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1-Planning information : These are the information needed for establishing standard norms and specification in an organization. This information is used for controlling attainment , nature and utilization of important process in an system. when such information reflects a diviation from the established standards, the system should induce a decision or an action leading to control.

2-Knowledge information : Knowledge is defined as" information about information". Knowledge information is aquired through experience and learning, and collected from archival data and research studies.

3-Organizational information : Organizational information deals with an organization' senvironment, culture in the light of its objectives.

4-Functional / operational information : This is operation specific information. For example, daily schedules in a manufacturing plant that refers to the deteled assignment of jobs to machines or machines to operators. In a service oriented business , it would be the duty roster of various personnel. This information is mostly internal to the organization.

5-Database information : Database information construes large quantities of information that has multiple usage and application.

Such information is stored , retrieved and managed to create databases. <sup>42</sup>

To conclude we can say in brief that the integrated positive intractional relationship between strategic vigilance and information systems permit the country to realize the dominion, international localization and regional leadership as well as local development.

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In a nutshell : Information is needed to survive in the modern competitive world and is needed to create strong information systems and keep these systems up to data.

### 8-Quality of information :

information is a vital resource for the success of any organization. Future of an organization lies in using and disseminating information wisely. Good quality information placed in right context in right time tells us about opportunities and problems well in advance.

Good quality information : Quality is a value that would vary according to the users and uses of the information.

According to Wang and Strong, following are the dimensions or elements of information quality :

-Intrinsic : accuracy, objectivity, believability, reputation.<sup>40</sup>

-Contextual : relevancy, value-added, timeliness, completeness, amount of information.

-Representational : interpretability, format, coherence, compatibility.

-Accessibility : accessibility, access security.

Various authors propose various lists of metrics for assessing the quality of information. Let us generate a list of the most essential characteristic features for information quality :

-Reliability : It should be verifiable and dependable.

-Timely : It must be current and it must reach the users well in time, so that important decisions can be made in time.

-Relevant

: It should be current and valid information and it should reduce uncertainties.

-Accurate : It should be free of errors and mistakes, true and not deceptive.

-Sufficient : It should be adequate in quality, so that decision can be made on its basis.

-Unambiguous : It should be expressed in clear terms. In other words, it should be comprehensive.

-Complete : It should meet all the needs in the current context.

-Unbiased : It should be impartial, free from any bias. In other words, it should have integrity.

-Explicit : It should not need any further explanation.

-Comparable : It should be of uniform collection, analysis, content and format

-Reproducible : It could be used by documented methods on the same data set to achieve a consistent result.<sup>41</sup>

### 9-Classification of information :

A-Classification by characteristic :

1-Strategic information : Strategic information is concerned with long term policy decisions that defines the objectives of a business and checks how well these objectives are met.

2-Tactical information : Tactical information is concerned with the information needed for exercising control over business resources, like budgeting, quality control, service level, inventory level, productivity level etc.

3-Operational information : Operational information is concerned with plant business level information and is used to ensure proper conduction of specific

operational tasks as planned intended. Various operator specific, machine specific and shift specific jobs for quality control checks come under this category.

B-Classification by application :

In terms of application, information can be categorized as :

thinking about information systems, it is easy to get focused on the technology components and forget that we must look beyond these tools to fully understand how they integrate into an organization. A focus on the people involved in information systems is the next step. From the frontline help –desk workers, to systems analysts, to programmers, all the way up to the chief information officer (CIO), the people involved with information systems are an essential element that must not be overlooked

6-5-process : the last component of information systems is achieve a desired outcome or goal. Information systems are becoming more and more integrated with organizational processes, bringing more productivity and better control to those processes. But simply automating activities using technology is not enough business looking to effectively utilize information systems do more using technology to manage and improve processes, both within a company and externally with suppliers and customers, is the "business process reengineering" , "business process management " and "enterprise resource planning" all have to do with them. Businesses hoping to gain an advantage over their competitors are highly focused on this component of information systems.

Now that we have explored the different components of information systems, we need to turn our attention to the role that information systems play in an organisation. So far we have looked at what the components of an information systems are, but what do these components actually do for an organization ?

