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Juvenile Delinquency in Saudi Arabia
With Special Reference to the Use of Free Time Among
Delinquent Youth in Riyadh City

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by

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DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this thesis with affection to my parents and to my wife and our children. They have all endured some hardship as a result of my absence in the U.K, and I acknowledge that without God's will, then their patience and tolerance this work would not have been completed.

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ABSTRACT

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This study examines the impact of free time activities and companions on juvenile delinquency in the city of Riyadh, in the context of social change in Saudi society as a whole, as new forms of leisure and recreation seem to have arisen as a result of the process of urbanization taking place in the country.

The field work was conducted in 1990-91 in the Social Observation Home in Riyadh. Social survey and case study methods were employed in the research.

The findings of the study show that the major factors influencing juvenile delinquency in the city of Riyadh, fall into four groups concerning: the family, the school, the community and the society. As expected, the recent economic growth in Saudi Arabia has had a particular influence upon

the situation of the youth in the society, in various social and cultural aspects, as a result of the cultural contact with foreigners in and outside the Kingdom and other factors.

It is found that the peer-group has a strong influence on its members through many aspects of play, enjoyment, friendship and passing time which may, eventually, lead them to misbehaviour and delinquency. The impact of delinquent companions is visible from many indications: a) The majority of the sample had committed their offences in groups. b) A large number of them mentioned the desire to follow or please friends as the reason for committing the offence. c) Most importantly, about two thirds of the whole sample reported that they had friends with a previous history of delinquency.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Saudi Arabia was created at the beginning of the twentieth century by the late King Abdulaziz. Officially, the Kingdom was established in September 1932. Since then, the country has entered a new era of urbanization. Although Saudi Arabia today is one of the developing countries of the Middle East, it has certain distinct features which distinguish it from the other countries of the region, as follows:

1) Saudi Arabia has a special religious position among all of the Moslem countries due to the existence of the two holy places in Islam, Makkah and al-Madinah, where Islam was revealed to Prophet Muhammed.

2) Saudi society today is undergoing rapid social and cultural change. Following the discovery of oil, the country had experienced major economic, social and cultural changes, especially during the last two decades, to the extent that the social structure has been transformed.

This change and development, represented in the sudden move from a tribal, traditional society to a modern state, although it has numerous advantages, has also faced Saudi people with a number of difficulties and problems. One of these is the extensive contact with foreign cultures resulting from various factors such as the development in communication

and transportation, as well as the huge number of foreigners working in the country from different social, cultural and religious backgrounds. All of this has occurred within a very short period, so it has been difficult for Saudi people to cope with such change and to avoid its disadvantages. Some of the most important new social problems have been the changing forms of crime and delinquency.

1.1 : The Research Problem

This study mainly focuses on the role of free time and leisure companions in juvenile delinquency, as leisure and recreation in Saudi Arabia seem to be among the new social aspects brought about by the process of urbanization taking place in the country. Most sociological studies have linked the problem of juvenile delinquency with the industrial revolution and modernization in the developed countries as the product of other family and community problems and disorganization . For example, Neumeyer (1949), wrote:

That juvenile delinquency has become a serious social problem is apparent to anyone who has made observation of crime trends during recent decades ... Delinquency is not an isolated problem. The basic conditions of it are an

integral part of the fabric of modern society and involve the social changes that have grown out of the past. It is closely related to the problem of personality maladjustment, broken homes, and innumerable aspects of community disorganization. (Neumeyer, M. 1949, p.3).

Although in Saudi Arabia the problem of juvenile delinquency is, comparatively, a new phenomenon, as the Saudi society can be considered to have been a traditional tribal society until the early 1970s, the general review of the official statistics of crime in the Kingdom suggests that there has been a significant increase in the rate of juvenile delinquency during the last two decades, caused by various factors, mostly generated from the process of social transformation and related problems.

This study mainly examines the problem of juvenile delinquency in the City of Riyadh, the capital of Saudi Arabia which is one of the places most influenced by the mentioned rapid social and cultural changes. Our approach to this problem is to investigate the juveniles' misbehaviour with particular focus on their use of free time, in the context of the general circumstances of the society, since most of the recreational activities and means of leisure were among the innovations brought about by the recent

change and development taking place in Saudi Arabia, and due to the fact that some previous studies have indicated a relationship between the use of free time and juvenile delinquency (Al- Malik, S. 1984). The present study also pays considerable attention to the role of companions or peer-group in both the use of free time and leisure values and in juvenile delinquency or misbehaviour.

The methods applied in this study were the social survey and case study. A sample of 164 delinquent boys was interviewed from among the juveniles admitted to the Social Observation Home in Riyadh City and another sample was selected randomly, for the case studies. The investigation also extended to some members of their families. However, for cultural reasons, the study was confined to male rather than female delinquents¹. An interview questionnaire was used as the main instrument of the research.

Indeed the data collection encountered a number of difficulties, some of which were not unexpected, due to the researcher's experience in carrying out social research in that society. Most of the difficulties encountered were

¹ See Chapter Six for more details

overcome by patience and flexibility and searching for the best available ways to obtain the complete and reliable information needed for the study.

1.2 : Aims Of The Study

By conducting this study we hope to achieve a number of scientific and practical goals, among which are the following:

- 1- To pinpoint the major causes of delinquent behaviour among juveniles in Riyadh City and how the delinquent activity is seen from their point of view.
- 2- To study free time among these delinquent juveniles: how do they spend it, and what sort of problems arise with regard to recreational activities ?
- 3- To examine the role of peer-groups in the juveniles' values and attitudes towards leisure activity and criminal behaviour.
- 4- To discover the relationship, if any, between the juveniles' use of free time and their involvement in delinquent acts.

5- To link all of the above with the general social and cultural circumstances prevailing in Saudi society at the time of our study.

6- Hopefully, the findings of this study and similar research may taken into consideration in further planning for development in the sectors of juvenile care and youth welfare in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

1.3 : The Importance Of This Study

The sociological importance of this study may appear in its effort to identify the various causes of juvenile delinquency in an urbanized part of Saudi Arabia and examine the role of free time and leisure companions in this problem, with consideration of the family and socialization obstacles in a changing society. Practically, the importance of this study lies in the fact that it can be considered as one of the first scientific researches in this field in Saudi Arabia. Therefore, the findings of this study might contribute to and generate further inquiry into the problem of juvenile delinquency in Saudi Arabia and similar societies.

1.4 : Contents And Organization Of The Study

While the main concern of our research is to focus on the problem of juvenile delinquency in the City of Riyadh, the nature and conditions of this study called for an analysis of Saudi society, to place these issues in their wider social context. Therefore, in addition to the theoretical and general literature, and the presentation of our study's data, the thesis contains some discussion of Saudi Arabia's special experience of development and urbanization. Accordingly, the thesis is divided into ten main chapters including the First Chapter (The Introduction), as follows:

Chapter Two: Concepts and Theories, presents theoretical discussions and review of the literature on the field of recreation, leisure and juvenile delinquency with particular focus on definitions and conceptual arguments. This chapter presents the various theories interpreting the growth of criminal attitudes and values among young people, with special consideration to the sociological approach.

Chapter Three: Saudi Arabian Society briefly provides a general overview of Saudi Arabia, looking at the historical background, the economy and development, the culture and

social aspects, and the policy and law. In this chapter particular attention is paid to the changes in the society since the 1970s as the result of increased wealth, the implementation of the national development plans and the population increase caused by the influx of migrant workers which resulted from the above projects. The discussion also includes the advantages and disadvantages of the modernization process, particularly the impact of development on security and crime in the country.

Chapter Four: Leisure and Recreation In Saudi Society sheds light on recreation in Saudi Arabian culture, the impact of economic and social development on Saudi people's leisure as reflections of the major changes in their way of life, leisure facilities available for people, particularly youth, and leisure problems in this society.

Chapter Five: Care Of Delinquent Juveniles In Saudi Arabia contains an overview of the history of the juvenile care system and institutions in the Kingdom, the system currently applied, types of institutions available, and the classification of children in need of such care. Finally, we provide some statistical information about the growth

of juvenile delinquency in the Kingdom in general, with special reference to the situation in Riyadh City, as an introduction to our field study.

Chapter Six: The Research Design and Methodology reports the researcher's experience in the field, the methodological and statistical techniques employed in the study, the major difficulties encountered in the application of our research and the ways in which they were solved.

Chapter Seven: Characteristics Of The Society Under Study displays some of the important personal and social characteristics of the group represented in our study's sample, in order to give a clear picture of those juveniles, their lives and conditions before and after admission to the correctional home, including the family situation, conditions and background. This description of those juveniles is thought to be useful in enabling better understanding and interpretation of our study's data about the motivations to delinquency, including the role of free time and leisure companions, in the next two chapters.

Chapter Eight: The Major Factors In Juvenile Delinquency In Riyadh City is an attempt to pin-point the major factors leading to juvenile delinquency in the City of Riyadh, with

special attention to the social factors associated with the family, the school, the community and the society at large. The discussion about the family includes the role of family conditions, family misbehaviour, and family guidance and supervision in the children's attitudes towards criminal values and behaviour. The school is examined as a system or an institution supposed to be one of the main lines of prevention and defence against crime and delinquency, so that any functional disorder in this system may contribute in the growth of children's misbehaviour and delinquency. The community is studied in view of its role in shaping the child's personality, as the main source of his/her values, attitudes and norms. Finally, we discuss the impact of the general economic, demographic, social, and cultural circumstances of the Saudi society on the studied problem.

Chapter Nine: The Role Of Free Time And Companionship In Delinquency sheds light on the nature and use of free time among the juveniles under study, as we endeavour to examine the role of recreation or the ways in which the young people spend their free time, in the growth of delinquency in the City of Riyadh, including the role of leisure companions or peer-group as a part of play or the recreational process. In addition, we discuss the role of

the recreational institutions available in the city as means of delinquency prevention: the extent to which they contribute in the solution expected to be provided by the government for this problem, the juveniles' participation in these institutions' activities and programmes, and the effect of such participation on their behaviour.

The Final Chapter: Conclusion And Recommendations gives a brief summary of the study and discusses the main findings of the research. Some policy recommendations are then made, and finally, avenues for further studies are suggested.

The interview questionnaire used in the study, in Arabic and English, as well as examples of the official correspondence required to carry out this study, are presented in an Appendix.

**CHAPTER TWO:
CONCEPTS AND THEORIES**

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Although the majority of studies dealing with leisure and recreational activities seems to have appeared during the second half of this century, the problem of juvenile delinquency is among the oldest subjects broached by sociologists. Therefore, it will be necessary to cover the literature on both subjects in addition to providing background introduction about the social and cultural situation of the people of Saudi Arabia where this study is located.

Accordingly, in this chapter an attempt will be made to clarify the main concepts of this study. Discussion will be confined to those concepts which are the most important and most frequently used in the following chapters. These words will not only be defined, but will be discussed as key words for the study, followed by a brief discussion of the theories dealing with the interpretation of criminal behaviour and attitudes among young people.

2.1 : Leisure Time

In fact, there is a difficulty in interpreting the word 'leisure' because it has been referred to in many ways; as a period of time, an activity, an attitude, and as a state of mind. In fact the English word 'leisure' seems to be taken from the Latin word 'Licere', which means 'to be free'. (Wiescopf, D. 1975, p.4).

One of the oldest writers in the field of leisure studies was Thorstein Veblen, who showed how through the various periods of history, ruling classes emerged which identified themselves most sharply through the possession of leisure. Veblen's major work, "The Theory of Leisure Class", pointed out that in Europe during the feudal and Renaissance periods and finally the industrial age, the possession and visible use of leisure became the hallmark of the upper class. Abstention from labour became the evidence of wealth and social standing. (Veblen, T. 1918, p.73). Today however, the working class tend to have far more leisure than industrial managers, business executives, or professionals. Veblen's concept of leisure as the sole possession of the 'idle rich' no longer applies, both for this reason and because the present generation of our most wealthy and influential families tend to become involved in business

or public life. With the exception of small groups of jet setters, the class he criticized no longer exists. (Kraus, R. 1971, pp.255-256).

