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Advancements in Cybersecurity for Managements Information Systems

Anwar Hossain[1], Md Tajul Islam[2], Bivash Ranjan Chowdhury[3], Ahmed Olabisi Olajide[4], Abuh Ibrahim Sani[5], Kaosar Hossain[6], Kumari Priyanka Sinha[7], Mohammed Alaa H. Altemimi[8], Mohd Abdullah Al Mamun[9]

[1]MBA in Management Information System, International American University, USA., Email: anwar.eee07@gmail.com

[2]Master of Science in Information Technology, Washington University of Science and Technology, USA., Email: ti.metho2012@gmail.com

[3]MBA in Management Information System , International American University , USA., Email: bivash.ranjan.chowdhury96@gmail.com

[4]Cybersecurity Analyst, Department of Computer Science, University of Bradford, United Kingdom., Email: olajideolabisia@gmail.com

[5]Cybersecurity Analyst, Department of Computer Science, University of Bradford, United Kingdom., Email: saniabuh@gmail.com

[6]MSc in IST, Alliant International University, USA., Email: mkhs795@gmail.com, ORCID: 0009-0002-2530-1726

[7]Nalanda College of Engineering, Chandi, Email: priyankasinha2008@gmail.com

[8]Department of Information and Communication Engineering, Al-Khwarizmi College of Engineering,The University of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq. Email: mohammed.alaa@kecbu.uobaghdad.edu.iq, ORCID: 0009-0007-8860-3090

[9]Scholar, MBA in Information Technology Management, Westcliff University, USA. , Email: mamun.westcliffuniversity.usa@gmail.com

Abstract

Introduction: *The present research seeks to develop new cybersecurity approaches for utilizing management information systems with the aim of safeguarding pertinent data and infrastructure against cyber threats. The increasing development in the internet. Management information systems have a proper security system in the present digital world. There is a necessity to increase the protection and reliability of IT systems that are used in many sectors in the world, which contribute to the stability of the nation's economy and security.*

Methodology: *The study employed a range of methods to determine the weaknesses inherent in today's MIS. It utilizes literature reviews, case studies, and testing new security solutions in cybersecurity. It involves industry professionals using the said solutions and how effective they would be in different scenarios. In the context of the application of machine-learning algorithms and artificial intelligence in this study, the ultimate goal is to develop the security model for combating current and future cyber threats.*

Conclusion: *The expected benefits of this research are that it facilitates enhanced security arrangements that safeguard data both in the public and private domains. The protection of personal data and the stability of IT systems these solutions contribute to the strengthening of national security and economic stability. This research contributes to the existing body of knowledge in the field of cybersecurity and offers relevant policy implications for organizations and policymakers who want to strengthen their cybersecurity capacities in the context of growing cybersecurity threats.*

Keywords: *cybersecurity, management information systems, sensitive information, cyber threats, national security, economic stability, machine learning, artificial intelligence.*

Introduction:

With the ever-evolving internet and digital technology, management information systems have evolved and become compact to organizational dynamics in the public and private domains. The adoption of MIS enhances susceptibility to cyber trends that can cause significant harm regarding organizational and national security. Maynard, S. B., & Shanks, G. (2015). Management information systems process more information. It becomes crucial to safeguard these infrastructures against a variety of malicious threats, from 'hacker attacks' to cyber terrorism. Measures of security have been deemed relevant not only for the protection of organizational information but also for the continuity of the economy and safety of a country Amalina, F. (2019). The two most discussed techniques in recent years have been machine learning and artificial intelligence techniques in cybersecurity due to the speeds at which threats are detected. Anderson, J., & Smith, R. (2020). These technologies present sophisticated methods of detecting and classifying outliers, as well as predicting possible cyber threats and their self-learning abilities to embrace new threats ready to attack MIS, and thus are of paramount importance in ensuring the security of MIS against current and future cyber threats. Anderson, R. & Fuloria, S. (2010). The new forms of protection against cyber threats are needed in organizations that are more flexible and can respond actively to new threats. Taking into consideration the idea that the contemporary MIS is characterized by complexity and integration to the

extent that protection layers may actually interconnect, this study seeks to compare novel cybersecurity strategies for MIS. Behrad, S., Bertin, E., Tuffin, S., & Crespi, N. (2020). These approaches intend to enhance MIS help from AI and machine learning so that public and private sector's organizations can help retrieve from MIS devises that contain authenticated data and ensure confidentiality and integrity to support national security and economic stability Brotby, K. (2009).

