ENHANCING AIRPORT SECURITY PERFORMANCE THROUGH THE FUSION OF BIG DATA, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE, AND STRATEGIC FORESIGHT: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK FOR DUBAI AIRPORT

Mira Abdulla Essa Al Hebsi Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka Institute of Technology Management and Entrepreneurship

Email: mmmdxb@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT: Foresight techniques and the potential of big data and artificial intelligence (AI) have garnered increasing attention in the field of strategic management. These tools offer the ability to anticipate future trends and enhance decisionmaking. While strategic foresight and big data have been applied in various fields, their fusion in the context of security, particularly in airports, remains underexplored. This research aims to bridge this gap by proposing a conceptual framework to enhance airport security performance, with a specific focus on Dubai Airport. The objective of this study is to develop a conceptual framework that integrates big data, AI technology, strategic foresight, and organizational learning to enhance airport security performance. This framework aims to provide a holistic approach to addressing security challenges in the aviation sector, considering the unique complexities of Dubai Airport and the increasing regional security threats. The literature review highlights the growing attention to strategic foresight and the need for further conceptualization and models. It also emphasizes the potential of big data and AI technology in predictive analytics. While the fusion of big data, strategic foresight, and general foresight has been recognized for security enhancement, studies focusing on airport security performance are limited. Recognizing these gaps, this research synthesizes existing knowledge to propose a comprehensive conceptual framework. The literature review underscores the importance of integrating foresight techniques, big data, and AI technology to address security challenges effectively. The conceptual framework developed in this study draws upon these findings to provide a structured approach to enhance airport security performance, considering the unique context of Dubai Airport and the evolving security landscape. In conclusion, this research aims to contribute to the evolving field of airport security by proposing a comprehensive framework that leverages foresight, big data, and AI technology to enhance security performance. This framework has the potential to serve as a valuable guide for airport authorities and security management in addressing the dynamic and complex security challenges faced by airports, particularly in regions with increasing security threats like Dubai.

Keywords: Airport Security, Big Data Analytics, Artificial Intelligence, Strategic Foresight, Conceptual, Framework

1. INTRODUCTION

Foresight techniques have been gaining increasing attention in the field of strategic management [1]. To fully harness the benefits of strategic foresight management, there is a need for further conceptualization and operationalization of models, as emphasized. Big data, with its ability to leverage historical data for accurate futuristic predictions through artificial intelligence analytics has found applications in various fields, including security [2].

In the context of security, the fusion of big data, strategic foresight, and general foresight has been recognized as critical for enhancing security performance in various domains [3]. However, studies specifically focusing on airport security performance remain limited [4]. Recent studies [5] [6], have begun addressing airport safety and security performance, but there is still a need for further investigation in this area.

Moreover, the aviation sector has seen some studies on the role of big data and AI technology capability in enhancing organizational performance and competitive advantage [7], but few have specifically explored big data technology in the airline industry [8]. Recognizing the potential of big data analytics in predictive maintenance and performance improvement [9], there is a growing need to understand the application of big data and AI in aviation safety and security [10].

Given these gaps in the literature, this study aims to suggest a conceptual framework based on past studies that integrates big data, artificial intelligence, future foresight, and organizational learning to enhance airport security performance, with a focus on Dubai Airport. The increasing regional security threats and the complex operational environment of the Dubai Airport necessitate a strategic approach to security performance enhancement. Leveraging big data and AI analytics for future foresight, coupled with a culture of organizational learning, can provide innovative solutions to address security challenges effectively.

2. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of the study is presented in Figure 1. Foresight competency, represents an organization's capacity to anticipate and shape the future. This concept is closely related to the organizational core competencies, rooted in the resource-based view. Building upon the future foresight competency model and the future-oriented knowledge creation construct discussed the proposed model emphasizes the pivotal role of corporate innovation culture as a central element in contemporary business's innovation performance [1]. The innovation culture within foresight management has been extensively model [11].