Stanley Parker, who represents the recent sociological view of leisure, says "There are three ways of defining leisure. One is to take the twenty four hours in the day and subtract from them periods which are not leisure; working, sleeping, eating, attending to physiological needs, and so on. The second type of definition of leisure insists that it is essentially not a period of time but a quality of activity or of the person engaging in the activity. Such definitions are favoured by religious and philosophical writers. And the third type of definition seeks in effect to combine the other two, for example; leisure is "the time which an individual has, free from work or other duties and which may be utilized for purposes of relaxation, diversion, social achievement or personal development." (Parker, S. 1976, pp.17-18).

Furthermore, Joffer Dumazedier (1974), in his book, "Sociology of Leisure", has determined four properties which any sociological definition of leisure should offer:

- 1) It should be logical.
- 2) It must be valid in relation to the major problems of society.
- 3) It must attempt to be operational.
- 4) It must take account of the division of labour within sociology between various specialized branches.

Then Dumazedier brings to light four definitions, which will be given briefly here:

1 - Leisure is not, in itself, a category of social behaviour but a style of behaviour, that is to say any such category may represent leisure, even work. For example one can work while listening to music.

2 - The economic definition, explicitly or implicitly, places leisure in relation to work only and by contrast to it, as if nothing else existed, as if leisure could be equated with non-work.

3 - The third definition of leisure, which excludes household and family obligations, has the merit of showing the double dynamics of leisure creation and limitation for men and women, and of emphasizing both the reduction of remunerated work and that of family tasks.

4 - Lastly, Dumazedier says: "I prefer to reserve the word (leisure) for the time whose content is oriented towards

self-fulfilment as an ultimate end. This time is granted to the individual by society, when he has complied with his occupational, family, socio-spiritual and socio-political obligations, in accordance with current social norms". (Dumazedier, J. 1974, pp.67-71).

It seems to me that the last definition is very reasonable, because of its observance of the personal and social needs of the individual during leisure time and activity.

It is worth mentioning here, that nowadays there is an agreement among the scholars, that freedom of choice is an important element in any sociological definition of leisure time. (Meyr, H. & Brightbill, C. 1969, p.30). However, that freedom is not infinite, because an individual during his leisure is still a member of his society, community, group of friends... and so on. That is to say he/she, sometimes, faces a kind of pressure in the choice of leisure activity.

On the other hand, we should recognize the difference between real leisure and enforced leisure, for as Charles Brightbill says, "Real leisure is never imposed upon the individual... it is time to rest, reflect, meditate or enjoy a creative or recreative experience, whereas enforced

leisure is not the leisure which people seek or want. It is the time one has on his hands when he is unemployed, ill, or made to retire from his work when he still wants to continue.¹ Therefore, De Grazia stresses the view, that free time is not necessarily leisure. Everybody can have free time, but not everybody can have leisure. It is an ideal, a state of being, a condition of man, which few desire and fewer achieve. (Grazia, D. 1962, p.5).

That is why Jay B Nash has said, "It is possible to be free from the pressures of daily life and still not have leisure. This occurs when one has no interest in leisure and no ability to make worthy use of his free time".³

2.1.1 : The Definition of Leisure

It is a period of time, when the individual is free from all obligations and necessities of life and is able to choose the activity which he wants, of whatever kind.

2.1.2 : Factors Influencing Leisure

The factors influencing leisure include many cultural and social factors as well as personal factors. As they are very complicated and interrelated, priority here will be given to the cultural and social factors which are

most general and affect the personal ones.

The ideology and the urbanizational and civilizational position of society have a strong effect on the leisure time given to individuals and how they spend it, according to their age, sex, social status, and so on. For instance in Europe in different historical periods, different patterns of leisure (as a social phenomenon) have existed while leisure, in any given period of history, has taken different patterns and values in different societies.

We may take one example, sex, as one of the personal factors, which impact upon leisure experience and activity. It has been revealed that there are significant differences between men and women in the ways in which they spend their leisure time. Women usually tend to choose activities which are safer and more free from risk, than do men.¹ For example in Saudi Arabia, about 77% of housewives, in the City of Riyadh, spend their leisure time in visiting neighbours and watching television or listening to the radio. (Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Saudi Arabia, 1977, p.64). Whereas men, as reported by other studies, usually spend their free time in various, indoor and outdoor activities. However, that

reflects the broad cultural and social framework of the society. Another example is found in what Stanley Parker writes concerning life-cycle and leisure:

As people grow into middle age and their children leave home, the domestic responsibilities of the couple become lighter. Household chores are less demanding, and more money is available for leisure. During this phase of life, leisure interests might be expected to be rejuvenated and people to engage in more activities outside the home...(Parker, 1976, p.58).

It is understood that he is talking here about Western Societies in the twentieth century. What he says does not apply to Indian or Arabian societies (for example) in the same period of history, because of the differences in social and cultural structures among these societies. In Saudi Arabia, leisure time in middle age is less than before and the couple rarely engage in any activity which could be considered as a recreational activity, because their children have not left the home and their social responsibilities reach a peak at this age. (Al-Shethry, 1986, p158).

Therefore in order to understand leisure values and experience, we have to be aware of the social and cultural structure prevailing in the time and place concerned. Nor would we ignore the personal factors, which have their effect in the choice of activity during leisure time, as well as in the amount of time which may be available as leisure; such as occupation and working hours, income, family position, psychological and physical health, as well as age and sex. Most important, (especially for young people) is one's companions or peers. Since the children usually tend to be grouped with other children who are much like themselves, in terms of age, social class and even level of ability, often it becomes hard for them to communicate with and understand their parents. This is relevant to recreational problems, because many of the most serious problems of the teenagers are related to the form of play they engage in. Beyond this, it is clear that the lack of meaningful contact between many parents and their children during leisure hours is a source of much difficulty.

Bronfenbrenner points out that research on middle class adolescents indicates that those children whose parents had been away from home for lengthy periods of

time rated significantly lower on such traits as responsibility and leadership. Father's absence was responsible for low motivation, the inability to work for deferred satisfaction, low self-esteem, susceptibility to group influence, and juvenile delinquency, especially among boys. (Kraus, R. 1971, p.347).

2.2 : Recreation

This term seems to be synonymous with 'leisure', and some writers have confused them. Various definitions have been written of recreation, and some of them tend to refer to the relationship and the difference between these two terms. Traditionally, recreation has been viewed as an activity carried out within one's free time, primarily for relaxation and self-renewal for future work. Therefore, Max Kaplan wrote:

In its traditional sense, recreation has been viewed as a period of light and restful activity, voluntarily chosen, which restores one for heavy obligatory activity or work. (Kaplan, M., 1960, p.19).

De Grazia shares this attitude, saying: "Recreation is activity that rests men from work, often by giving them a change (distraction, diversion) and restores (recreates)

them for work. When adults play - as they do of course, with personal things and symbols - they play for recreation. Like the Romans, our own conception of leisure is mainly recreative". (De Grazia, 1962, p.233).

This concept of recreation lacks acceptability today for two reasons. First, as most work in modern society becomes less demanding, many people become more fully engaged, both physically and mentally, in their recreation than in their work. Thus the notion that recreation should be light and relaxing is far too limiting. Second the idea that recreation is primarily intended to restore one for work has no meaning for such groups as aging persons who have no work but who certainly need recreation to make their life meaningful. Recreation must be perceived as valuable in its own right, not simply because it makes possible for one to engage in more work. (Kraus, 1971, p.p.260-261).

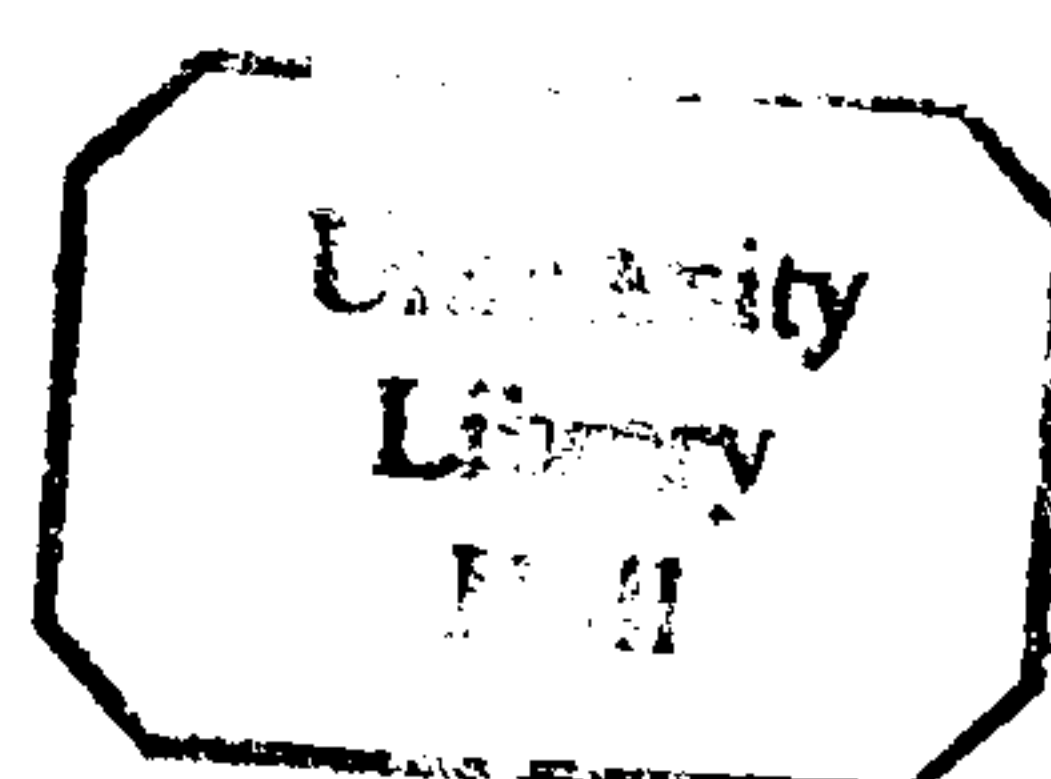
Today, recreation has been viewed as an activity carried on during leisure time for its own sake. Some define it as a social institution or professional field. Sometimes, definitions of recreation limit the term to leisure time activities that are morally sound, mentally and physically upbuilding, respectful of the rights of others, voluntarily motivated, and which provide a sense of pleasure and

achievement.(Doell and Fitzgerald, 1954, p.127). If recreation is limited to morally sound activities, we are faced with the question of who decides what is morally sound? Society may reach a consensus regarding the moral soundness of some activities, but there are many others where no such agreement exists. Another way of looking at this question would be to say that recreation activity has a great potential for good or for harm, but the definition should not be limited to those instances in which the goodness is achieved.(Godbey, G. 1981, p.11).

Indeed, to define recreation, we should review the most important characteristics of the recreational activity as follows:

1- What one person views as recreational may not be so for another person. In fact, an activity may be recreational for an individual at a given time and place, and not in another. For example some ride bicycles to get to work, while others ride as recreation.

2- Recreation may be the most trivial and unimportant of pursuits, or it may involve serious dedication and be on the highest level of purpose and intensity.



3- Recreation may involve a single casual episode or it may continue a deeply satisfying activity throughout the lifetime.

4- Recreation may be passive, both physically and mentally, or may involve extremely active participation on a variety of levels.

5- Recreation may be completely solitary and it may also involve small groups or large masses of people.

6- Recreation may be socially constructive and serve important personal and social needs, or it may represent degrading, time-wasting or even antisocial or criminal forms of activity. (Kraus, Recreation and School, 1964, p.4).

2.2.1 : The Definition of Recreation

From all of the above, and bearing in mind the nature of our study, recreation is here defined as any sort of activity in which people spend their leisure time, either passively or actively, individually or collectively, without aiming at financial utility.