Figure No.01: Information security management in Cybersecurity

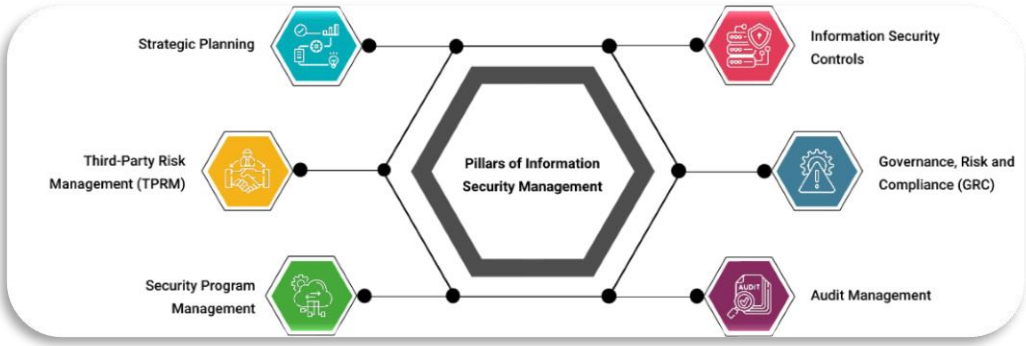


Table No.01: Number of Cyberattack from 2014 to 2024

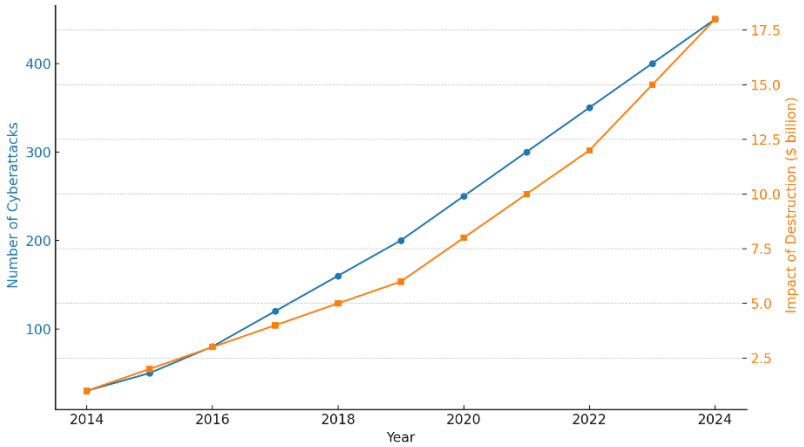
Cyberattack	Year	Impact of Destruction
Sony Pictures Hack	2014	Moderate – Data theft, financial loss, and reputational damage
Ukraine Power Grid Attack	2015	High – Power outage affecting thousands of citizens
Yahoo Data Breach	2016	Severe – 3 billion accounts compromised
WannaCry Ransomware Attack	2017	Catastrophic – Global disruption, hospital systems affected
Marriott Data Breach	2018	High – 500 million customers' data compromised
Capital One Data Breach	2019	High – 106 million customer records exposed
SolarWinds Supply Chain Attack	2020	Severe – U.S. government and corporate networks breached
Colonial Pipeline Ransomware Attack	2021	Catastrophic – Major fuel supply disruption in the U.S.
Microsoft Exchange Server Hack	2022	High – Widespread vulnerability exploited globally
Medibank Data Breach	2023	Severe – Personal data of millions compromised
AI-Powered Cyberattack on Infrastructure	2024	Very High – Critical infrastructure targeted globally

The Importance of Management Information Systems in Modern Organizations

A lot of emphasis is laid on the fact that management information systems are rather invaluable for the effectiveness and success of contemporary organizations. Brown, A., & Davis, P. (2018). Management information systems play an important role as more organizations adopt various uses of technology in running their operations and making key decisions as well as formulating their strategies. Zhang, S., & Deng, C. (2017) This is one of the biggest strengths of MIS since it provides a huge boost to decision-making. In this way, organizations can gain relevant information on time, analyze the outcomes, and define the efficiency of particular actions. Chen, H., & Wang, L. (2021). The way forward therefore is to ensure the managers are provided with relevant data that they can use in making good decisions that are in line with the organizational goals. Management information has a positive effect on the operational efficiency of an organization. Management information systems cut on the time and efforts required to undertake certain activities, thereby decreasing

the amounts of manual work and process pigeonholing in an organization, which in effect enhances productivity. Das, A. K., & Goswami, A. (2015). Employees are then able to focus on more central tasks of importance and bring value within the business, leading to the growth of business. Management information systems are useful in managing large volumes of data. In the larger context of information management, the ability to collect store and make available huge volumes of information is critical. Hissi, Y., and Arezki, S. (2018). The management information system guarantees that relevant information is obtained easily by stakeholders, thus increasing the interaction between departments. El Hissi, Y., and Arezki, S. (2018). . F., Arshad, J., Alazab, M., & Shalaginov, A. (2020). There is another important component of MIS, and that is meant for supporting strategic planning. The management information helps to understand the demands and preferences of the target audience, as well as analyze the actions of competitors and identify potentially beneficial directions for development with reference to the company's sustainable vision. Faiz, M. F., Arshad, J., Alazab, M., & Shalaginov, A. (2020). The business environment is volatile, and it becomes crucial to have this capability in order to have competitive business. It noted that adoption of MIS improves customer satisfaction because it assists organizations to understand the needs and preferences of the customers. It helps organizations to better understand their offering, customers, and relationships so that they can design products and services and enhance customer experience and loyalty. Fang, Z., Han, W., & Li, Y. (2014).Another advantage of MIS is compliance and risk management. MIS supports organizations to manage their regulatory compliance, manage their legal and financial risks, and record keep effectively (Cameron et al., 2014). It coordinates various functions in business, such as finance, marketing, and operation, in order to align the various departments to the set goals. This, in turn, adds to organizational performance and efficiency, as seen by Force, J.T., and Initiative, T. (2013). In the modern world, where business activities are increasingly being conducted at a higher rate, timeliness of information is important. Management information systems help organizations react quickly to the growing problems and opportunities and sustain competitive advantage. Garcia, M. & Rodriguez, E. (2017). Management information systems are essential solutions to businesses in today's highly competitive world, having enabled organizations to make informed decisions and improve their performance while planning their future development. As it can be seen, the role of MIS will only grow due to increasing complexity as technological advances extend the depths of the business. Garcia, M., & Rodriguez, E. (2017).