The model is underpinned by the significant role of big data as a fundamental tool for future foresight. Predictive analysis and future foresight are made possible by leveraging historical data, thus transforming hindsight into foresight [12]. Big data provides the means to create new insights from previously untapped data sources, integrating these insights into various facets of business operations. The management of vast data volumes necessitates advanced techniques, such as artificial intelligence (AI), to process and extract value from this data. Given the interrelationships between these constructs, the framework of reference is depicted in Figure 2.6. The development of this conceptual framework draws upon four interrelated theories: the resource-based view, dynamic capability theory, knowledge-based view, and competencybased view. The primary theory governing this study is the resource-based view, which conceptualizes organizations as collections of resources, both internal and external, that can be harnessed to gain a competitive advantage. This perspective aligns with the study's context, as it relates to the utilization of big data analytics and AI technology to enhance security performance through the development of an innovative culture rooted in future foresight competency.

The dynamic capability theory complements the resourcebased view by providing a lens to contextualize the study within a dynamic and rapidly changing environment. It emphasizes the process of dynamic capability, focusing on the building of capabilities, while the resource-based view centers on resource selection [13]. Additionally, the inclusion of the competency-based view allows for an examination of the organization's competency in future foresight and the capability of big data and AI technology.

Finally, the knowledge-based view recognizes the importance of knowledge creation and continuous learning, particularly through a learning orientation that influences the innovation culture within the organization [2].

3. Hypotheses Development

H1: Organizational Foresight Competency and Innovation Culture

Organizational foresight competency as a practice that grants organizations a competitive advantage, has been a focal point in previous studies [14]. An organization's foresight capability significantly influences innovation performance [1]. The influence of organizational foresight has been explored in various sectors, such as manufacturing and banking. For example, organizational foresight indirectly affects innovation through organizational learning, [15]. Therefore, the first research question of this study is as follows:

H1: Organizational foresight competency has a significant positive relationship with the innovation culture of the airport.

H2: Big Data and AI Technology Capability, Innovation Culture, and Airport Security Performance

Numerous studies have explored the correlation between an organization's performance and its big data capability [16]. Organizations leverage Big Data and AI technology to drive innovation, as it accelerates the innovation process, fosters customer relationships, and cultivates an innovation ecosystem. Utilizing big data analytics has also been shown to expedite new product innovation processes and reduce associated costs [17]. Characterizing big data by its variety, velocity, and volume, the role of these factors in firm innovation performance has been well-established [18]. Studies reveal that these qualities of big data have a clear influence on decision-making, innovation, and organizational performance, with some qualities having a more pronounced impact than others [19]. Given these theoretical and conceptual relationships, the second hypothesis argues that big data and AI are instrumental in enhancing airport security performance. The second research hypothesis is presented as follows:

H2: Big data and AI technology capability have a significant positive relationship with the innovation culture of the airport.

H3: Learning Orientation, Innovation Culture, and Airport Security Performance



Figure 1: Conceptual framework

Organizational learning, as a source of knowledge creation, is highlighted as a crucial factor for gaining competitive advantages [20]. Previous studies have demonstrated the positive effects of both organizational learning capability [21] and technological innovation capability [22] on firm performance. In the aviation industry, organizational learning culture and innovation culture are essential for building sustainable competitive advantages and improving performance [23]. Organizational learning capability encompasses the organizational features and practices that facilitate the learning process, including knowledge generation, acquisition, dissemination, and integration [20]. Therefore, this study hypothesizes the following:

September-October

H3: Learning orientation has a significant positive relationship with innovation culture.

H5: Innovation culture has a significant positive relationship with airport security performance.

4. Framework Implications

The conceptual framework presented in this study integrates these hypotheses and theories to provide a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between organizational foresight competency, big data, AI technology, learning orientation, innovation culture, and airport security performance. It highlights the complex web of relationships that can influence security outcomes.

In practice, this framework offers guidance to airport authorities and security management on how to strategically leverage foresight, technology, and organizational culture to enhance security performance. It emphasizes the importance of holistic approaches that consider not only technological capabilities but also the organizational mindset and culture that underpin security efforts.

Overall, the framework sets the stage for empirical research and practical applications that can help airports adapt to evolving security challenges, enhance their safety measures, and provide travelers with the confidence that their safety is a top priority.