2.3 : Play

Etymologically, the word 'play' comes from the Anglo-Saxon word 'plega', meaning a game or sport, sometimes also a skirmish, flight, or battle. This is related to the Latin word 'paga' meaning a blow, stroke, or thrust; it is illustrated in the idea of striking or stroking a instrument or playing a game by striking a ball. John Dewey wrote of play as activities not consciously performed for the sake of any result beyond themselves. (Krous, Recreation and Leisure, 1971, p.p.263-264). Generally, play is regarded as an activity carried on within leisure, for purposes of pleasure, satisfaction and self-expression. It is often carried on in a spirit of competition, exploration, fun, or make-believe.

Indeed, play and recreation have often been used interchangeably or synonymously. Some authors have distinguished between these two terms in various ways. Most of them accept recreation as the broad term that includes play. Some say that play is generally carried on by children, while recreation is an adult's concern. However, adults may engage in both play and recreation, as may children. (Weiscopf, D.1975, p.p.23-24). Thus, De Grazia states that "play is what children do, frolic and sport... Adults play

too, thought their games are less muscular and more intricate. Play has a special relation to leisure. Men may play games in recreation; indeed except for men who work, play is a form of recreation... when adults play, as they do, of course, they play for recreation". (De Grazia, 1962, p.233).

Lastly, we can distinguish between play and recreation by examining them in the light of their relationship to work. While by definition, recreation cannot exist within work, play (both in terms of the spirit of participation and the manner in which one approaches a task) certainly is part of work for many individuals. They play at their work, they experiment with it, they despair at failure and exult at success, they devise strategies, they map campaigns, they assume roles and exert cunning; ultimately, work is perceived and enjoyed as a game or drama. On the other hand, play is only one aspect of recreation; that is to say, there are forms of recreation which are not playlike. (Kraus, 1971, p.265). For example, reading for pleasure is not really a form of play, nor is it a form of work, but we can say, of course, that it is a recreational activity. Thus we can define play as an activity carried on in a spirit of competition, exploration, or make-believe.

Generally, play is regarded as a child's activity, although an adult may play. Customarily, individuals play within leisure time, though some may play as part of their work.

2.4 Socialization

Socialization means the process whereby individuals learn the values, rules, and practices of the society in which they live. As a child grows up, he learns how to behave in ways which are acceptable to his society. This is in general brought about in two ways: firstly, the natural way, which is during the child's upbringing and his social interaction with the members of his family and the other people in his immediate social environment; and secondly, formal education which is one of the social systems in contemporary societies.

Many sociologists have conceived socialization in both forms as helping the child to be a normal member of his society and complete the operation of social adaptation. Furthermore, socialization is a complex process of control, whereby a particular moral cognitive and effective awareness is evoked in the child and given a specific form and content. Socialization sensitizes the child to various orderings of society as these are made substantive in the roles which

he is expected to play (Bernisten B.B. 1975).

Therefore, juvenile vagrancy seems to be a result of lack of effective socialization, which occurs for many reasons such as poverty, broken homes and so on ... Nowadays, this problem has become universal and is not confined to the developing world. The number of vagrant children in the world is estimated at 100 millions. In New York alone, there are 20000 homeless children. In the Philippines there are 75,000 and in Brazil 2.8 million vagrant children (AL-Dawah Magazine, No:1192, 20th May 1989). Of course they have fewer opportunities to be normal citizens and conform to the local laws and mores, in the absence of social care and supervision. On the other hand, they might easily fall victim to criminals who might involve them in crime and teach them their way of life.

2.5 : Juvenile Delinquency

Before discussing juvenile delinquency, it is advisable to clarify the meaning of 'juvenile', the reason for using this term, and whether juvenile means the same as youth or adolescent. If not, what is the difference between these terms?

It seems that there is agreement among sociologists and psychologists, that the individual, throughout his life, passes through various stages which are very interlocked. On the other hand they fail to agree on the boundaries and names of these stages. In general, they include childhood and youth, which have been divided into stages and given different names, following the different trends among scholars. Generally, the term youth means the state of being young and the early life period immediately succeeding childhood, or a young person especially young men. (Chambers, 1988, p.1742). However, some say it is the period of life between 18 and 24 years, while others say it is up to 30 years old. Some define youth as the period of adolescence, describing it as the period of life between puberty and maturity. (Madkour I. 1975, p.333). This seems relevant to what Sanford (1961), said about adolescence: "It is the period from the beginning of puberty to the attainment of maturity".

Another definition has viewed adolescence as the transitional stage during which the youth becomes an adult man or woman. The period is defined in terms of development in many different functions which may be reached at different

times. Hence only conventional limits may be stated. These are sometimes given as ages 12 to 21 for girls and 13 to 22 for boys. (English, H. & English, A. 1958).

In addition, F.L. Goodenough (1959), states that adolescence can be defined simply as the period in which the transition from childhood to adulthood occurs. He goes on to suggest that the definition of adolescence can be analysed into a number of separate parts. Thus some psychologists determine the developmental tasks that must be accomplished as:

- 1 - achieving new and more mature relationships with
agemates of both sexes;
- 2 - achieving a masculine or feminine social role;
- 3 - accepting one's physique and using the body
effectively;
- 4 - achieving emotional independence of parents and other
adults;
- 5 - achieving assurance of economic independence;
- 6 - selecting and preparing for an occupation;
- 7 - preparing for marriage and family life;
- 8 - developing intellectual skills and concepts necessary
for civic competence;
- 9 - desiring and achieving social relationship behaviour;
- 10 - acquiring a set of values and an ethical system as a
guide to behaviour.

Therefore, adolescence seems to be a part of the youth stage, especially to those who believe that youth continues until the age of thirty years old. However, it seems that adolescence is used rather as a psychological term, whereas juvenile or juvenility is most likely to be a legal term, whereas youth is the general and most popular term. According to the various definitions which have been given to these stages, it is difficult to separate them exactly.

2.5.1 : Juvenile

In general, this means a young person who has not yet reached the age of social and psychological maturity. Various definitions have been given of this concept, but we should observe that the legal definitions of juvenile, are used to determine that period of life during which we can apply a kind of commutable system of penal responsibility. In contrast, the sociological scope focuses on that epoch of human life which has a particular nature, characteristics, and inclinations. Thus, juvenility, according to this point of view, extends until the attainment of social and intellectual maturity (Jafer,

A. 1984, p.9). Therefore the sociological definitions of juvenile do not concentrate on determining a specific age range to be distinguished by the term.

2.5.2 : Juvenile Delinquent:

The juvenile delinquent or 'problem child' has been referred to as the child who is beyond parental control, or the socially maladjusted youth, while some term him a youthful criminal who has committed an act which would be punishable according to the law if it was committed by an adult (Powers, E. & Witmer H. 1951, p.174). Indeed we should give considerable attention to all of these aspects of delinquency bearing in mind the fact that each of them might lead to the others. Neumeyer has stated that there is no agreement as to the exact meaning of juvenile delinquency, except in its more specific legal meaning. Delinquency as a concept of social behaviour and of social relationships has not been defined. Even from the legal point of view, there is no complete agreement in the several states and local governmental units regarding the forms of conduct that are considered as delinquent acts (Neumeyer, 1949, p.16).

It should be recognised that the determination of who is a delinquent, or what constitutes delinquency, depends very largely on the time, the place, and the individual. Actually, delinquency is a legal invention that came into existence with the development of laws. The term juvenile delinquency has certain social, psychological, and legal connotations, which often cause confusion. One method of delimiting the concept lies in the word 'juvenile' - an immature individual who has not reached the age of social responsibility. Age in the sense of chronology, therefore, sets the limits. If a man thirty years of age breaks into a house, the act is a crime and he may be found guilty of housebreaking. If a fifteen year old commits a similar act, it is considered as delinquency and the youth may be declared a delinquent. The age which separates the delinquent from the criminal depends on the laws of the state or the nation (Lunden W.A. 1964, p.15).

Powers and Witmer (1951), state that most research studies in delinquency, recognizing the fact that no generalization can be drawn from such divergent behaviour, have chosen as their subject matter only children who have been adjudged delinquent by a court. This limitation has certain obvious advantages. Boys who have committed

the most trivial offences seldom reach this point in the legal process. Each case is first screened by the police or other officials before a legal determination is made that the boy or girl is not delinquent.

Now, who is the real delinquent? To answer this question, Powers and Witmer stress that the boy who is making a career of delinquency is not necessarily one who is a delinquent by definition only, for that category includes all delinquents; nor is he the officially adjudged delinquent, nor even the boy who has been committed to an institution for delinquents. However we can not get away entirely from the legal concept. The neurotic boy who sits at home planning his crimes but does nothing more than brood over his fancied exploits is not a delinquent in the eyes of the law, nor as that term is ordinarily understood, no matter how maladjusted he might be by other standards (Powers & Witmer, 1951, p.p.179-180).

2.5.3 : The Definition of Juvenile Delinquency

As yet, we have not given a satisfactory definition of this concept, because it is extremely vague and ambiguous. Local jurisdictions vary widely in the definition of delinquent acts. These may range from

leaving home, truancy, refusing to help parents with chores, smoking, turning on water hydrants or hitching rides on buses to more serious criminal acts such as burglary or assault. Generally, juvenile delinquency is regarded as a form of deviant and antisocial behaviour by youth, usually involving defiance toward authority and a threat to its security. Frequently, legal descriptions of delinquent behaviour stress the idea of the youth being 'incorrigible' or 'habitually' delinquent (Kraus, 1971, p.376).

2.5.4 : Gender and Delinquency

Most official statistics indicate that among females, crime and delinquency in general are much less than among males. For example, of all of those found guilty or cautioned for indictable offences in England and Wales, females account for 17% of the total and in the U.S.A., females constitute 19.5% of all persons arrested. The figures for juveniles alone are very similar. Females under 16 years make up approximately 19% of all juvenile offenders in England and Wales, and in the U.S.A. females constitute 22% of all offenders under 18 years old, while in 1961, 81% of delinquents were boys and 19% girls (Elliott, D. 1988, p.1).

In all countries, boys are arrested, charged in court and committed to correctional institutions more than girls, but the ratio varies according to types of offence and conditions such as peace or war. In Holland during the second world war (in 1942), of all delinquents under 18 years of age 89% were boys and 11% were girls. In 1951, after the war, 91% of all cases were boys and 9% were girls. In England during 1942, the ratio was one girl to 7.5 boys for those 14 to 17 years of age who were delinquents and in 1955 the ratio changed to one girl to 9.5 boys. It seems that wars tend to increase delinquency among girls (Walter and Lunden, 1964, p.70).

The sex ratio of juvenile offenders may vary by ethnic groups and by age levels as well. In 1959 in Philadelphia, for every 100 white boys there were twenty white girls in juvenile court, but for every 100 non-white boys there were twenty-six non-white girls. The table below shows how the ratio of juvenile delinquents differs by ethnicity and age:

(Table:2-1)

Number of girls per 100 boys in Municipal Court of Philadelphia in 1959 by ethnic groups.

Age	Girls per 100 boys	
	White	Non-white
10	5	14
11	5	16
12	12	22
13	21	29
14	22	36
15	27	35
16	23	30

Source: Walter & Lunden, 1964, (p.71).

However, some scholars have observed that most female crime and delinquency occurs under cover. That is why Pollak O. (1961), has said, "women have received more commendations for their seemingly low criminality than

practically any other population group. As already pointed out, however, these favourable statements have not gone unchallenged. The relationship between the real, the apparent and the legal criminality of women, therefore, needs a special investigation". Pollak has suggested three important questions concerning the crime and delinquency of females as follows:

1- Are those crimes in which women seem to participate exclusively, or to a considerable extent, offences which are known to be greatly underreported?

2- Are women offenders generally less often detected than are men offenders?

3- Do women, if apprehended, meet with more leniency than do men?

To answer these questions, Pollak states that some offences which are frequently committed by women are greatly underreported, and he suggests that we must also consider the phenomenon of great leniency for women who come into contact with the machinery of law enforcement.