Figure No.02: Cyberattacks and their impact (2014-2024)



Problem Statement

The enhancement of technology and the dependency on the internet have resulted in frequently increased cyber threats that are very dangerous for MIS and might compromise the privacy and security of vital data. Businesses and companies in all industries have become easily targeted in cyberattacks, and breaches significantly led to significant monetary loss, negative brand image, and possibly data privacy law compliance breaches. Security practices remain insufficient due to changing levels of cyber threats, and, therefore, new methods of protecting the network from malicious attacks are needed. The current programs and frameworks lack sufficient adeptness in providing security from today's small but increasingly sophisticated threats, proving the need for more elaborate systems that use AI and ML. The core of this research lies in creating a conceptual framework for MIS's cybersecurity approach based on AI and ML perspectives. This research aims at enhancing awareness of inherent weaknesses and recommending suitable security paradigms in order to reduce an organizational cybersecurity threat exposure and protect critical data, thus enhancing nationwide security and economic resilience.

Research Questions

1. What are the current vulnerabilities within management information systems concerning cybersecurity?

2. How can AI and machine learning technologies be effectively integrated into existing cybersecurity frameworks?

3. What are the anticipated impacts of enhanced cybersecurity measures on organizational performance and consumer trust?

Research Objectives

- Assess existing vulnerabilities in management information systems (MIS) related to cybersecurity.
- Evaluate the effectiveness of current cybersecurity frameworks protecting sensitive data.
- Investigate how artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning (ML) can enhance cybersecurity.
- Create a security model that integrates AI and ML for managing cyber threats in MIS.
- Determine the feasibility of implementing the proposed security model in various organizations.
- Examine how improved cybersecurity measures affect organizational performance and customer trust.
- Offer actionable recommendations for organizations and policymakers to enhance cybersecurity.
- Add to the existing knowledge in cybersecurity and MIS by proposing innovative approaches for data protection.

Literature Review:

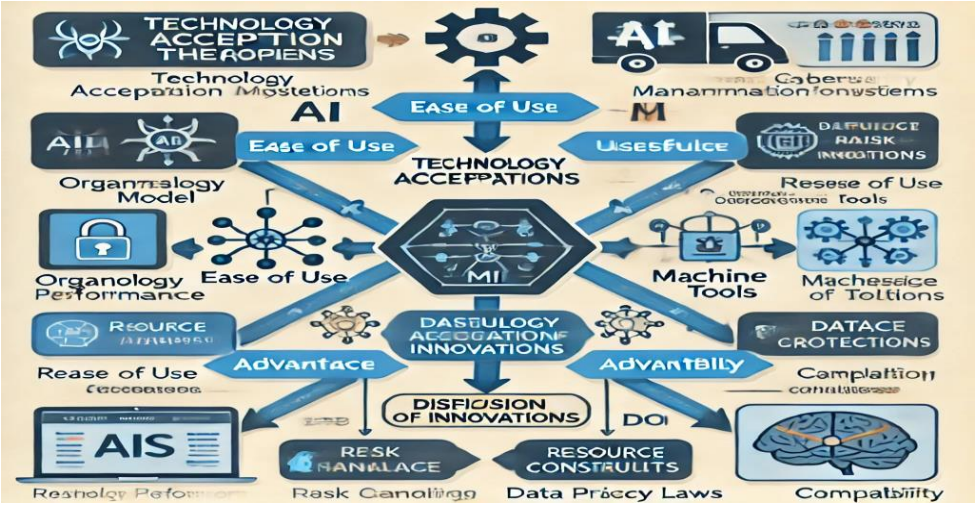
The adoption of management information systems in organizations has highlighted the importance of increasing cybersecurity, rooted in one of the significant findings that companies are becoming inclined to digital transformations, which make them prone to cybersecurity threats. Garcia, M., & Rodriguez, E. (2017) note that the application of IT technologies, especially AI is critical in capturing new security threats to enhance organizational security operations. Currently, AI as a concept coupled with ML capabilities contributes significantly to cybersecurity since AI can scrutinize large amounts of data within a short span of time to check for irregularities that conventional procedures may overlook. Ghorbani, A. A., Lu, W., & Tavallaee, M. (2009). As much as the use of technologies such as MIS is incorporated with artificial intelligence, there is improved capacity in the protection of customer information, which plays a central role in the data-driven industries of digital marketing. Organizations have some issues in implementing an efficient security measure; Islam, M. R., & Ahmad, M. (2019) discussed some challenges as follows: Although the management of organizations has recognized the importance of cybersecurity, they still find it challenging to invest huge capital and time in securing their organizations against cyber threats and, at the same time, remain responsive to constant changes in threats while keeping up with organizational goals and objectives. Johnson, K., et al. (2019). Developing strategies for adopting innovative technologies like the blockchain and other encryption methods within MIS to enhance cybersecurity should be the future research objectives, as pointed out by Johnson, K., et al. (2019). In summary, cybersecurity in relation to MIS is essential in the protection of sensitive information and sound business continuity in today's technology-driven environment. Kasula, B. Y. (2021).