#### **6-The role of information systems :**

From our definitions above, we see that these components collect, store, organize and distribute data throughout the organization. In fact, we might say that one of the roles of information systems is to take data and turn it into organizational knowledge. As technology has developed, this role has evolved into the backbone of the organization.<sup>37</sup>

#### **7-Information need and objective :**

We are said to live in a age where information and knowledge are so important that society can be divided up into two groups. These are "information rich" group and the "information poor" group<sup>38</sup>. We live in world of information.<sup>39</sup>

Information processing beyond doubt is the dominant industry of the present century. Following factors states few common factors that reflect on the needs and objectives of the information processing :

- Increasing impact of information processing for organizational decision making.
- Dependency of services sector including banking, financial organization, health care ,entertainment, tourism and travel, education and numerous others information.
- Changing employment scene work over , shifting base from manual agricultural to machine based manufacturing and other industry related jobs.
- Information revolution and the overall development scenario.
  - Growth of IT industry and its strategic importance .
  - Strong growth of information services fuelled by increasing competition and reduced product life cycle.
- Need for sustainable development and quality life.
- Improvement in communication and transportation brought in by use of information processing.
- Use of information processing in reduction of energy consumption, reduction in pollution and a better ecological balance in future.
- Use of information processing in land record management , legal delivery system , educational institution, natural resource planning, customer relation management and so on.

Information systems are interrelated components working to gother to collect,process,store and disseminate information to support decision making,coordination,control,analysis and vializationin an organization. These definition focus on two diferrent ways of describing information systems:The component that make up an information system and the role that those component play in an organization. <sup>35</sup>

### 5-The component of information systems :

The first way we describe information systems to the managers is to tell them that are made up of five component :Hardware,software,data,people,and process.

The first three,fitting under the category thechnology,are really what separate the idea of information systems from more technical fields,such as computer science.In order to fully understand information systems,the managers must understand how all of these components work together to bring value to an organization.

1-5-technology : technology can be thought of as the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes.from the invention of the wheel to the harnessing of electricity for artificial lighting, technology is a part of our lives in so many ways that we tend to tke it for granted.Asdiscussed befor, the first three

components of information systems – hardware, software and data –all fall under the category of technology.

2-5-hardware : information systems hadeware is the part of an information system you can touch

–the physical components of the technology – computers, keyboards, disk drives, i pads and flash drives are all exemples of information systems hardware.

3-5-software : software is a set of instruction that tells hardware what to do. Software is not tangibleit cannot be touched.When programers create software programms what they are really doing is simply typing out lists of instructures that tell the hardware what to do.there are several categories of software ,with the two main categories being operating system software, which makes the hardware usable and applicationsoftware,which does something useful.

4-5-data : the third component is data .You can think of data as a collection of facts.for example,your street address ,the city of you live in and your phone number are all pieces of data.Like software, data is also intangible.By themselves , pieces of data are not really very useful.But aggregated, indexed and organized together into a database , data can become a powerful tool for business.In fact,all of the defenition presented at the beginning focused on how information systems manage data.Organizations collect all kinds of data and use it to make decision.These decision can then be analysed as to their effectiveness and the organization can be improved.

Networking communication : a fourth technology pieces ?

Besides the components of hardware,softwareand data which have long been considred the core technology of information systems, it has been suggested that one other component should be added : communication .

An information system can exit without the ability to communicate –the first personal computers were stand – alone machines that did not access the internet.However, in today 's hypper – connected world ,it is an extremely rare computer that does not connect to onother device or to a network.

Technically,the networking communication component is made up of hardware and software, but it such a core feature of today's information systems that it has become its own category.

5-5-people : most information systems require teams of people to develop and maintain<sup>36</sup>. When

–Typical case studies are brought to the notice of employees.

2- Preventive vigilance : -Simplification of rules and procedures.

–Reducing the areas of misuse of discretion.

–Plugging the loopholes of systems /procedures for reducing points of corruption.

–Increasing transparency and accountability in working.

–Effective machinery to deal promptly with com complaints.

–Regular and surprise inspections.

–Monitoring disposal of matters in the organisation to detect delys induced by corrupt motives.

–Effective surveillance of public contact points.

–Steps to provide highest standars of integrity among the employees.

3-Punitive vigilance :

-Speedy disposal of vigilance cases and disciplinary inquiries.

–Steps to maintain positive discipline.<sup>27</sup>

The intelligence and vigilance strategy of the most important and the most recent steering systems that ensure organizations survival and continuity in a rapidly changing environment and the comlexity of what revered prone to a range of events leading to the development of the occurence of the institutions in crisis and vigilance.<sup>28</sup>

Today, environment is characterized by alot of changes,riskand uncertainty,so laying a strong information system and vigilance in all fiels is a necessity for entreprises.<sup>29</sup>

To be vigilant means to be alertby watchful.Avigilant information system(vis)includes both sensing and responding capabilities.The system includes an anderlying layer of businesss intelligence applications that analyse data from numeros sources,and management dashboards that automate the alerting process and provide the means for responding.It'soperational costs have been reduced amost 50% due both to the (vis ) and to revanpping western digital's business processes so that the right people are alerted and have the means to respond correctly and quickly.<sup>30</sup>

Every organization runs on information and each business entity has a particular way of gathering,recording,storingand manipulating information.