In general, the female crime and delinquency rate depends very largely on the society's culture, and conditions. If we consider the figures reported above,

for example, from England and Wales and the U.S.A., we find lower ratios of female offenders in the 1960s than in the recent statistics as shown in the table below:

(Table: 2-2)

Female crime rate in different places and times

Time	England & Wales	The U.S.A
1963-72	13.61%	13.66%
1980-81	17%	19.5%

Source: Pollak O. 1988, (p.1).

In Saudi Arabia, where the role of women in general is still more conservative than in other countries, the rate of female delinquency, although it has increased in recent years, is still lower than in western countries. For example in 1988, the juvenile delinquency statistics indicated that of all children sent to the correctional homes in all cities and towns in Saudi Arabia, only 10.86% were girls, as shown in table 2-3 below:

(Table: 2-3)

Male and female delinquents in Saudi Arabia.

Sex	Number	Percentage
Male	3093	89.14
Female	377	10.86
Total	3470	100.00

Source: Ministry Of Finance, Saudi Arabia The Statistical Indicator, 1988, (p.187)

In this study, therefore, we shall look only at the male delinquents in the City of Riyadh, for two reasons; Firstly they constitute the majority of all juvenile delinquents. Secondly, the cultural values of Saudi society are such that it would probably not be possible to obtain accurate data about female delinquency.

2.5.5 : Theories Of Delinquency

The causes of delinquency have been analyzed in terms of different theories. These will be briefly outlined here, before highlighting some of the important factors in delinquency:

2.5.5.1 : The Positive School

In 1876, Casare Lombroso published his book, "The Criminal Man". He taught that the criminal was born, doomed by certain biological characteristics to lead a life of crime. Today only a few scientists adhere to this school (Friedlander W. 1968, p.441).

2.5.5.2 : The Psychological School

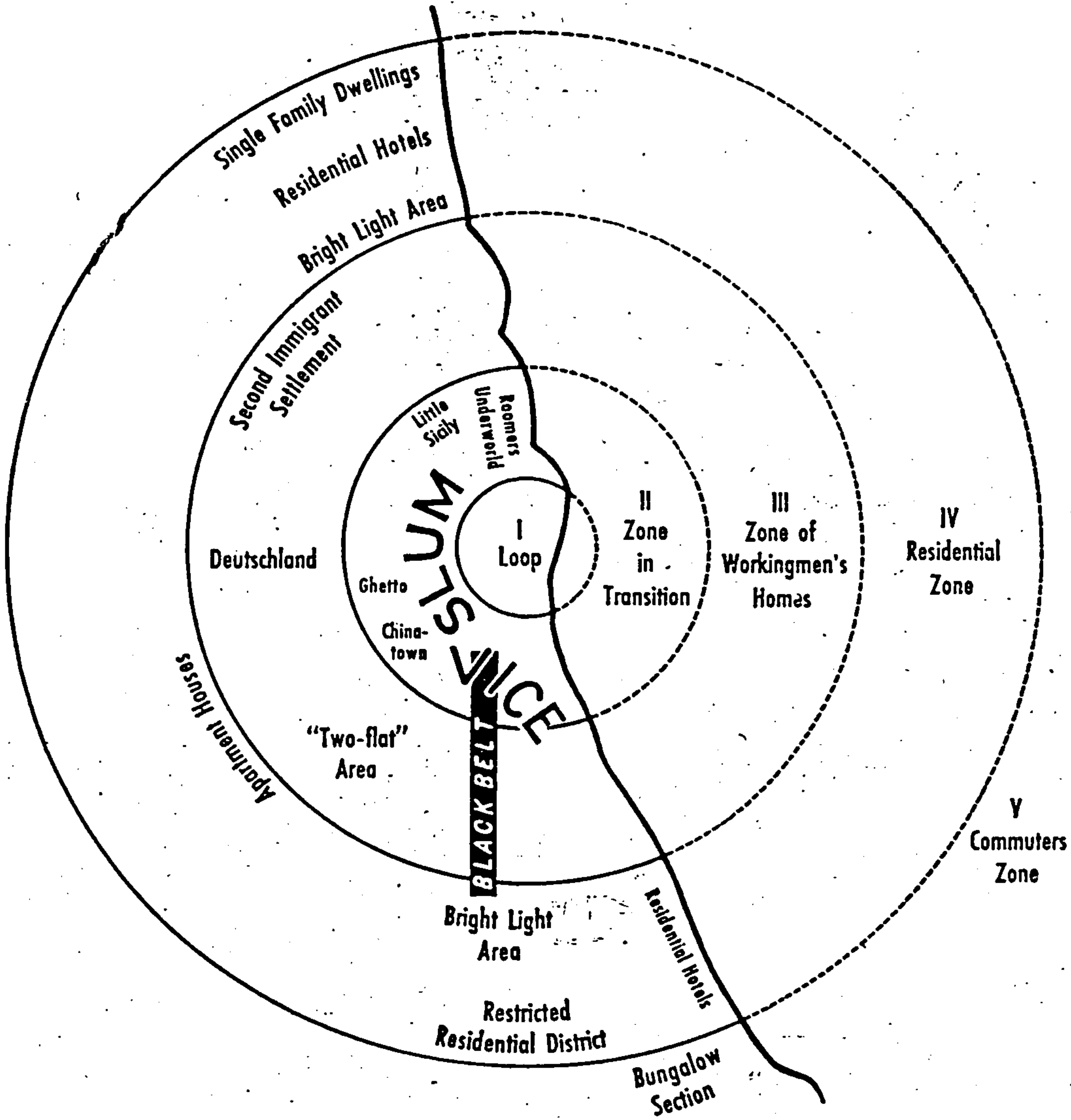
Here, delinquent behaviour (referring not to occasional antisocial acts but to habitual patterns of antisocial and criminal activity) is regarded basically as an attribute of the child's personality. In psychiatric terms, it may mean that he has an inadequate superego or ego, or that delinquency has become a symptom of, or method of coping with, fundamental problems of adjustment. It is paradox that even in high-delinquency neighbourhoods, many children manage to survive and to build constructive lives for themselves while others fail to do so (Kraus 1971, p.377).

However, the psychological approach to the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency all too frequently

assumes that behaviour and personality are firmly fixed by early childhood experiences within the family, whereas the evidence is that later environmental factors also play an important role. In addition, the delinquent act itself is taken as evidence that the youth committing it is mentally abnormal; thus the teen-age girl who is an addict, an alcoholic, or a prostitute or the boy who runs away from home regularly or is highly aggressive and hostile is considered to be "sick" socially. Deviant behaviour itself is made the basis for diagnosing personality disturbance, whereas in fact such behaviour may be typical for all members of a gang and not in that sense deviant (Ibid. p.378).

2.5.5.3 : The Ecological approach

This is represented by Park and Burgess. Here, the concentration of high delinquency rates centrally in urban areas, with a gradual reduction in rates at larger distances from the heart of the city, is shown by a series of ecological studies to apply in Birmingham, Chicago and other cities (see figure 2-1).



Ecological diagram of Chicago. Zone I is the Loop business district, II the business area impinging on the residential section, and the outer zone is suburban. The lake front to the east is shown by the wavy line. (From R. Park and E. W. Burgess, *The City*, p. 55.)

(Figure: 2-1)

In fact, the delinquency area, which is sometimes called the interstitial or transition area is central to the ecological approach, developed mainly by Shaw and his followers. Actually, Shaw's research and the interpretation that he gave to it were not narrow. His ecological studies pointed to the relationship of delinquency to other variables of disorganization that are distributed in spatially similar patterns. Its cause he attributes not to the specifically ecological or spatial influence per se but to the cluster of socially pathological factors that function to promote personal demoralization and delinquency. Taken alone, however, the ecological analysis, which is essentially only cartographic and descriptive, is too easily reified to explain the maladjustments which occur in deteriorated neighbourhoods. Moreover, even when ecological description is supplemented with the analysis of causal dynamics in the community, the approach tends to be too narrowly sociological, excluding consideration of the significant psychological and constitutional factors in the individual that enter into deviation (Tappan, P. 1949, p.p.77-79).

2.5.5.4 : The Sociological approach

This considers juvenile delinquency to be more a cultural than an individual problem, and suggests that its real roots are to be found in the society itself. This view is supported by research which has clearly demonstrated that delinquency is closely linked to slum housing, poor schools, broken or unstable homes, the lack of desirable adult models and the lack of opportunity. It rejects the notion that the juvenile delinquent is necessarily disturbed and disorganized, and suggests instead that he is a member of a cultural group that deliberately rejects established social values, obtaining reinforcement from peers within an immediate subculture which is stronger and more real than the overall culture (Kraus, 1971, p.378).

Talcott Parsons suggests that the problem is one of masculine identification. In his view, gang members strive to emphasize their own masculine self-image through delinquent behaviour. Parsons suggests that, particularly among middle-class youth, where females tend to dominate and the father's role may not be evident, or in Negro families lacking fathers,

delinquency may represent a robust and destructive protest against femininity (Parsons T. 1954, p.p.304-306).

2.5.6 : The Main Factors in Delinquency

We attempt here to avoid the word 'cause' of delinquency because, as yet there is no adequate evidence that we can refer to any specific factor, such as poverty, mental deficiency, broken home etc., as a definite cause of any sort of delinquent behaviour. That is to say, the fundamental cause of delinquency constitutes many factors working together to create or to help strongly in the creation of the delinquent behaviour and attitude. Therefore, Neumeyer, stresses that delinquency is a part of a dynamic process that can be understood only in relation to the sequence of experience of which it is a part. Hence, to deal adequately with juvenile misbehaviour, one must view it in terms of both the conditions of the individual person committing delinquency and the social world in which he lies. The child born with a constitutional equipment, certain biological and psychological characteristics and capacities, but he is born

also into a social world in which culture, social organization, personalities, and social relations and activities already exist (Meumeyer, 1949, p.p.59-60).

It seems today, that most criminologists and sociologists are convinced tht crime and delinquency are not caused through any single source, whether it be heredity, biological structure, or environmental influence, but usually by several factors working together, as mentioned above. Here then are some of the important factors in juvenile delinquency:

2.5.6.1 : Personal Factors

We mean here the factors which concern the juvenile himself. These are divided into three sections as follows:

- 1- Physical and mental conditions such as poor health and mental physical abnormalitiies, which are frequently found among children brought into court, more so than among children in the general population.
- 2- Psychological problems, which may be caused by social circumstances such as the relationship between parents or between them and the child himself.

3- Sex, age and ethnic background; as mentioned previously it has been discovered that the male delinquency rate is higher than that of females and the highest rate of female offenders is in the age of under 15 years old (Elliott D. 1988, p.18). In addition most European and American studies indicate that non-white immigrant children make up the major number of all delinquents though, that may relate to the social and cultural conditions in which they live, as reported earlier in this chapter.

2.5.6.2 : The environmental factors

By which we mean the factors concerning the society in which the juvenile lives, such as economic, educational, cultural and social circumstances, as well as the social structure and institutions:

1- Ecological conditions, such as excessive immigration or internal migration which disturbs the patterns of behaviour and the agencies or means of social control. In a relatively stable situation, the people tend to conform in their behaviour to the folkways, mores, laws, beliefs, and standards of their society. However individual differentiation, of course,

produces differences in conduct. Individuals differ in many respects, and their responses to situations vary considerably. When there are culture conflicts and a confusion of mores occurs, deviations are likely to be extensive (Neumeyer, 1949, p.p.175-176).

2- Economic problems; All investigators into juvenile delinquency have stressed the influence of poverty. The precise amount of importance attached to it has varied according to the type of inquiry and the sample of delinquents investigated, but agreement is fairly general that poverty is one of the strongest factors to be reckoned with in any attempt to reduce the number of delinquents (Bgot J.H. 1972, p.26). For example, overcrowding would appear to exert its influence by driving the children onto the streets in the evenings; for if they remain indoors there is no comfort or quiet for the parents, and indeed there is often no accommodation for the whole family if they are indoors at the same time, except when they are in bed. This is one of the reasons for the hordes of children that can be seen in the streets of the city, long after the time when they should be asleep. Opportunities for mischief are therefore multiplied;

there is little supervision and delinquency is the result (Ibid. p.29). As a matter of fact, that is only one aspect of the relationship between the economic conditions and delinquency. Many studies indicate that economic change in any society is usually followed by a change in the criminal and delinquency rate (See Chapter Three). However, we shall not at this stage delve deeper into that issue, as we must also consider other factors, which are not less important than the economic factors.

