrepreneurship and strategic management to help organizations identify, create and invest in opportunities in dynamic and competitive environments, as this innovative concept emphasizes the importance of both opportunities-seeking behaviors and seeking benefits, which enable organizations to generate new ideas, develop new products and services, and achieve a sustainable competitive advantage fraught with high capacity to act and manage resources.

Since organizations need to understand the surrounding environment, evolution and change are the expected trait that generates concerns in organizations, so they must be proactive in adapting to these changes by promoting a culture of creativity, risk-taking and resource coordination, and therefore a conscious and diligent organization must devise and improve its strategies to stay ahead of the curve (Sirmon, et al., 2007:273-292).

In recent years, the importance of strategic entrepreneurship has increased, as organizations face increasing pressure from growing globalization, rapid technological progress, and changing preferences of stakeholders and beneficiaries, so it has become necessary to adopt entrepreneurial and strategic management practices, to enable organizations to survive, face threats, thrive, achieve long-term growth, and contribute to economic development (Wennekers & Thurik, 1999: 27-56).

In general, the importance of strategic entrepreneurship lies in the following areas:

1. Improving competitive advantage: Enables organizations to differentiate themselves by offering valuable and unique products and services to achieve a competitive advantage over their competitors (Ireland et al., 2003: 268). As well as identifying and investing new opportunities in the market and maintaining them.

2. Creativity: Fostering a culture of creativity is critical to an organization's success as it encourages strategic Entrepreneurship, the pursuit of new ideas, and the development of new products or services, helping organizations adapt and thrive in an ever-changing environment (Hitt, Ireland, & Hoskisson, 2012: 393).

3. Resource coordination: Strategic Entrepreneurship involves the effective management of resources, including human, financial, and technological assets, in order to achieve desired organizational goals (Sirmon, Ireland & Hitt, 2007: 529) By leveraging these resources, organizations can better identify and exploit opportunities within the surrounding environment.

4. Growth: Exploring and Discovering Entrepreneurial Opportunities (Ireland et al., 2003: 268, expanding business relationships and improving service delivery opportunities for rentier organizations, encourages strategic Entrepreneurship of organizations to adopt a growth mindset and strive for continuous improvement.

5. Job creation and economic development: Strategic Entrepreneurship contributes to job generation and economic development by promoting new enterprises and encouraging the growth of existing organizations (Wennekers, & Thurik, 1999: 44), as well as having a positive impact on local and national economies, promoting innovation, and achieving long-term growth.

6. Organizational Learning: Strategic Entrepreneurship is the incubator of organizational learning by encouraging organizations to develop new knowledge and skills, adapt to
environmental changes, and constantly improve their strategies, this iterative process of learning and adaptation makes organizations more flexible and responsive to market dynamics and environmental changes.

7. Risk Management: Engaging in strategic Entrepreneurship practices allows you to identify, assess and mitigate the risks associated with pursuing new opportunities by adopting a proactive approach to risk management, as organizations can balance their entrepreneurial ambitions with the need for strategic stability and ensure sustainable growth.

8. Organization Culture: Strategic Entrepreneurship helps shape the organization's culture by fostering creativity, experimentation, and willingness to take calculated risks (Covin & Lumpkin, 2011: 133), creating a positive work environment to attract the best talent and improve employee retention.

9. Social Responsibility: Organizations share strategic Entrepreneurship practices to contribute to social and environmental goals by developing innovative solutions to pressing societal challenges, such as climate change or poverty alleviation (F. Santos, 2012: 335), to create shared value for themselves and society at large.

10. Flexibility and adaptability: Strategic Entrepreneurship enable organizations to maintain agility and adaptability in an ever-changing business landscape and respond immediately to market shifts and evolving consumer or beneficiary demands (J. Teece, 2007: 1320), this ability to pivot and rebound can be critical to long-term survival and success.

11. Overall, strategic Entrepreneurship is a multidimensional concept that provides many returns to organizations by integrating entrepreneurial and strategic management practices, enabling them to gain competitive advantage, foster creativity, and innovation, and achieve sustainable growth.

5 RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis of the research questionnaire: The research adopted the parametric statistics tests related to the statistical methods (confirmative and exploratory factor analysis, the arithmetic mean, the standard deviation, the Pearson correlation coefficient, and simple and multiple linear regression), and the research was adopted due to the fact that the sample (133) is from the leaders of the National Security Advisory, as it uses (distribution normal) to describe the data of random variables that tend to center around a single average value of an approved scheme, as the probability density corresponding to this distribution is in the form of a bell and in the center of the distribution, and the value far from the average has a lower frequency so that it is said to be (abnormal) data that requires some treatment and exclusion, to follow Data normally distribution.

Table (1) Test for the normal distribution of data variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test for the normal distribution of data variables</th>
<th>Kolmrov-Smirnoff test per sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>Strategic Entrepreneurship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sample</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural scales</td>
<td>Average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Standard deviation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test statistics</td>
<td>0.082</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The probability value is two-way</td>
<td>0.092</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>3.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>highest value</td>
<td>4.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lowest category</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strategic Entrepreneurship Under the Chaos Theory

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Skewness</td>
<td>-0.656</td>
<td>-0.935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flattening</td>
<td>0.112</td>
<td>1.875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>missing values</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard error of torsion</td>
<td>0.210</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard error of flatness</td>
<td>0.417</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** SPSS V.28 output.