5. CONCLUSION

In The field of strategic management has increasingly recognized the significance of foresight techniques, emphasizing the need for conceptualization and operationalization of models. Big data, powered by artificial intelligence analytics, has emerged as a powerful tool for predictive analysis and future foresight in various domains, including security. In the context of security, the integration of big data, strategic foresight, and general foresight has been acknowledged as essential for enhancing security performance across domains. However, research specific to airport security performance remains limited, highlighting a significant gap in the literature. Moreover, while the aviation sector has seen some studies on the role of big data and AI technology in enhancing organizational performance and competitive advantage, few have explored their application in the airline industry, especially concerning safety and security. To address these gaps, this study proposes a conceptual framework that integrates big data, artificial intelligence, future foresight, and organizational learning to enhance airport security performance, with a focus on Dubai Airport. Leveraging big data and AI analytics for future foresight, combined with a culture of organizational learning, can offer innovative solutions to address security challenges effectively. The developed conceptual framework draws upon four interrelated theories: the resource-based view, dynamic capability theory, knowledge-based view, and competencybased view, highlighting the role of big data as a fundamental tool for future foresight. The study also formulates hypotheses to investigate the relationships between variables and the effects of big data and AI technology. In sum, this research contributes to advancing our understanding of how the integration of big data, artificial intelligence, and security foresight techniques can enhance airport

performance, particularly in the dynamic and challenging environment of the aviation industry. It provides a foundation for future empirical studies and practical applications in the field of aviation security and management.

6. Future Research

Future research in the domain of airport security should focus on several key areas to further advance our understanding and enhance security practices. Firstly, investigating the practical implementation of the proposed conceptual framework, particularly in the context of Dubai Airport, will be crucial. This empirical research could assess the framework's effectiveness in real-world scenarios, providing valuable insights into its application and potential improvements. Secondly, exploring the integration of emerging technologies, such as blockchain and quantum computing, in conjunction with big data and AI, could offer innovative solutions for enhancing security measures and mitigating evolving threats. Research into the feasibility and security implications of these technologies within airport environments would be highly valuable. Additionally, studies examining the human factors in airport security, including the role of passenger behavior, security personnel training, and public awareness, can contribute to more comprehensive security strategies. Furthermore, comparative research across different airports and regions can help identify best practices and tailor security approaches to specific contexts. Lastly, as the aviation industry continues to evolve, research into the impact of environmental sustainability practices on security, such as green security initiatives, can provide insights into achieving a balance between security and sustainability in airport operations.

7. REFERENCES

- M. Joneidi Jafari and S. A. NiliPourTabataba'i, "Corporate foresight and its effect on innovation, strategic decision making and organizational performance (case study: Iranian banking industry)," *Foresight*, vol. 19, pp. 559–576, 2017.
- D. A. Alrahbi, M. Khan, S. Gupta, S. Modgil, and C.
 J. Chiappetta Jabbour, "Challenges for developing health-care knowledge in the digital age," *J. Knowl. Manag.*, vol. 26, no. 4, pp. 824-853., 2022.
- [3] S. Akter, S. F. Wamba, A. Gunasekaran, R. Dubey, and S. J. Childe, "How To Improve Firm Performance Using Big Data Analytics Capability," *Int. J. Prod. Econ.*, vol. 182, p. 113, 2016.
- [4] J. Bao, Z. Yang, W. Zeng, and X. Shi, "Exploring the spatial impacts of human activities on urban traffic crashes using multi-source big data," *J. Transp. Geogr.*, vol. 94, p. 103118, 2021.
- [5] A. G. Assaf, D. Gillen, and E. G. Tsionas, "Understanding relative efficiency among airports: A general dynamic model for distinguishing technical and allocative efficiency," *Transp. Res. Part B Methodol.*, vol. 70, pp. 18–34., 2014.