3- Cultural Factors; Some studies explain delinquency in terms of the divergence in sexual customs and habits; in approval or disapproval of street fighting, gang rule, and the use of drugs among various minority groups and the underprivileged class of the population. Whenever youngsters act in conformity to the customs of their own group, but in violation of the written law or the habit of other groups, the lawbreaker and his family and friends often consider it merely an unfortunate accident to be caught by the police. Moreover, there is usually a conflict between the teaching of religious and moral ethics, which the children usually learn at home and school,

and the practical behaviour of the people whom they meet, even teachers and parents themselves. It is obvious that many children and youngsters find it difficult to establish a balance between these conflicting theories. This may encourage them to resist the moral and legal teaching and advice which might be given to them by adults (Friedlander, 1968, p.442).

4- The social factors, which the researcher regards as the most important in the child's life, especially the family structure and conditions, as well as the companionship or peer group, which has a very strong pressure and effect upon its members. Other factors include the community and the social institutions such as schools, social clubs and youth institutions. Because of their importance, these are examined separately here:

The Family Many writers have stressed the family's role in social control and most sociologists and psychologists are convinced that the family has a very important effect upon its members especially the children, who usually respond to the familiar circumstances, either positively or negatively.

Here, in relation to juvenile delinquency, we would examine the family structure and its conditions, since studies indicate that there is a positive relationship between the number of broken homes and the juvenile delinquency rate (Wynn M. 1972, p.179). However, not every child from a broken home becomes delinquent, nor does every delinquent come from a broken home, though no one can deny the effect of the parents' relationship and home stability upon the children. Also important are the relationship between the child and his parents, and parental supervision of their children, and pressure to behave in an acceptable social manner, or otherwise.

Moreover, the child's life is often considerably affected by the family's economic and cultural circumstances, such as their ability to find suitable accommodation, their choice of where to live and their ability to meet the children's needs and so on. Furthermore, previous studies have indicated a certain relationship between the parents' occupational and educational conditions and the children's misbehaviour (Walter and Lunden, 1964, p.93). Finally, and most important, there is parental influence. If a child

grows up in a corrupt home, that often leads him to delinquency, since the parents cannot provide him with a suitable social model. Moreover, they may encourage their children to follow them in delinquent behaviour.

Companionship Aside from the family, the most effective of all influences came from playmates and companions outside the home. Often the playmates mean more to children than do their families. As Neumeyer (1949), said:

Chums influence each other in many ways. The choice of friends either makes or breaks a person. One of the greatest concerns of parents is the kind of friends their children have, for the associates may have wholesome effects on them or they may be the source of much trouble (p.140).

Neumeyer's views are borne out by recent studies which stress that most juvenile offences are committed by groups and very few juveniles commit their acts individually (Ariff M. 1981, p.410).

Social Institutions These are expected to inculcate the young generation with the moral and social standards

which are acceptable in the culture and society in which they live. Examples include schools, social clubs, youth welfare institutions, and the religious places. Many functions formerly placed almost entirely in the family have been transferred to community institutions. For instance, formal education is now considered chiefly the responsibility of schools (Neumeyer, 1949). Therefore, the inadequate functioning of these institutions or the wrong-doing of their members or staff often create a very dangerous problem to the children and may lead them to deviant behaviour in the future.

2.6 : Recreation and Delinquency

As a result of the review in this chapter of the meaning of leisure, recreation, juvenile delinquency and socialization, it is considered important to end by referring to the relationship between recreation and juvenile delinquency, which implicates the playmates with whom child spends most of his or her leisure time. This obviously has a very important effect in the individual's personality structure and influences his behaviour in future life. Many countries have become aware of this fact and begun to use organized recreation to prevent the young generation from

delinquency. Richard Kraws has written: "The historical review of the growth of recreation movement in the United States during the early twentieth century indicated that one of its primary functions was considered to be the prevention of juvenile delinquency". However, it is not the facilities which reduce delinquent behaviour among youth; it is the use of the facilities and the total experience they provide, since many young people possess no clear goals or values to guide their leisure activities.

The family has a heavy responsibility in this field, as do the school and the community. So, it is only in connection with an integrated programme of community organization, in which are included these institutions, that recreation can function effectively as a character-building and delinquency-preventing activity (Shamans E. 1942, p.248).

Moreover, leisure time or free time without interest in a wholesome activity may give greater opportunity for thinking of passive or delinquent activity. However, unsupervised recreation is only one factor of juvenile delinquency and it may occur for many reasons such as those considered earlier.

Finally, we should recognize that leisure, recreation, and delinquency take different patterns and functions in different societies, according to culture and the contemporary circumstances of the society (See Chapter Three). Thus we cannot absolutely generalise any one of those theories or views we have come across in this chapter, because of the variety of the samples which have been studied and the different times and places in which these studies were conducted. However, because of common aspects, many things usually learned from one society to another.

CHAPTER THREE:
SAUDI ARABIAN SOCIETY

CHAPTER THREE: SAUDI ARABIAN SOCIETY

This chapter is an effort to examine Saudi Arabian Society, as an introduction to the study of juvenile delinquency and recreation in that society. In this chapter we will focus on four subjects, which seem to be the most important and most relevant to our study, as follows:

- 1- Geographic and historical conditions
- 2- Economy and development
- 3- Culture and social aspects
- 4- Policy and Law

These issues will be discussed here to clarify the major problems facing the society in consequence of the rapid economic and social change which have occurred there, and which must be reconciled with the desire to adhere to Islamic beliefs and values. Thus, there is a host of complex social, political, and economic factors combining to define and redefine the changing character of modern-day Saudi Arabia.

3.1 Geographic and Historical Conditions

Saudi Arabia occupies about four fifths of the Arabian Peninsula, with an estimated area of just over a million square miles, more than half of which is desert. The Rub

at Khali (Empty Quarter) extends over much of the Southeast and beyond the Southern frontiers. This largely unexplored region has an estimated area of about 300,000 square miles. An extension of the Syrian desert projects into northern Saudi Arabia, and Southeast of this region is the an-Nafud covering an area of about 22,000 square miles. Ad-Dahna, a narrow extension of this desert, links an-Nafud and Rub al-Khali (See figure: 3-1).

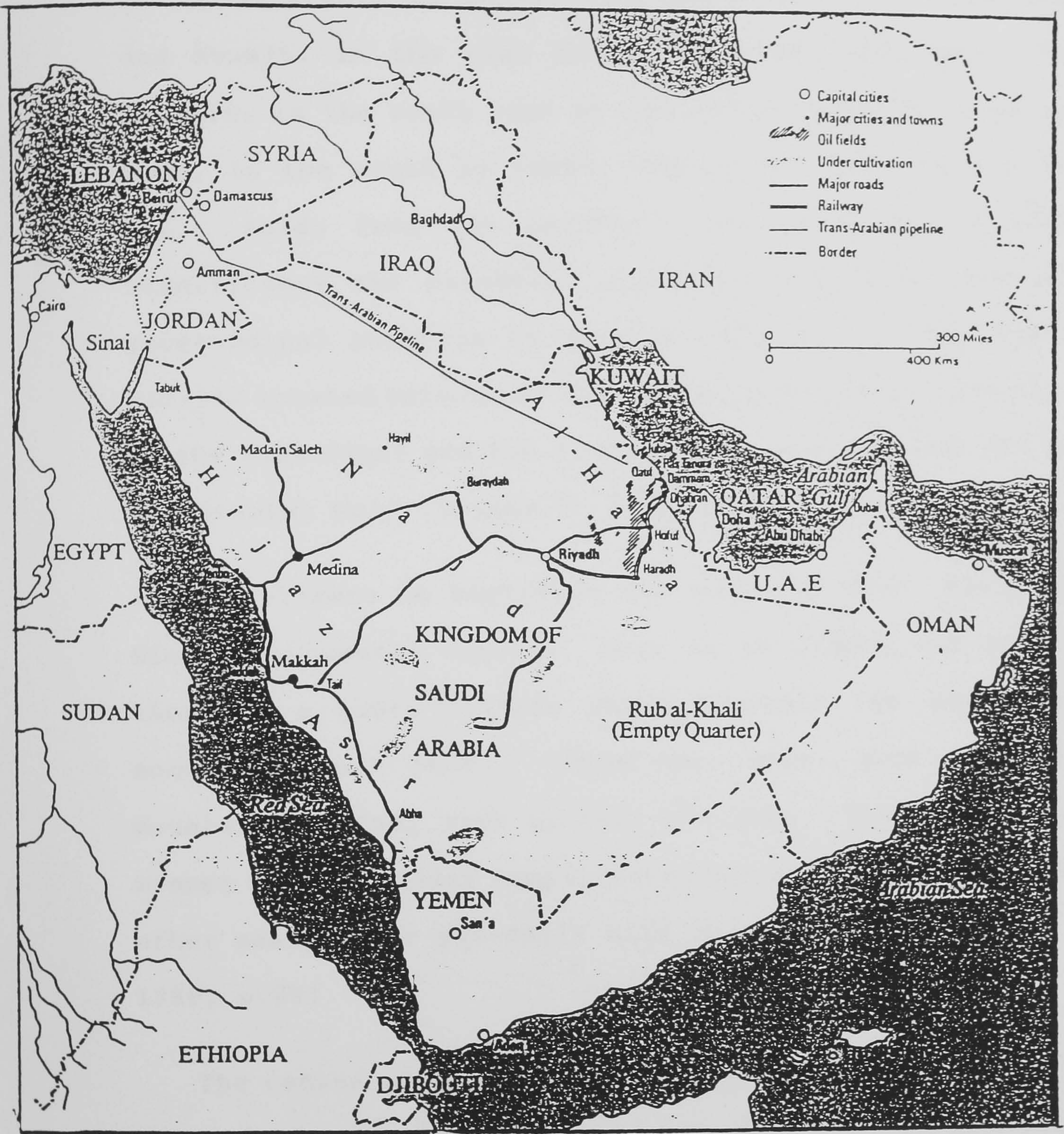


FIGURE: 3-1

The Location of Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is bounded in the north by Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait, in the east by the Arabian Gulf, Qatar and Bahrain, in the south east by the United Arab Emirates and Oman, in the south by Yemen, and in the West by the Red Sea. Aside from the country's religious and economic significance the potential importance of Saudi Arabia's geographical position is quickly apparent: it is strategically located between Africa and mainland Asia, lies close to the Suez Canal and has frontiers on both the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf (Lipsky G. 1959, p.19).

The climate is basically hot and very dry. Along the Kingdom's coastal regions, such as at Jiddah and Dammam, there is a humid climate which prevails for almost six months of each year. There are, also, some temperate mountain locales, such as Taif and Abha. During the long summer months, midday temperatures may soar to 120°F, though other seasons are generally mild and pleasant (Al-Farsy F. 1986, p.28).

The census of 1974 showed the Saudi Arabian population to be just over seven millions, which is estimated to have grown to fifteen millions in 1990, including the immigrant workforce, which is estimated to be about 29% of the whole population (Al-Ruwathy M.A. 1978, p.35). Saudi Arabia has

a youthful population. Persons under 15 years of age constitute 44% of the total, according to United Nations estimates. This youthful feature of the population is a characteristic shared by most developing countries (U.N, ESA/P/W, 1977, p.55).