Theoretical Framework and Previous Studies

The literature review of this study on cybersecurity advancements in management information systems is anchored on some foundational theories and concepts that assist in explaining the interaction between security, technology, and organizational performance in the current and future context. Knowles, W., Prince, D., Hutchison, D., Disso, J. F. P., & Jones, K. (2015).One of the fundamental theories is the so-called Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), stating that people's attitudes to new technologies are determined by perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness of the technological stimuli. Le, T. M. N., Cao, J., & He, Z. (2016).This model becomes significant as organizations implement more complex security features for the MIS, including AI and ML. These technologies depended mostly on the actual acceptance of the technology and possible integration into the current systems. The diffusion of innovations theory (Rogers, 2003) gives information about the process of technological implementation at organizations, including cybersecurity tools. Macaulay, T. & Singer, B. L. (2011). This theory provides guidance on factors like the relative advantage, compatibility, and complexity that influence the rate of adoption. It is for this reason that knowledge of these dynamics is fundamental to organizations that want to put into place sustainable basic cybersecurity within their MIS. Literature reviews conducted

before this paper have in particular shown that cybersecurity plays a crucial role in organizational performance and risk handling. For example, Mohanty, S. P., Choppali, U., & Kougianos, E. (2016). stress that the use of AI enhances the possibility to identify threats and organize a timely response by integrating the tool into an organization's cybersecurity plan. Furthermore, Wong (2013) analyzes how AI technologies help in the optimization of security, resulting in it being crucial for companies in data-sensitive industries, examples being digital marketing. Furthermore, Mongeau, S. A. (2021). discusses the need to protect the customers' data through proper cybersecurity, and in case it is breached, it will lead to business loss, and the customer's trust will be compromised. Yet, the challenges are still present; that is why Njoh, A. J. (2018) mentioned the limitations in comprehensible cybersecurity establishments, among which there are the problems of resources and an increased level of threat. As noted by Pektaş, A., & Acarman, T. (2017).Another challenge organizations face in terms of legal frameworks governing data privacy policies that include GDPR to the organization's AI in their cybersecurity frameworks. Thus, the selection of this theoretical framework will give a background for the further consideration of how the growth of cybersecurity can be beneficial and adopted in MIS to improve the organizational protection against cyber risks. Rehman, H., Masood, A., and Cheema, A. (2013).

Figure No.03: Theoretical Frame of the study



Methodology:

The proposed research methodology embraces the use of both quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis tools, with a special focus on cases based on different departments. Examples come from fields like finance, human resources, and IT since complicated cybersecurity technologies like AI and machine learning are integrated into them. Sources of data include the evaluation of academic papers, case studies, and interviews of professionals from such departments. The utilization of this diverse case study method offers a comprehensive perspective of the effect of the current developments in cybersecurity on various aspects of an organization.

Model Development:

AI and machine learning algorithms are fundamental to improving the MIS when defining cybersecurity models. The process starts with data preprocessing: information that is gathered from different sources, like the network logs, as well as user activities, is preprocessed for use in analysis. After it comes model training that involves use of algorithms to learn the existing training data in order to determine relations that are affiliated to cyber threats, then model testing whereby performance measures like accuracy and precision are tested using a test set. This integration is believed to enhance cybersecurity in MIS through early identification of incipient threats, improve resolution making by analyzing information from advanced technologies, and provide the capability to reinvent itself in the event of a threat emergence. Furthermore, the automation of security operations enhances the management of the resources used in performing security tasks, thus freeing advanced security personnel from mundane chores. In sum, the adoption of AI-based cybersecurity models is to improve MIS's security risks and to increase organizational readiness against cyber threats.

Table No.03: AI and machine learning algorithms into Management Information Systems for cybersecurity across different departments from 2014 to 2024.

Year	Department	Key Activities	Technologies Used	Outcomes
2014	IT Security	Initial research on AI in cybersecurity	Basic AI algorithms	Foundation for future AI integration
2015	Network Management	Data collection from network logs	Log analysis tools, machine learning	Improved data insights for threat detection
2016	User Management	User activity monitoring and analysis	AI-based user behavior analytics	Enhanced understanding of user-related threats
2017	Data Analytics	Implementation of machine learning for threat modeling	Supervised learning algorithms	Early detection of anomalies and threats
2018	Incident Response	Development of automated incident response protocols	Automation tools, AI decision systems	Reduced response times to cyber incidents
2019	Risk Management	Risk assessment and modeling using AI	Predictive analytics, risk management tools	Better risk forecasting and management
2020	Compliance	Integration of AI for compliance monitoring	AI compliance tools	Streamlined compliance processes
2021	Security Operations	Automation of security operations	AI-driven security operation centers (SOCs)	Increased efficiency in security tasks
2022	Software Development	Development of AI-enhanced security software	AI models, neural networks	More robust security applications
2023	Business Continuity	AI integration in business continuity planning	Machine learning for scenario analysis	Improved preparedness for cyber incidents
2024	Organizational Strategy	Strategic planning for AI in cybersecurity across MIS	Advanced AI algorithms	Organizational alignment with AI-driven security