A. It is clear from the results of table (11) that the data of the two variables (chaos theory, strategic Entrepreneurship) are distributed normally, because of the appearance of the results as in the table and their comparison with the required standard values, according to the following:

B. By separating the data of (133) questionnaires, it was not found that there were any missing data, and the value of the test statistic for the two variables (chaos theory, strategic Entrepreneurship) was (0.080, 0.082), while the probability value of the test for chaos theory appeared (0.073), and strategic Entrepreneurship (0.092). As it exceeds (0.05) to indicate the normal distribution of the data of the primary search variables.

C. It is clear that the values of the coefficients of flatness and skewness of the data of the variables are confined within (1.96 +/-), and this confirms the moderation of the data distribution (Hair, 2019), as the value of skewness for the independent variable was chaos theory (-0.935), and for the dependent variable strategic Entrepreneurship (-.656). And with a standard error value of (0.210) for each of them, while the value of flattening for chaos theory was (1.875), and for strategic Entrepreneurship (0.112), and with a standard error value of (0.417).

D. It was found that the values of the arithmetic mean and standard deviation of the chaos theory variable were (3.70, 0.553), while its value for strategic Entrepreneurship was (3.68, 0.653), as is evident from the following figures (20, 21) the distribution of data in a histogram that takes the shape of a bell, which supports the distribution of data naturally.

![Histogram](image)

**Figure (3)** The normal distribution of chaos theory data

**Source:** Researchers depending on Data in Tabls (1) and (2).
5.1 The Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Research Questionnaire

Exploratory factor analysis: The researcher adopted ready-made measures from previous studies, and to ensure their validity and ability to measure, Kayser-Meyer-Olken (KMO) analysis was conducted for the purpose of knowing the internal consistency of the paragraphs and the adequacy of the sample size to conduct the confirmatory factor analysis of the data of the current research. The adequacy of the sample size for the independent variable chaos theory was measured across (22) items (KMO = 0.887), while the value of the test for the dependent variable was strategic Entrepreneurship and across (20) items represented by (KMO = 0.919), and the variance matrix was adopted for the independent variable chaos theory on four factors, It obtained a cumulative explanatory variance value of (62.407%), and a latent root value of (13.730), dependent variable strategic Entrepreneurship obtained a cumulative explanatory variance (66.935%) with a latent root value of (13.387), which made the scale eligible for its confirmation, through confirmatory factor analysis. According to Table (2) below:

Table (2) The results of the exploratory factor analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Strategic Entrepreneurship</th>
<th>Chaos theory</th>
<th>Sample size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaeser-Meyer-Olkin test</td>
<td>0.919</td>
<td>0.857</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test (Chi Squared)</td>
<td>1692.625</td>
<td>1369.478</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degrees Of Freedom</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>231</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance Level</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number Of Factors</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explained Cumulative Variance</td>
<td>66.935%</td>
<td>62.407%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Value Of The Aggregate Latent Root</td>
<td>13.387</td>
<td>13.730</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number Of Paragraphs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 CONCLUSIONS

1. The National Security Advisory's adoption of identifying changes in various areas related to its security tasks and leading to major changes in areas related to successively, especially since it looks at any behavior or trend as not repeated twice in the same manner on average.

2. The National Security Advisory has tended to adopt the bifurcation point in a way that improves the level of chaos theory through its ability to diagnose sudden changes within the security system, as well as monitor and monitor qualitative changes in it.

3. The National Security Advisory resorted to adopting good feedback because of the interest of its leaders in generating new information according to the changes that occur in its work environment, as well as its tendency to adopt the principle of decentralization and empowerment in work on average.

4. The National Security Advisory adopted self-organization as a basis through which it enhances the theory of chaos resulting from having a view of the variables that contribute to bringing about change positively and supports its work system, in light of its reliance on the analysis of the results of the outputs by adopting relationships based on (cause - the other reason) instead of relying on the analysis of the relationship (cause-effect).

5. Demonstrate the National Security Advisory's interest in the entrepreneurial culture in a way that raises the level of strategic Entrepreneurship resulting from strengthening its position through the ability to make decisions and follow up its implementation carefully, as well as possessing a clear philosophy through which it attracts promising ideas highly.

6. The National Security Advisory's Entrepreneurship has adopted pioneering Entrepreneurship in improving the level of strategic Entrepreneurship through its ability to convince others of their ideas and points of view, and its adoption of the principle of participation in decision-making and decision-making in a way that gives them courage, confidence, loyalty, and commitment.

7. The National Security Advisory tended to manage strategic resources to enhance strategic Entrepreneurship, because of its dependence on its resources and reputation in a way that enables it to achieve outputs commensurate with its objectives, which made its leaders donate relative control of its strategic resources in line with its competitive advantage aspiring to achieve them.

8. The National Security Advisory has shown a high interest in adopting innovation to develop creativity and enable it to improve the level of strategic Entrepreneurship through the contribution of its leaders in implementing creative ideas that meet the ambitions of its customers and providing security services that enhance its position locally, especially as it adopts new work contexts that simulate the successes of its competitors globally in a medium interest.

9. The National Security Advisory has tended to improve its strategic Entrepreneurship by adopting the theory of chaos in general, its dimensions of the strange attraction/butterfly effect, the bifurcation point, feedback, and self-organization.

REFERENCES


Joseph Henry Press.


Strategic Entrepreneurship Under the Chaos Theory


The Holy Quran.