Saudi Arabia has been inhabited by nomadic Arabic tribes for thousands of years, but during its history, only the prophet Mohammed and his immediate successors in the seventh century were able to unify the Arabian Peninsula, consolidate control and establish an enduring state. The basis for the country's present political status was created in the 18th century during the Wahhabi movement and the Kingdom was established in the 20th century, when King Abdulaziz Al-Saud consolidated his control over the major parts of the Arabian Peninsula, and Saudi Arabia was officially proclaimed fully sovereign on September 22, 1932 (Al-Farsy, 1986, p.25).

3.2 Economy and Development

Before the unification of Saudi Arabia in 1932, an integrated national economy did not exist. Economic activity outside Hejaz (where the holy cities are located) was confined to livestock raising by Bedouins, primitive agriculture, and production of simple tools by craftsmen

who lived in small towns concentrated around sources of water (Johany A.D. 1982, p.1). In Hejaz (the northwestern part of Saudi Arabia), an opportunity existed for economic development that could have affected all of the country, because of the yearly influx of pilgrims visiting the holy places in Mecca and Madina. However, the lack of security made movement of people and goods an exceptionally risky activity. By the end of 1932, the security problem was almost solved, and in March 1938, oil was discovered in commercial quantities. The greatest rates of growth in the oil sector were achieved from 1974 to 1980, as can be seen from the table below:

(Table: 3-1)

Growth of oil production in Saudi Arabia from 1940 to 1986.

Years	Export ('000) U.S Barrels	Value (million \$)
1940	n/a	1.5
1960	n/a	334.0
1970	n/a	1214.0
1974	3095200	30524.0
1977	3330437	n/a
1980	3556128	62000.0
1986	1455547	n/a

Sources: Ministry Of Finance, Saudi Arabia The Statistical Indicator 1988 (p.69), and Shirly Kay, Social Change in Modern Saudi Arabia in State Society and Economy in Saudi Arabia, edited by Tim Niblock, 1982 (p.172).

In this period the main problem was the level of inflation, caused by the high growth of liquidity, given

the economy's modest infrastructure, which made it impossible for imports (supply of goods and services) to increase as fast as nominal income (Johany, A.D. 1982, p.2). However, after a determined effort by the government, the inflation problem was minimised during the 1980s. Ali Johany wrote:

It is true that the source of wealth in Saudi Arabia is oil, which is 100% owned by the government, but the way this wealth is spread to the population favours those who own business establishments and to a lesser extent those who work for them.

He suggested that the reason for this distribution is traceable to the fact that workers receive fixed salaries, the purchasing power of which is continuously falling due to inflation. In contrast, those in the private sector sell their services in the open market and usually benefit from shortages caused by many factors like the fast growth of liquidity, which has grown faster than the growth in the supply of goods and services.

During the second half of this century, there have been significant changes in the Saudi economy's structure, as the government became aware of the importance of planning

for national economic and social development for covered. Planning began to be thought of in 1958, when the government found it necessary to inject rationality into the economy after the crisis which occurred between 1955 and 1957. The need for some sort of economic management, particularly in government financial matters, was prompted by the desire to establish stability in the Saudi Arabian economy (Adam S. 1963, p.10).

However, actual organised planning did not appear before 1970, when the First Five Year Plan (1970-1975) was set. The basic goals of planning in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia were defined as follows:

"The general objectives of economic and social development policy for Saudi Arabia are to maintain its religious and moral values, and to raise the living standard and welfare of its people, which providing for material security and maintaining economic and social stability. These objectives are to be achieved by:

- 1- Increasing the rate of growth of gross domestic product.

2- Developing human resources, so that the several elements of society will be able to contribute more effectively to production and participate fully in the process of development.

3- Diversifying sources of national income and reducing dependence on oil through increasing the share of other productive sectors in gross domestic product" (The First Five Year Plan, S.A. 1970-1975, p.25).

Furthermore the purpose of the plan is to provide a rational and orderly approach to achieve the nation's development objectives. The plan is not intended to be rigid, restrictive set of rules and regulations, but a means of bringing increased rationality into public sector programmes by establishing priorities and integrating activities to avoid bottlenecks and ensure coordination (The Central Planning Organization, S.A. 1974, p.17).

During the last twenty years, in which four development plans have been implemented, and improvement has been achieved in the field of social services which include institutional care, social security and community development and services centres Youth welfare and the development of correctional homes will be discussed in more detail in Chapters 4 and 5.

The major problem facing the development programmes in Saudi Arabia is the lack of local human resources, caused by two factors: first, the sudden wealth which brought about a rapid economic change, including the establishment of many institutions and factories, with the need of skills and experiences not yet available among the national workers; and secondly the cultural environment, including the role of women in the traditional society and the great number of Bedouins, who were estimated to constitute about 60% of the population. Thus, there was no alternative for the government but to import a foreign workforce from many countries, to participate in the development process. However, these immigrant workers have brought with them their culture and ways of life, which may be very different from those of Saudi Arabia. Some studies have stressed the problems which have been brought into Saudi society through the influx of foreign workers, and suggested that the most important is the security problem with the increased rate of crime and delinquency (Al-Farsy, 1983).

Another study reports that the Saudi planners are facing a different challenge: reducing the Kingdom's dependence on foreign manpower while maintaining a steady modernization programme. Such a challenge requires that the Kingdom pool

all available training resources to develop Saudi manpower for the jobs foreigners now are doing. Indeed, the long-term objective of human resources development is being fulfilled on both the domestic and international levels, by establishing many Universities and colleges in the major cities, in addition to the occupational and technical institutions everywhere throughout the Kingdom. Moreover, Saudi students are attending Universities and colleges throughout Europe and North America, to receive the specialized skills training not available in Saudi Arabia (Hafiz T. 1982, p.77). The impact of this rapid social and economic change and development upon the Saudi Arabian culture will be discussed in the next section.

3.3 : Cultural and Social Aspects

In Saudi society, the family and religion are the most important and effective institutions. Much of the social, economic and political aspects of life are still organized in terms of the family or tribe and according to Islamic teaching. Our approach here is to examine the impact of the sudden wealth on the traditional society by comparing the situation before and after the increase of oil and the establishment of social and economic development programmes, particularly in 1970. As several innovations have come to

affect the Saudi family, Saudis are able to travel widely, and come into contact with different ways of life. Most of them travel abroad for recreational, business and educational purposes. In addition to that, the internal movement - caused by people's desire to achieve a better standard of living - has brought the bedouins and villagers into contact with urban society. Moreover, as we have seen, the immigrant work force, which increased massively during the seventies, brought other cultures and values.

Rapid economic change has had powerful impacts, both positive and negative, on Saudi Culture, social conditions, and lifestyles, as follows:

3.3.1 : Detribalization

Perhaps the most decisive and least understood of the transformations taking place in Saudi Arabia is the massive and continuous movement of people from the desert to the urban centres (Al-Said, 1982, p.100). For example, The United Nations Yearbook in 1970 described the Saudi population as 85% to 95% Bedouins, whereas Al-Farsy (1982), suggested that as the 1980's began, perhaps only 5% of the Saudi population remained wholly nomadic. Actually,

the reasons for these differing estimates are many, but the chief one seems to be a confusion between Saudi citizens who are descendants of tribal ancestors and those who are totally nomadic and completely isolated from the settled population. The latter were yesterday's majority but are today's minority (Johany, A.D. 1982, p.p.10-11).

However, the question is, does tribalism persist in the spirit and mind of the people? It seems that the new political and economic changes have weakened the need of a strong tribe for individuals or groups in Arabian society. Moreover, the government has attempted to develop the spirit of nationality among Saudi citizens, regardless to their ethnic or family origin, through the national education system and by giving them equal opportunities to work in the general sector, particularly the army and military service. The Saudi National Guard, for example, employs thousands of Bedouin who recently came to the urban centres, and most of them came specifically for such jobs. In the Eastern part of the country, settlement of the Bedouin has been to a large extent due to employment in ARAMCO, the biggest oil company in Saudi Arabia. Shirley Kay has reported that:

Although, the village would seem to be a natural first stage in moving to the city, in fact, many Bedouins make the change in one leap going straight into a shack on the outskirts of Jeddah or Riyadh. Their fellow tribesmen will help find them a home and a job, or they will take to taxi or truck-driving which seem to be preferred occupations because of the independence and mobility which they offer (Kay S. 1982, p.173).

Kay went on to described the remarkable adaptability of the young Bedouins, saying,

There are many whose ambition has taken them to the top in a surprising variety of fields. I have met men who spent their early years in a tent and who today are civil servants, army officers, a jet pilot, a deputy minister; one young woman, whose grandparents were still in the desert, was a successful broadcaster in Arabic and English (Ibid, p.173).

In general, patriotism in Saudi Society has come into conflict with tribalism, since the unification of the state, but since the comprehensive changes of the last

two decades, it seems that patriotism is succeeding in becoming dominant, particularly among the younger generation and highly educated people.

3.3.2 : Demographic Change

Urbanization in Saudi Arabia has been accompanied by a real demographic change in many respects which can be represented by; a) the increase in population of the country as a whole; b) the internal movement from desert and villages to the large cities; c) increased overseas migration to the country. In fact, no exact statistical information is available to illustrate these points, as the last general census in Saudi Arabia was in 1974. It is hoped that, in the next few years, there will be full statistical data about the population and migration etc., in the Kingdom, which are currently being prepared.

However, it has been observed that the demographic structure of Saudi population has passed through quantitative and qualitative changes caused by many factors, since the establishment of the state and determination of its boundaries. Influential factors include the discovery of oil, the progress achieved in health, the government's policy for settlement of the

bedouins, and finally the huge number of foreign workers which has increased suddenly during the last fifteen years (see tables 2 and 3).

(Table: 3-2)

Change of distribution of Saudi population between 1932 and 1990.

Population residence	1932	1990
Cities	10%	75%
Villages	30%	22%
Desert	60%	3%
Total	100%	100%

Source: A Report by the Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs in Saudi Arabia published in Al-Jazirah Newspaper No:6307, Riyadh, 4 Jan 1990.

The table above shows the massive transformation of the Saudi population from the traditional way of life; living in desert or small villages, depending on their

own primary production, to agglomerates in large urbanized cities, importing high technology and working in high advanced factories and companies etc. However, it is noticeable that movement from villages to cities is slight, compared with that from desert to cities. The proportion of the population living in villages has reduced only from 30% to 22%, whereas the desert population (nomadic and semi-nomadic) has reduced from 60% to only 3% in 1990. The relatively small change in the village population seems likely to be due to two main reasons: First, villages, everywhere, cling more tenaciously to their land than other population sectors. Secondly, villages in Saudi Arabia have been developed by the government, which might reduce the need to move towards the large cities.

Regarding the increased number of foreign workers in the country, it has been estimated that their number in 1975 was 723,400, and reached 2,400,000 in 1987, 97% of the were males and 3% were females (General Department of Statistics, S.A, Labour Force In The Kingdom, 1987, p.31). It should be recognized here that these figures are for workers only, excluding their dependents (wives, children etc.). From where do they come and what are the

main nationalities working in Saudi Arabia? Such questions are not easy to answer now because of the lack of accurate and complete statistics. However, according to the available data, table 3-3 shows the change of distribution of foreign worker in Saudi Arabia between 1973 and 1978.

(Table: 3-3)

Distribution of Foreign Workers in 1973 and 1978

Years	Arab	Moslem	American & West European	Southeast Asian	Others	Total
1973	85.4	5.4	7.3	1.8	0.1	100%
1978	48.2	17.0	11.3	23.3	0.2	100%

Source: Al-Farsy, F. 1986, (p.p.89-91).

According to this information, it seems that there has been a significant change in the manpower importing policy in Saudi Arabia. For instance, the proportion of Southeast Asian worker has increased from only 1.8 per cent in 1973 to 23.3% in 1978, which has brought the Saudi people into a new contact with the Southeastern Asian (non-Moslem) cultures.

Some studies have discussed the impact of new cultures on Saudi society and some of them have suggested a relationship between this phenomenon and some problems in the society, such as the increase in crime during the last twenty years, which will be discussed later in this chapter.