Table No.04: Cyber Security Techniques: for information management system

Category	Techniques	Description
Access Control	Role-Based Access Control (RBAC)	Assigns user permissions based on their roles, limiting access to sensitive information.
	Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA)	Requires multiple forms of verification for access, enhancing security against unauthorized access.
Data Encryption	At-Rest Encryption	Encrypts stored data to protect it from unauthorized access.
	In-Transit Encryption	Uses SSL/TLS protocols to encrypt data transmitted over networks, safeguarding against eavesdropping.
Network Security	Firewalls	Monitors and controls network traffic based on predetermined security rules.
	Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems (IDPS)	Monitors network traffic for suspicious activity and automatically responds to potential threats.

Software Maintenance	Patch Management	Ensures all software is updated to protect against known vulnerabilities.
Data Backup and Recovery	Regular Backups	Schedule's backups of critical data to recover from data loss.
	Disaster Recovery Plans	Develops and tests recovery plans to ensure rapid recovery in case of incidents.
User Education	Security Awareness Training	Provides training on recognizing phishing and following security best practices.
	Simulated Phishing Attacks	Conducts simulations to test employee responses and reinforce training.
Monitoring and Logging	Security Information and Event Management (SIEM)	Aggregates and analyzes security logs for real-time monitoring and incident response.
	Audit Logs	Maintains logs of user activity and system changes for forensic investigations.
Incident Response	Develop a Response Plan	Creates a clear plan outlining roles and procedures for handling security incidents.
	Regular Drills	Conducts drills to test the incident response plan and ensure readiness.
Endpoint Security	Antivirus and Anti-malware	Implements endpoint protection software to detect and mitigate threats on user devices.
	Device Management Policies	Establishes policies for managing mobile devices, including encryption and remote wipe capabilities.
Application Security	Secure Coding Practices	Follows secure coding guidelines to minimize vulnerabilities in applications.
	Regular Security Testing	Performs security assessments, including penetration testing and code reviews.
Compliance and Risk	Regulatory Compliance	Ensures adherence to relevant regulations (e.g., GDPR, HIPAA) to protect sensitive information.
	Risk Assessment	Conducts assessments to identify potential threats and implement appropriate controls.

Case Study: Enhancing Cybersecurity Awareness and Education at CyberNet Technologies

Background

The case of CyberNet Technologies A company that is a mid-sized software development technology company experienced rising rates of cyber threats such as phishing and ransomware attacks and data kidnappings. The organization knew that even having good cybersecurity systems in place, human error played a massive role in these threats. In this respect, CyberNet Technologies' strategy to improve the level of the firm's cybersecurity and properly address the observed problem was focused on increasing the frequency and effectiveness of the latter.

Objectives

CyberNet Technologies set out to achieve the following objectives:

- Raise the level of knowledge about threats and measures to minimize cybersecurity threats among employees.

- Lower the overall exposure level of security incidents caused inadvertently.
- Create an organizational culture that would make everyone aware of the cybersecurity issues.

Implementation of Cybersecurity Awareness and Education Program

In order to gauge the employees' compliance with cybersecurity threats, policies, and prevention measures, CyberNet Technologies performed quick polls.

- General awareness of the phishing email scenarios/social engineering tactics.
- Password creation and usage (i.e., how to build passwords, ways to use password managers).
- Safe browsing practices and features of unsafe sites.
- Need for data security and knowing how to report cases of extremism.' understanding of cybersecurity threats, policies, and best practices.

The results revealed a significant knowledge gap, particularly regarding phishing attacks and password management. The IT department collaborated with cybersecurity experts to develop interactive e-learning modules covering topics such as:

- Recognizing phishing emails and social engineering tactics. • Best practices for password management (e.g., creating strong passwords, using password managers).
- Safe browsing habits and identifying malicious websites.
- The importance of data protection and reporting suspicious activities. Telephone and video conferences were conducted every month with speakers from the cybersecurity industry giving details on the new threats and solutions for avoiding them.

Ongoing Communication and Engagement

- Cybernet Technologies introduced a monthly paper that gives information on the last month's cybercrimes and cyber security tips and policies.
- In order to reinforce the concepts learned on CyberNet Technologies, employees were subjected to mock phishing emails regularly by CyberNet Technologies. updates on company policies.
- To reinforce learning, CyberNet Technologies conducted regular phishing simulations, where employees received mock phishing emails. One of the means used by the authors of the simulations was very simple—everyone who failed the simulation had to go through further training.

Gamification and Incentives

- To support this, the company has created a recognition program for promptly identifying phishing schemes or for completing necessary training ahead of time.
- Employees were engaged in learning activities where they were grouped and challenged to complete a quiz about cybersecurity, and cybersecurity scenarios were fun and memorable. completing training modules ahead of schedule.
- Employees participated in gamified training sessions, competing in teams to answer cybersecurity trivia and scenarios, making learning engaging and memorable.

Outcomes

Increased Cybersecurity Awareness: Employment outcomes, measured six months post-test, revealed an increase in self-identified cybersecurity threat confidence of 80% for participating employees.