Information systems evolve with time as technology advences and as formal rules governing information management in an organization change.<sup>31</sup>

IT systems are key to delivering the information and intelligence you need to improve innovation.an IBM survery of chief information officers found that their chief concern was managing information and business intelligence.Byinvesting in data storage systems and secure communication networks,you can give your employees access to the information they need.Your ITteams should also focus on methods of gathering data from rtail outlets,branch offices other external sources so that decison-makers cana ct on up-to-date information.<sup>32</sup>

To gain the maximum benefits from your company's information system,you have to exploit all its capacities.Information systems gain their importance by processing the data from company inputs to generate information that is useful for managing your operations. To increase the information system's effectiveness, you can either add more data to make the information more accurate or use the information in new ways.<sup>33</sup>

#### 4-What is the information systems ?

An information system is a software system to capture,transit,store,retrieve,manipulate,or display information,thereby supporting people,organizations or other software systems.<sup>34</sup>



on topics of political cases and the participation in them locally and internationally.

-Establish a base for security and international information to conduct research and studies .

-Apply a strategic perspective in dealing with central and urgent issues in the present and the future.

-Support for -Creating a digital identity.

digital sovereignty.<sup>20</sup>

### 3-5-Knowledge :

The induction of knowledge concepts constitutes the cornerstone of any effective process of human development. Knowledge is considered a central axis of human development ,and its importance has multiplied thanks to the many transformation in its numerous forms . We assume that those who call Our age «information age » want to highlight the fundamental role of information technology in the formation of the knowledge society.<sup>21</sup> Knowledge has changed ; from categorization and hierarchies, to networks and ecologies. This changes everything and emphasizes the need to change the spaces and structures of our organizations.<sup>22</sup>

-How do we decide on action items ?

-How how do we learn ? How do we share knowledge ?

-How do we define organizational ethics ?

-How do we foster democracy ?

-How do we achieve our strategic goals ?

### 3-6-Mobilizing the diaphora : From brain drain to brain gain :

« Brain drain » generally refers to the emigration of high –skilled people with university- level education , such as physicians , engineers, scientists, managers and lawyers, as well as entrepreneurs. The main drivers of brain drain are higher income better working conditions, career prospects in a host country.

The better's selective migration policies, adverse political and economic situations in one's home country, and lower migration costs. This can lead to lower economic and productivity growth, as well as reduced activity in science, technology and innovation. Second , brain drain is especially acute in some sectors , above all health , education and scientific research.<sup>23</sup>

**3-7-Climate change :** Climate change is having real impacts on people's lives.<sup>24</sup>

While consensus among nearly all scientists, scientific organizations and governments is that climate change is happening and is caused by human activity, a small minority of voices questions the validity of such assertions and prefers to cast doubt on the preponderance of evidence. Climate change deniers often claim that recent changes attributed to human activity can be seen as part of the natural variations in earth's climate and temperature, and that is difficult or impossible to establish a direct connection between climate change and any single weather event, such as a hurricane.<sup>25</sup>

### 3-8-New energies:

Energy and its challenges will be defining for Our future . Yet today renewables are reenergized to become a growing part of energy supply, security and climate changes.<sup>26</sup>

### 3-9-Vigilance strategy in vigilance departments :

1-Awareness programmes : -Conduct seminars, workshops, lectures and debates.

-Circulate cvc/governments instructions.

-Issue in-house special journals on vigilance awareness.

### 3-2-Society :

Society : Is an organized group of persons associated together for religious, benevolent,cultural, scientific, political, patriotic, or other purposes<sup>11</sup>

The degree to which countries meet the standards of the good society depends upon their institutional arrangements. Institutions create and embody written and unwritten rules that constrain individual's behavior into patterned actions. These rules make a social life together possible by giving it order and predictability.<sup>12</sup>

### 3-3-Insurance of human rights:

All peoples have the right of self-determination .By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development: The right to an adequate standard of living including adequate food, clothing and housing ,and continuous improvement of living condition.<sup>13</sup> In addition to everyone has the right to freedom of religion.<sup>14</sup> Its underlying logic is that of mobilising women and men around their harmonious development. The construction of current societies, the development process be implemented the one against the other, or some without others. It has to be collective effort of both women and men peace, security and development cannot be achieved without either women or men, but rather with women and men as equal partners, with equal rights and duties.<sup>15</sup> In many countries, the prevailing view is that public services-particularly those that are essential to human life- must be provided by the state. One of these practices is that public services are thought of as akin to public goods.<sup>16</sup>