3.3.3 : Cultural Conflict

It has been observed that the economic boom exposure of the traditional society to new cultures has been accompanied by a degree of cultural conflict, for many reasons. One of these is the traditional conflict between the cultures of the older and younger generations, which has been reinforced by the recent innovations. That is not to say there was no conflicts in the old Saudi society, but it seems that whereas the conflict used to be between tribes or families, it is now found within the family.

Naturally, youth always incline to everything new, whatever it is, whereas the old people try to adhere to their heritage. Therefore, when new ideas, phenomena and ways came into Saudi society, people's reactions towards them took three forms: **First**, some people almost completely rejected every new and worked against the development.

This group has gradually decreased. **Secondly**, were those who enthusiastically welcomed change and become modern people. This group consisted mainly of young people and the less religious. **The third group**, were those who were educated, but also religious. They believe in the importance of development while maintaining the spirit of Islam. This group has increased in the last fifteen years. In general, the cultural conflict has created some social problems which threaten the Saudi family and give warning of some social disorganization.

3.3.4 : Improved standard and welfare

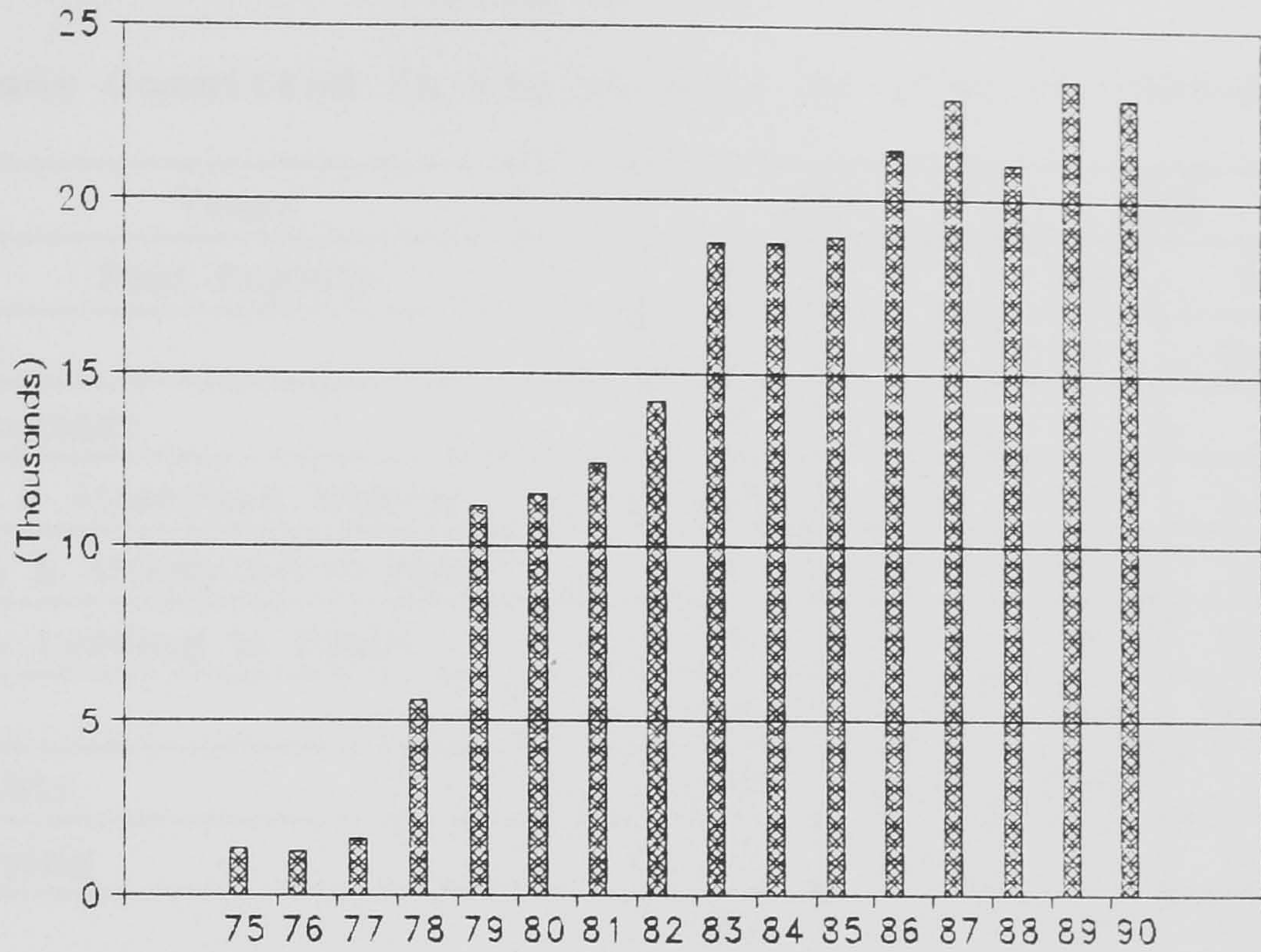
As a result of the social and economic changes, in Saudi Arabia the individual's standard of living has improved and it has been possible to develop housing, transportation, communication, etc. Many people have been able to travel abroad and many have brought foreign house servants from various countries. All these changes have influenced leisure time and activity, and changes in leisure and recreational values are expected, have relevance to the moral system, religion and social traditions.

Al-Juwayer (1983), reports that development in Saudi Arabia contributes to the betterment of life, which complements the Moslem concept of dealing with life in a practical manner. So, it would seem that the people of Saudi Arabia, when presented with social change, develop their own style of coping in a way consistent with their religion and traditions. Al-Juwayer suggests that the development spirit of Islam is successful propelling change while adapting to changed social conditions without changing the essence of the religion. This can be seen in various aspects of life today. For example, Saudis have built very modern houses, while maintaining the Islamic and traditional aims of housing, by making a high wall around the house, having separate doors and entrances for men and women, and having a very large sitting room in which to entertain guests in accordance with the traditions of hospitality.

3.3.5 : Security and Crime

The situation of security in Saudi Arabia has passed through three stages during this century. Although there are no exact statistics about it, historical observation indicates that, before the unification of the Kingdom, the country suffered a serious lack of security, as

movement between cities or villages was considered a kind of risk. However, it seems that the internal security problem was largely solved after the establishment of the Kingdom. King Abdulaziz's government exercised control through governors in every part of the country, and by organizing the security forces and police centres everywhere in the Kingdom. The third phase may be said to have begun in the 1970s. According to the available statistics, the rate of crime has increased during the seventies and eighties. Figure: 3-2 shows the massive growth of crime in Saudi Arabia between 1975 and 1990.



Sources: Ministry of Finance The Statistical Indicator, 1988, p.197 and
 Ministry of Interior, Saudi Arabia The Statistical Book 1990,
 p.30.

(Figure: 3-2)

Growth of Crime in Saudi Arabia (1975-1990).

It is interesting to consider the nature of these crimes. By way of illustration, Table 3-4 below, gives a breakdown of the crimes committed in the years 1986 and 1987.

(Table:3-4)

Crimes Committed in the Kingdom by kind in 1986-87

Years	1986		1987	
Post Regions	No:	%	No:	%
Murder	107	0.5	89	0.4
Manslaughter	11	0.1	8	-
Threat & Attempted Murder	214	1.0	340	1.5
Suicide & Attempted Suicide	173	0.8	229	1.0
Attacks Leading to Death	18	0.1	18	0.1
Theft	6851	31.9	7566	33.0
Immorality	2092	9.8	2563	11.2
Kidnapping	81	0.4	64	0.3
Fraud	426	2.0	144	0.6
Forging	32	0.1	22	0.1
Swindling	177	0.8	220	1.0
Arrogation	62	0.3	89	0.4
Fires (Deliberate)	34	0.2	29	0.1
Making, Drinking and Selling Inebriant	5026	23.4	5312	23.2
Escaping & Absence	1241	5.8	1039	4.5
Attacks & Quarrels	3716	17.3	3651	15.9
Unlicensed Weapons	88	0.4	114	0.5
Others	1103	5.1	1403	6.1
Total	21452	100.0	22900	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance in Saudi Arabia, General Department of Statistics, The Statistical Indicator 1987, (p.p.199-200).

During these two years, more than 55% of the whole crimes throughout the country were of two types: theft (over 30%), and crimes relating to inebriants, which constituted over 23%. Such crimes are usually committed by foreigners, who find it easy to steal for various reasons. (For further details see Badru'deen, (1984).) As regards inebriants most foreigners are accustomed to alcohol in their own countries, where it is not prohibited, whereas making, selling and drinking inebriants are considered horrible crimes in Saudi society and in Islam. Many Saudis today, in fact, have been influenced by foreign cultures, to the extent of committing crimes related to alcohol or drugs. Such crimes seems to have increased in the last five years.

In general, the crime rate in Saudi Arabia is still lower than in many Arab and Moslem countries, which may due to the strict implementation of Islamic Law and other factors. For example, Mohammed Al-Sandiony (1989) wrote: "In 1985, the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Interior recorded 18,956 crimes. By contrast, the United States had more than 602 times that amount, with a population only 21 times as big as Saudi Arabia". However there is a problem of the continuous increase in the crime rate, which may

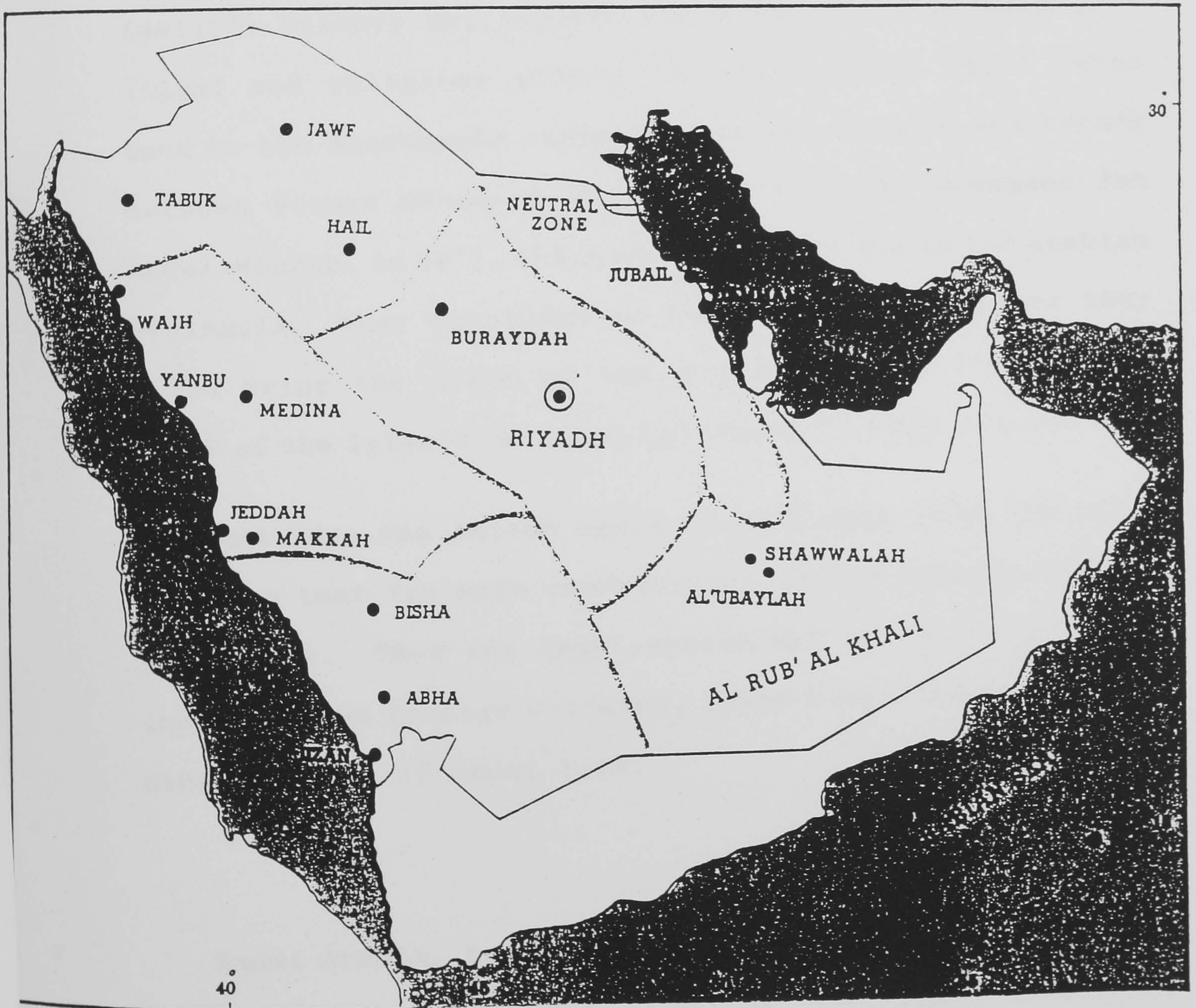
create further difficulties and disorganization.