- [6] G. C. L. Bezerra and C. F. Gomes, "The effects of service quality dimensions and passenger characteristics on passenger's overall satisfaction with an airport," *J. Air Transp. Manag.*, vol. 44–45, pp. 77–81, 2015.
- [7] J. (Justin) Li, M. A. Bonn, and B. H. Ye, "Hotel employee's artificial intelligence and robotics awareness and its impact on turnover intention: The moderating roles of perceived organizational support and competitive psychological climate," *Tour. Manag.*, vol. 73, pp. 172–181, 2019.
- [8] M. A. Jayakrishnan, A. K. Bin Mohamad, and M. B. M. Yusof, "The Holistic View Of Business Intelligence (BI) And Big Data Analytics (BDA) Towards Designing Strategic Performance Management Framework: A Case Study," J. Theor. Appl. Inf. Technol., vol. 96, no. 7, pp. 2025–2045, 2018.
- [9] M. A. Jayakrishnan, A. K. Bin Mohamad, and M. B. M. Yusof, "Understanding Holistic View and Complexities in Big Data Analytics and Business Intelligence (BI) Towards Establishing Strategic Performance Management: A Case Study," Adv. Sci. Lett., vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 1775–1779, 2018.
- [10] M. La Torre, J. Dumay, and M. A. Rea, "Breaching intellectual capital: critical reflections on Big Data security," *Meditari Account. Res.*, vol. 26, no. 3, pp. 463–482, Aug. 2018.
- [11] M. M. Y. Othman and M. M. H. Al Hammadi, "The Use of Artificial Intelligence in Combating Crimes in the UAE: Critical Review," in *Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems*, 2023, pp. 357–366.
- [12] A. Alshamsi, J. Mohaidat, N. Al Hinai, and A. Samy, "Instructional and business continuity amid and beyond covid-19 outbreak: A case study from the higher colleges of technology," *Int. J. High. Educ.*, vol. 9, no. 6, pp. 118–135, 2020.
- [13] A. Jantunen, A. Tarkiainen, S. Chari, and P. Oghazi,
 "Dynamic capabilities, operational changes, and performance outcomes in the media industry," *J. Bus. Res.*, vol. 89, pp. 251–257, 2018.
- [14] A. Cainelli and R. Janissek-Muniz, "THE ROLES OF FORESIGHT IN LEVERAGING THE INNOVATIVENESS OF ORGANISATIONS," *Int.*

J. Innov. Manag., vol. 26, no. 07, p. 2250058, 2022.

- [15] H. A. von der Gracht, C. R. Vennemann, and I. L. Darkow, "Corporate foresight and innovation management: A portfolio-approach in evaluating organizational development," *Futures*, vol. 42, no. 4, pp. 380–393, 2010.
- [16] X. Su, W. Zeng, M. Zheng, X. Jiang, W. Lin, and A. Xu, "Big data analytics capabilities and organizational performance: the mediating effect of dual innovations," *Eur. J. Innov. Manag.*, vol. 25, no. 4, pp. 1142–1160, 2022.
- [17] F. Ciampi, S. Demi, A. Magrini, G. Marzi, and A. Papa, "Exploring the impact of big data analytics capabilities on business model innovation: The mediating role of entrepreneurial orientation," *J. Bus. Res.*, vol. 123, pp. 1–13, 2021.
- [18] P. Mikalef, M. Boura, G. Lekakos, and J. Krogstie, "Big Data Analytics Capabilities and Innovation: The Mediating Role of Dynamic Capabilities and Moderating Effect of the Environment," *Br. J. Manag.*, vol. 30, pp. 272–298, 2019.
- [19] A. Al-Dmour, R. Al-Dmour, H. H. Al-Dmour, and E. B. Ahmadamin, "The effect of big data analytic capabilities upon bank performance via fintech innovation: UAE evidence," *International Journal of Information Systems in the Service Sector*. 2021.
- [20] M. Škerlavaj, J. H. Song, and Y. Lee, "Organizational learning culture, innovative culture and innovations in South Korean firms," *Expert Syst. Appl.*, vol. 37, no. 9, pp. 6390–6403, Sep. 2010.
- [21] M. Mousa, H. A. Abdelgaffar, W. Chaouali, and M. Aboramadan, "Organizational learning, organizational resilience and the mediating role of multi-stakeholder networks: A study of Egyptian academics," *J. Work. Learn.*, vol. 32, no. 3, pp. 161-181., 2020.
- [22] N. A. Janahi, C. M. Durugbo, and O. R. Al-Jayyousi, "Eco-innovation strategy in manufacturing: A systematic review," *Clean. Eng. Technol.*, vol. 5, p. 100343., 2021.
- [23] A. Medvedev, I. Alomar, and S. Augustyn, "Innovation in airport design," *Aviation*, vol. 21, no. 1, pp. 23–28, 2017.

612