### 3-4-Collective security :

Central to any social organization is the prevention of war or violence, and the elimination of threats to its body politic. The quest for security has preoccupied moral, political and legal thinking and various mechanisms have been devised. Collective security whereby the security of each member of a collectivity and that of the collectivity as a whole is guaranteed by common action, on the basis of prescribed rules and methods ,is an appealing prospect.<sup>17</sup>

The idea of collective security operates at the wrong level ;it concerns security as among the nations of the world(or various subsets of them) as determined by institutions, alliances and the balance of power.<sup>18</sup>

Informants, police surveillance, wiretaps, electronic devices, and now digital surveillance are ways that the police uncover criminals and crime patterns. Surveillance techniques and technologies have proven themselves valuable in collecting information about organized crime, including terrorist activities and as a response to September 11 and the need for more effective surveillance.<sup>19</sup>

Some models realized by the collective security:

- The preparation of security strategies that keep with the national ,regional and international changes that will help in planning and decision making .

- Conducting security studies using the best methods of scientific research and -putting them into practice in forecasting and strategic planning .

- Attracting and preparing security researchers as well as the criminal and social fields.

- Maintaining liaison and communication with the Arab and international security agencies, research centers and universities to exchange experiences in the field

- of various security studies.

Participation by putting data on political issues in order to increase the security of citizen's

- Conducting field awareness .

studies of the public opinion and its importance in achieving the work of general security

- Holding seminars and conferences service .

<b>Climate change</b> 1-arm country against climate degradation 2-develop state's climate diplomacy 3-climate change	<b>Society</b> 1-undrestand societal mutation 2-promote state's cultural capital 3-global society
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## 2-Space prospective

In parallel with the strategic vigilance activity, the state must established dedicated to the forward-looking space resources for its reseachers and affiliated researchers. This space, which does not pretend to be exhaustive, aims to educate the academic circles about the future and to disseminate a culture of anticipation to the development actors and the general public. This space collects, in a dynamic way, information, at the national and intrnational level, on foresight as well as on its conceptual, methodological and operational dimation. Though this space, strategic vigilance aims to :

-Contribute, at national level, to promote the prospective approach and to raise awarness on the major challenges in the futur ;

-Promote, at the international level, studies and researches realized in the state in the areas of foresight.

## 3-Strategic space :

In a globalised global context, characterized by an uneven access to the information, to be listening to its environment is a strategic advantage both for the state and the enterprises.

This space which includes some conceptual, methodological and operational elements of strategic watch, aims to :

-Raise awareness on the stakes in strategic watch ;

-Promote the practice of strategic watch at national level.<sup>5</sup>

The challenges involed are :reforming institutions ;creating employment ;opportunities ; sustaining and financing a pro-poor growth process ; reforming the educational systems. Diversifying the sources of economic growth and increasing food security and self sufficienct given envirenmental resource constraints.<sup>6</sup>

## 3-1-Governance :

Our world is changing, and with it the istitution that govern us. Globalization has aterd the sosial ,economic and ecological relations between people around the world,creating a host of new policy challenges. But there is more to contomporary global governance than simly state,behaviour and the formal treaties and intergovernmental organizations they creat. We live in a periode of remaricable institutional innovation in global politics. States are engaging each other outside of traditional diplomatic channels, linking 'domestic' officials into transgovernmental policy networks.<sup>7</sup>

Government can be the essential records needed by the people and should be obtained for their personal matters<sup>1</sup>. However, conflict of interest occurs on all levels of governance, ranging from local to global both in the public and the coroporate and financial spheres.<sup>8</sup> Such conflict can influence decision-making in the management of corporation, town concils, parliments, bureaucracies, national and international courts and tribunals and in international conferences, organizations and expert committies.<sup>9</sup>

Global governance is less a worldview and more a half-way house that provides additional and necessary insight as we attempt to understand the contomporary world and identify new ways of approaching ongoing and future threats.<sup>10</sup>

Strategic vigilance is one of the core functions of the institute it collects and analyses informations and public data in the political ,economic,social,cultural and anvirenmental fields ,at the national,international and global levels in order to provide the important and reliable information that will be essential in making the strategic decision.