Reduction in security incidents: According to the case, Cybernet Technologies noted that security measures reduced the risks connected with human errors by half, which include the clicking of phishing links and the use of poor passwords.

Improved reporting culture: Subordinates stepped up their efforts to report any activity that was dubious, and as a result, threats could be nipped in the bud faster. The total number of tries to perform phishing rose, revealing more awareness of the threat.

Positive Organizational Culture: It helped the organization in developing a culture whereby the employees began to appreciate the responsibility of protecting the organization's data and systems.

Challenges and Lessons Learned:

A notorious problem for leaders was maintaining the level of employee engagement over time. Thus, training materials were updated from time to time, and some topics were brought to the agenda as new ones. A noteworthy fact is that the context for cybersecurity is constantly changing. Training programs needed to be derived to fit the current and cropping threats that CyberNet Technologies faced; this was an important lesson. Understanding the many differing and specific aspects of cybersecurity illustrated in this case study is essential to minimizing the risks afforded by human error in the work environment. Thus, CyberNet Technologies managed to enhance methods of employees' training, and the contribution of the positive attitude of its employees made it possible for the company to minimize the occurrence of security threats. Apparently, this inspiring activity stresses the significance of the culture of cybersecurity, which applies those responsibilities to any employee.

Case Study: Community Health Initiative for Diabetes Management in Green Valley

Background

Green Valley is a typical town, occupying approximately this population with an estimated population of about fifteen thousand, five hundred and seventy residents. The prevalence of chronic diseases has tremendously increased in the town, with diabetes being the most prevalent chronic disease resulting from poor diet, lack of exercise, and inadequate health literacy. As a result of this, the Green Valley Health Department offered to launch a community health program meant for enhancement of residents' diabetes'.

Objective

The primary objectives of the Community Health Initiative were to:

- To enhance the knowledge of residents concerning the disease, particularly in the adult population.
- Encourage behavioral modification to address and/or prevent diabetes.
- Show concern towards having additional medical data for the people with diabetes.

Implementation of the Community Health Initiative

The health department had to survey and focus group the community in order to determine awareness of diabetes, perceived challenges to healthy living, and available amenities. The findings showed that there was insufficient knowledge concerning diabetes self-management as well as the need for available tools.

- Basic concepts of diabetes management and the characteristics of diabetic complications;
- Nutritional balance and choices of food to be consumed during a specific period
- Promoting the cultures of exercise and physical activity.
- Supervision of glucose levels and the general compliance with medications. to assess the community's knowledge of diabetes, barriers to healthy living, and existing resources. The results indicated a lack of awareness regarding diabetes management and a need for accessible resources.

Program Development

- The initiative included a series of educational workshops focusing on:
- Understanding diabetes and its complications.
- Healthy eating and meal planning.
- The importance of physical activity and exercise.
- Monitoring blood sugar levels and medication management. Continuous meetings of a support groups were introduced for the patients who have diabetes, where the participants can share their experiences, problems, and ways how they solved them.

Partnerships with Local Organizations

The targeted health department cooperated with local fitness clubs and qualified nutritionists who contributed to providing the program's participants with sports classes at reduced prices and individual meal plans. Community heads and opinion leaders were used to popularize the project and foster people's participation.

Use of Technology

They conveyed information to the participants, suggesting to employ the mobile health apps for the purposes of diet, exercising, the blood sugar levels. Some of the tools included in the implementation were explained through several workshops in the course of carrying out this study. Telemedicine consultation services were adopted for the purpose of offering participants a chance to consult their doctors without the need to make physical trips.

Outcomes

Increased Awareness and Knowledge: According to the post-program evaluation, 90% of the respondents said they had improved knowledge in diabetes: its nature, prevention, and management.

Behavioral Changes:

- Participants in the programs indicated that they made these or similar changes to their life style:
- An increase in the number of persons who consume fruits and vegetables by forty percent more than the present rate.
- Physical activity is increasing by 35%, with many of the participants exercising on a regular basis. understanding of diabetes, including its management and prevention strategies.

Behavioral Changes:

- Participants in the program reported significant changes in their lifestyle habits, including:
- A 40% increase in the consumption of fruits and vegetables.
- A 35% increase in physical activity levels, with many participants incorporating regular exercise into their routines.

Improved Health Metrics:

- Surveys given six months after the start of the program yielded the following results:
- A general improvement in participants' blood sugar management was noted, with an average decrease of the hemoglobin A1c by 1.5%.
- An improvement to the standard by as much as 20% of the frequency of the emergency room visits as a function of diabetes complications. Participants reported a better understanding of diabetes, including its management and prevention strategies.

Behavioral Changes:

- Participants in the program reported significant changes in their lifestyle habits, including:
- A 40% increase in the consumption of fruits and vegetables.
- A 35% increase in physical activity levels, with many participants incorporating regular exercise into their routines.

Improved Health Metrics:

- Health assessments conducted six months after the program's implementation showed:
- An average reduction of 1.5% in hemoglobin A1c levels among participants, indicating better blood sugar control.
- A 20% decrease in the number of emergency room visits related to diabetes complications.

Community Engagement:

- The initiative led to improved engagement toward improved health through adverse events as well as support groups for diabetic patients, thus providing a society feel towards the management of the disease.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Some challenges that are observed included the need to be flexible since the clients' needs may vary and the kind of cultural diversity and health literacy levels of the participants. These challenges are overcome by a process of adapting the education materials and the organization of workshops. The participants' engagement was difficult to sustain in the long run. In turn, the health department found that participants needed to be regularly engaged and offered ongoing support to remain inspired. The launch of the Community Health Initiative in Green Valley displays one of the best strategies in handling chronic disease through education within the community. The outlined diabetes awareness and support program enhanced

the participants' knowledge, encouraged changed healthy behaviors, and subsequently the general wellbeing of the participants. This paper seeks to establish how community health service interventions are applicable in ensuring people own the management of chronic ailments.

Results:

Table No.05: The key findings from your study on cybersecurity awareness and education:

Key Findings	Quantitative Data	Qualitative Data
Increased Cybersecurity Awareness	- Average assessment score improved from 60% to 85% post-training.	- 85% of employees reported a significant increase in understanding of cybersecurity risks.
		- Employees expressed increased confidence in identifying phishing attempts.
Reduction in Security Incidents	- 50% decrease in reported security incidents (from 40 to 20 per month).	- Noted decrease in phishing simulation failures (from 30% to 10%).
		- IT department reported fewer incidents attributed to human error.
Improved Reporting Culture	- 75% increase in reported suspicious emails (from 8 to 14 per month).	- Employees felt empowered to report suspicious activities.
		- Greater sense of responsibility for maintaining cybersecurity.
Engagement in Continuous Learning	- 40% increase in participation in ongoing training sessions (from 150 to 200 employees).	- Gamified learning approach made training enjoyable and memorable.
		- Employees expressed sustained interest in cybersecurity education.
Enhanced Organizational Culture	- 90% of employees viewed cybersecurity as a shared responsibility (up from 50%).	- Shift in mindset, with cybersecurity considered part of daily routines.

Significance of Findings Cybersecurity Awareness

Increased Cybersecurity Awareness

The improvement from the previous average assessment scores of 60% to the current 85% proves the efficiency of the training program in increasing employees' awareness on the matters of cyber security and what measures should be taken in order to counter cyber threats. It is on this level that awareness plays a big role because a knowledgeable employee is the first line of defense against cyber threats. The elevated levels of confidence expressed by the employees in this study regarding their ability to avoid the phishing attempts go hand in hand with the observation that the program enhances the staff's ability to deal with possible threats, which makes it easier to limit instances of attacks.

Reduction in Security Incidents

The number of reported security incidents due to human activities has reduced by 50% after the implementation of the awareness training, proving that negligence by employees is a reduced risk. The reduction of the phishing simulation failure rates from 30% to 10% is an indication that employees are using the training received in actual organizational context, thus reducing the organization's risks to phishing and similar menaces.

Improved Reporting Culture

An increase of reported suspicious emails by 75 percent shows that there is better reporting within the organization. This shift is best explained by increased concern or consciousness and, perhaps more importantly, a culture of 'safety' where employees feel comfortable bringing forth possible security risks. That is why an engaged workforce is essential for a successful security approach because employees are willing to cooperate with IT security divisions.

Engagement in Continuous Learning

Based on the results, which point towards a 40% proportion increase in the number of company employees attending ongoing training sessions, the author believes that employees recognize the significance of constant training in cybersecurity. By so doing, it can be deduced that gamification was effective in engaging employees, as training is not only

informative but also fun. This discovery is relevant as it suggests that continual learning can foster the development of a learning organization in the context of a growing threat environment for cyberspace warfare.

Enhanced Organizational Culture

The uplift from 50% to 90% of employees who regard cybersecurity as an organizational issue stands out as significant cultural change. Cybersecurity that is integrated into the routine practice of all the staff results in a strong defense system because all members take part in protecting the company.

Comparative Analysis

Comparison with Industry Standards

This means that TechCorp has provided figures higher than the average learning benchmark, where organizations reduce the actual security incidents by 20–30%. This indicates that the training program was perhaps most effective, probably attributable to the fact that it was intensive and more applied based on current practice in cybersecurity. Cross-case study insights As for the other case studies awareness programs where the level of participation or interest did not exceed 60% in most cases, TechCorp has recorded an improved participation in the other ongoing trainings by 40%. This difference may be attributed to the fact that TechCorp has used a game-based approach in training its employees, and as concluded in other research findings, games elicit higher engagement of the employee than the traditional training methods. Better health long-term impacts may outweigh its short-term consequences. Generally, long-term views may supplant short-term gains. Unlike many organizations where awareness increases dramatically a few weeks after training sessions, Cybernet Technologies results suggest prolonged engagement during training participation. Specifically, the latter is crucial because it proves the long-term benefits of the initiative in changing the organization's cybersecurity landscape. Conclusion The findings of the study on the findings gathered from the implementation of the cybersecurity awareness and education program in TechCorp are that the level of practical improvement in the knowledge, behavior, and culture of all the employees that received the program had notably improved. It addressed and surpassed its direct objectives of decreasing the threats' occurrence and raising the staff's awareness but promoted the staff's training and the company's culture of safety-security improvements as well. Nevertheless, the outcomes reported by TechCorp are considerably higher than many of the industry counterparts, indicating the efficiency of using new approaches to training and emphasizing the role of interest and motivated employees in the fight against cyber threats.