The approach followed in order to build strategic vigilance system focuses on :

- diagnosis of the situation and the factors affecting each of the systems and which form areas of strategic vigilance,aswellas identifying appropriate strategic indicators.
- strategic prospective which allows potential risks , and apportunities in the midum and long-term assessment .
- pratical prospective aims to find possible solution and sustainable current structural problems or potential in the short term.
- advnced vigilance which consists of systematic and dynamic vigilance.<sup>3</sup>

### 1-Areas of vigilance :

Based on current and future challenges ,the state must select ten areas of strategic vigilance which enables it to follow the process of change and find find solutions to meet these challenges through analysis and researches that the states does breack codes of comlexity. Strategic vigilance areas are Fields of knowledge ,that’s whay they try to highlight interactions and correlations in the framework of a comprehensive vision to shed light on the issues of the present and the future negleting the complexity.

Vigilance activity currently is focusing on ten(10) strategic issues, each one included three(3)strategic issues as shown on following chart : Areas of strategic vigilance :<sup>4</sup>

<p><b>Biotope</b>                      1 preserve natural capital in the long term                      2-ensure independance in strategic resources 3-ecological foot print</p>	<p><b>Competitiveness</b>                      1-review state’s development model                      2-integrate successfully                      3-globality</p>
<p><b>Security</b>                      1-Preservingthe country’s territorial integrity                      2-facing transnational threats                      3-global security</p>	<p><b>Mobility</b>                      1-manage internal mobility and conception of migrants                      2-develop circular migration                      3-global mobility</p>
<p><b>Human development</b>                      1-assume the state’s fundamental duties towards the population                      2-make human capital a source of state’s competitive advantage                      3-human devolpment</p>	<p><b>Territories</b>                      1-achieve territorial development                      2-implement a decentralized international cooperation                      3-optimal regionalization</p>
<p><b>Governance</b>                      1-aling state’s governance system with international standards                      2-include state in the global governance system                      3-global governance</p>	<p><b>Knowledge-based society</b>                      1-Progress towards a knowledge based sosity                      2-ensure state’s inclusion in the world economy of knowledge                      3-knowledge value</p>

*The role of information systems in reinforcing strategic vigilance of the country.***LAMROUS MERIEM****DOCTORANTE A L'ECOLE NATIONAL****SUPERIEURE DES SCIENCES POLITIQUES****Abstract**

Today, the world is facing a controversy about competition and uncertainty which made it important for countries to follow strategies of awareness and environmental monitor such as strategic vigilance.

The country achieves success at the international, the regional and the local level thanks to strategic vigilance and information progress such as information and knowledge management in all fields: politics, economy, society, security, culture and environment, in addition to their interaction and integration with information systems which is the most modern technology.

**Key words**

Strategic vigilance, information systems.

**الملخص**

تواجه الساحة العالمية في عالم اليوم جدلا حول المنافسة و عدم اليقين الذي جعل من الضروري للدول انتهاج اساليب الواعي و الرصد البيئي كاليقظة الاستراتيجية. فهذه السيرورة المعلوماتية من إدارة المعلومات و المعارف في جميع المجالات: السياسية، الاقتصادية، الاجتماعية، الامنية، الثقافية و البيئية، و بالتفاعل و التكامل بينها و بين نظم المعلومات احدث التكنولوجيات في عصر المعرفة تحقق الدولة النجاح و التقدم على الصعيد العالمي، الاقليمي و المحلي.

**الكلمات المفتاحية**

اليقظة الاستراتيجية، نظم المعلومات

**Introduction**

The state and strategy patterns are similar in the sense that of them encapsulate behavior in separate objects and use composition to delegate to the composed object to implement the behavior and both of them provide the flexibility to change the behavior dynamically by changing the composed object at run-time.<sup>1</sup>

More generally, the turbulence and complexity of the environment (volatility of competitive positions, inability to predict some key variables, multiplication of contradictory requirements) make traditional strategic planning more and more ineffective.<sup>2</sup>

Strategic vigilance is a new strategic planning, is the ongoing information revolution of information management and political or economic or cultural or social decision support for the development of the state and to ensure its survival.

Also known as: monitoring and close monitoring of the political environment followed by a target spreading of analysed, selected and processed information to predict the future of the state and its international surrounding, also to seize opportunities and face threats. This also can help in making strategic decision through information systems which are a set of communication and information technology means that supports, promote, facilitate and speed up the process of collecting, storing, analysing and spreading the selected information in an accurate and systematic scientific way. In addition to the interaction of individuals who are specialists and experts in this field.

Strategic vigilance aims to detect potential hidden signals, expected changes and deep transformation it represents them.