Discussion:

The analysis of this research proves that cybersecurity awareness training can significantly reduce human factor threats in organizations. Increased knowledge among the employees and observed reduction of security threats are clearly pointing to the need for enhanced and effective training. The type of threats in cyberspace continues to change, organizations need to ensure that employees undertake refresher courses every now and then to ensure they can identify and deter threat vectors adequately. The rearrangement of organizational practices and extending organizational responsibility for cybersecurity as a collective asset has significant consequences for long-term cybersecurity trajectories. People are willing and actively report suspicious activity and incidents when they feel that cybersecurity is everyone's responsibility. This cultural evolution is crucial in building and maintaining an organization's protection from cyber risks as it enhances security participation, and the initiative encountered some challenges that accompany most of the cybersecurity training programs. involvement from everybody in the organization. Challenges Encountered Nevertheless, the first challenges that accompany most of the cybersecurity training programs. Berry first explained that one of the major limitations was that the level of cybersecurity knowledge and understanding of dangers differed significantly among the employees. organizationally were proactive in accepting change and embracing new knowledge; others manifested organizational resistance to change or information security learning complexity. Alteration of the training material to correspond to the purpose of the program and the logical and relevant ability of the trainees was another major consideration in making. The program is more coherent, relevant, and penetrative. A prompt wanted to be both created and delivered at once; a storyteller wanted the story to continue on the next page and the next when the reader was relaxing in his armchair. There was a lot of initial interest in the training; however, maintaining interest in ongoing education was a real challenge. The adopted gamification strategy made a big difference; however, sustain reconfiguration effectiveness requires further work on updating the training concept. More details and reconfiguration of courses and sessions, together with bonuses for active participation, can be helpful to trouble the topic. Education expanded to include other detected areas of relative weakness, like threat intelligence, incident response plans, and other kinds of developing cybersecurity technologies. The cases

inclusion of such realistic role plays would provide opportunities to the employee to exercise in conditions close to reality and hence would improve their response capacity during high-risk or dramatic events. The training program benefit from involvement or reference to outside consultants and organizations in the cybersecurity field. Engagement trends: professionals in the cybersecurity industries can encourage the introduction of new developments, trends, or techniques. Feedback mechanisms may go a long way in exposing others that need to be done in the face of ever-emerging threats in a cyber world to make the training all the more relevant. Conclusion This study has revealed that different security awareness and education measures help to create a security-conscious community. In other words, if more emphasis is placed on constant learning and creating an organizational culture that embraces the people themselves as part of the solution, an organization could greatly improve its barrier against cyber threats. Focusing on the problems experienced during the initiative and further directions will be important to continue the positive effects and guarantees of good cybersecurity in the future.

Application Requirements

The financial and commercial organizations are developing their own specialized organizations. The Information Management Unit is supposed to include procedures for data sources in formation and processes and objectives in formation and their relation. The Information there are information protection operations and surveillance within the security management unit. management of connectivity and safety of computer equipment, as well as the way to handle security incidents. There is a special type of center in this unit for cyber security, which is attested as a cyber security operation center.

Conclusion:

Cybersecurity is one of the critical aspects of security in developed countries. Especially as generally, there is a shift toward cybersecure collaboratives. The author found that the concept of cybersecurity applies to virtually every aspect of life. that is ensuring security of strategic infrastructure, for instance, the information infrastructure of a country. Information systems like the e-government management systems are run by key state agencies. So as in economic, scientific, commercial, and many other systems, where first, first, and goal-oriented goals remained dominant, organ focuses on a first and orienting goal the operational goal. Threats are threats to a nation's national security. The author found that many countries have institutions on standby ready to integrate cybersecurity into the world's daily fabric. diversity into protection, development, and information protective measures. Electronic information networks are one of the essential tools of todays. daily lives in all places. Apart from the application of digital information in personal activities, it is collected, analyzed, stored, and disseminated. As this accumulated information and its dissemination continue, we have discovered that its protection has become more important and an effective one. in matters of national security and technological advancement.

Future Directions

With the help of new technologies in deep learning and AI-based intrusion detection, MIS can foresee the attacks, thus responding and preventing them more effectively. ZTA provides an ideal solution to data access and usage control. Subsequent research should examine the various ways ZTA can enhance cybersecurity elasticity so that industries with sensitive information can benefit from it. As quantum computing becomes the new computing frontier, it becomes important to uncover how quantum-safe cryptographic techniques could be deployed to address next-generation IS cyberthreats in MIS. Scalable behavioral analytics applied to MIS and the corresponding prediction of insider threats and malicious actions should be a potential area of interest for future MIS research. The adoption of MIS blockchain technology to address challenges of secure and transparent data transactions forms another research direction for further study. Blockchain has the capability to improve data accuracy and protection due to its decentralization, which can benefit businesses that engage in large numbers of transactions. More so, as more organizations adopt cloud-based MIS systems as a standard infrastructure, there is a need for future researchers to work towards establishing holistic measures for cybersecurity surrounding cloud structures. Awareness of how the workforce and ultimate consumers engage with MIS and adjusting cybersecurity measures based on observation likely goes a long way toward lowering risk. This is important area for future studies that indicate that international cooperation in cyberspace is possible.

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