We have briefly discussed the cultural and social aspects of Saudi society with relation to development and social change, through the last five points. Although much has been written about Saudi Arabia in general, the point which has not yet been adequately covered, is the difference among the regional societies in the country, in view of its large area and its recent establishment compared with other Arab countries. It seems that this needs to be covered by several social and anthropological studies, since each region in Saudi Arabia has its own history, subculture, social and geographical conditions (see Figure: 3-3).

Although the government has spared no effort to unite the population in the national melting pot, still there are clear differences among regional societies reflected in their values and attitudes towards various matters and towards each other. For instance, in addition to the ethnic variation in marriage, families from some regions may still find it difficult, or even shameful to marry someone from certain other regions. That is not to say

that there are no common characteristics among the Saudi population, but to describe what remains 'unmelted' of Saudi regional cultures.

The main culture which dominates today, is the Arabic and Islamic culture. The government is resisting regionism as much as it resisted tribalism. It has succeeded to a great degree, in easing the conflicts among tribes and separation among regional populations with the help of many factors represented in a comprehensive change in the population's life during the four Five Year Development Plans, between 1970 and 1990. Such changes include health, educational, informational, social, and public services programmes.



(Figure:3-3)

The Main Five Regions in Saudi Arabia

3.4 Policy and Law

Almost all Saudis are Arab Moslems, brought together into a form of statehood in 1932 by King Abdulaziz Al-Saud after 25 years of tribal conquest and diplomatic efforts. Since then, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been ruled by the house or line of al-Saud. An overall look at this family's history may explain the cooperation between political and religious rulers in the country, which dates back to the nineteenth century, when an alliance was formed between Prince Mohammed Ibn Saud and Sheikh Mohammed Ibn Abdul-Wahhab, in 1877, which had repercussions in the Arabian Peninsula. They concluded an agreement that together they would bring the Arabs of the peninsula back to the true faith of the Islamic religion (Al-Farsy F. 1986, p.p.39-40).

That idea was raised again in 1932 when King Abdulaziz declared that the main constitution of his Kingdom was the Holy Quran. Thus the legal system has not reflected much included from foreign cultures, which have affected so many other aspects of Saudi life.

Saudi Arabia, today, is among the few countries in the world which bases its judicial system on the Shari'a (Islamic

jurisprudence). The body of laws in Saudi Arabia is contained in Four sources:

- 1) *The Quran.*
- 2) *The Sunna.*
- 3) *Ijma.*
- 4) *The Qiyas.*

The Quran is the holy book of Islam. The Sunna is the recorded statements and actions of Prophet Mohammed, while The Ijma is the consensus of *Ulama*, the most learned Islamic scholars in the country. Thus, the Ijma are decisions of the Ulama, which serve as legal precedents. The last source of Saud Law, Qiyos, is simply, the use of analogies in reaching a decision, when the other three sources offer no guidance (Ibid, p.27) and (Nyrop R.F. 1977, p.186). This fact reflects the important role of the *Ulama* as they play an influential part in the following fields of government:

1. The implementation of the rules of the Islamic *Shari'ah* in the Kingdom.
2. The judicial system and the handling of legal cases in courts according to Islamic Law.
3. Notaries public.
4. Preaching and guidance throughout the nation.

5. Religious education and supervision of girls' education.
6. Supervision of all Mosques in the Kingdom.
7. Continuous scientific and Islamic research and preaching for Islam abroad (Al-Farsy, 1986, p.p.73-74).

Moreover, the *Ulama* represent a force for social and political control in Saudi society, because of both the high status given to them by government, and the confidence and popularity which they enjoy among the majority of the population in the country.

Finally, we should point out here, that to examine the Saudi political system adequately, we would have to develop our approach to cover a number of subjects such as; Islamic religion, the Arabic tribes, history, geographic conditions of the Arabian Peninsula and the recent economic changes in Saudi Arabia and its neighbour states etc., which are outside the scope of this study. Thus we have given only a general view, leaving the details to more specialised studies.

3.5 : CONCLUSION

A great deal of literature has been written about Saudi Arabia, but it seems that most of it can be classified into three types:

1. Some has concentrated on praising and commending that society, its systems and its people. Such work is usually written by Saudis.
2. Some work seem to be designed to serve ideological and political aims, and is likely to be misleading and exaggerated.
3. Some has been written by objective scholars, but most of them are foreigners who lacked adequate background understanding of that society. Moreover, they have faced difficulties such as the lack of statistical information, and the attitude of Saudis (especially bedouins) towards foreigners. This causes them to give wrong information, e.g. about women and family etc., because of their own social values (See Lipsky, 1959, and Niblock, 1982).

Therefore it was difficult to approach the various literatures. An attempt has been made to give an objective

introduction to Saudi Society based on reading in Arabic and English. It has also been possible to draw on the researcher's own experience of having lived in desert, village and city areas of Saudi Arabia and worked in different places. This experience might contribute to a better understanding of the population groups' values and attitudes.

CHAPTER FOUR:
LEISURE AND RECREATION IN SAUDI SOCIETY

Chapter Four:

Leisure and Recreation in Saudi Society

It is recognized that leisure is an old social phenomenon, which has taken different forms, in accordance with place and time. That is to say, leisure and recreation are influenced by Society's structure, culture, conditions and problems.

In Saudi Arabia, several forms of recreational activity have existed over the years, suited to the society's conditions, values and the free time which was available for people as leisure time. Unfortunately, there is a lack of adequate references and statistical information about leisure and recreation in Saudi Society before about 1960, with the exception of some written mythical stories or the oral evidence given by old people from different places throughout the country, which would take up so much time to collect and examine, that it would be a task more suited to a team of anthropologists.

Therefore, in this chapter, we shall confined ourselves to the recent period of Saudi Arabian history, from 1960 to the present. Nevertheless, some reference to the past will be made when appropriate. This chapter is divided into four sections as follows:

1. Recreation in Saudi culture.
2. Leisure and development.
3. Leisure facilities.
4. Leisure problems.

4.1 Recreation in Saudi Culture

Saudi society, in general, derives its norms, beliefs, and values from Islam and Islamic culture, and this is reflected in the dedication of government to upholding Islam and to maintaining its associated cultural values. Indeed, Islam is not merely a religion of faith, but rather a way of life. It provides for the regulation of all aspects of life of its followers (Al-Shammasi, A. 1986, p.62). So in Saudi Arabia Islam is applied to the lives and activities of people, including leisure and recreational activities. According to Islamic teachings, recreation programmes do not include, for example drinking alcohol no gambling, as well as any immediate mixture of men and women. Peter Hobday (1978) wrote:

"As a way of strengthening the barricades against the insidious effects of wealth, the country (Saudi Arabia) still bans the use of alcohol, and there

are no cinemas, theatres or other places where the public can gather to be entertained." He goes on to state that:

"Their religion means more to them than most Europeans can understand, so far from God and the church has Europe strayed. And that is the Saudi point. For them their religion is bedrock, the yardstick by which they measure everything."
(pp.5-6).

In recent years there has been a tempering of some rigours of behaviour in Saudi Society. However, religion permeates all aspects of public and private life. The vast material wealth that came to the country seems to have weakened slightly the religious impulse towards austerity so prominent before, but religion has not lost its control. Such change as occurs seems to be slow and within the boundaries of Islam (Al-Jwayer, I. 1983, p.10).

In the traditional Saudi society, recreational activity and leisure facilities were not so important to people for two reasons: one was poverty, most of people's day-hours were spent in the effort to make a living. The second was tribal traditions and values, which prohibit many activities which are not forbidden according to the main sources of

Islamic teachings. There were some recreational activities, but in the traditional society, these used to be associated with work and some social activities.

In present-day Saudi society, leisure has appeared as a socio-economical value as a result of the comprehensive change in the country and as a result of economic and educational factors, Saudi people today have become aware of various means of recreation. The question then arises, what is the public reaction towards the new ways and activities? In fact, it was not easy for tribal and religious society, in the beginning of the period of urbanization and development, to accept the new systems and ways of life which were brought about by cultural openness. A simple example is the game of football, which was confined to lower class and degraded children and youth, and which religious and respected people did not allow their children to play - if they did, they might be punished by parents or relatives. Another example is the introduction of television during the 1960s, although it was confined to the main cities, Riyadh, Jeddah and Dummam, and was resisted by a large number of the Saudi population. Today, however, it has, entered nearly every home in Saudi towns and villages (Hopdy P. 1979, p.5).

Some leisure activities are still controversial, such as external tourism particularly by unmarried youth, who usually travel abroad looking for things not available in their own country (Al-Jwayer I. 1983, p.49). The young travellers have created some problems for their families and society, so the government has banned foreign travel for youth under 21 years unless they have a written permission from parents or guardians, to avoid many economic, moral and social problems.

4.2 Leisure and Development

Although Saudi Arabia is one of the developing countries, it is different from them in three main respects. One is, that Saudi society, in general is based on Islamic religion and culture. Secondly, the fast growth and development of this country during the last two decades has outpaced that of most other developing countries throughout the world (Al-Malik S. 1984, p.31). Thirdly, compared to most developing countries, Saudi society is extremely wealthy.

The most rapid changes occurred during the implementation of the Second Development Plan (1975-80) and the early part of the Third Plan (1980-85), while there is evidence that the pace of change had slowed by the end of the Third Plan

period. Nevertheless, the cumulative impact of so many changes in so many fields of society is far-reaching. It is a testimony to the strength of Saudi culture and of the fundamental institutions of society, in particular the family structure, that these changes have been accommodated so well (Ministry Of Planning, S.A. 4th Plan 1985-1990, p.63). Some of the fundamental demographic and social changes are as follows:

1. The population is now largely distributed in metropolitan centres and regional towns, and most of the nomads are now settled.
2. The Saudi population is host to a large number of foreign workers from non-Moslem and non-Arab countries, while the mass media and foreign travel mean that most Saudis are directly or indirectly acquainted with many foreign cultures.
3. Material living standards have improved dramatically as a result of planned development.

4. Technology, much of it are very advanced, has been imported and widely applied, not only in such area as industry, but also in households.¹

As a result of the above, new patterns of leisure activities have recently appeared in the society which reflect new social and cultural conflict. Government institutions have attempted to help citizens and foreigners to use their leisure time constructively, by establishing leisure and sport facilities, but there is need for further consideration; types of facilities, their geographical distribution and inclusion of all different groups in the society. However the most important issue is the recent awareness on the part of Saudi planners, of the importance of leisure time and activity, reflected in the goals and strategies of the Fourth and Fifth development plans (1985-90 and 1990-95). For instance, the Fourth Plan stressed that:

"work cannot be considered in isolation, but in juxtaposition to leisure. As work changes from being a grinding necessity to support life into an activity which contributes to the growth of the economy and the achievements of the individual, so too leisure changes from being solely relaxation

¹ See Chapter Three for more details.

from toil into a time of opportunity for personal, cultural and intellectual enrichment. Here there is a dual challenge, for the Saudi population to seize the new possibilities for the creative use of leisure time, for the Government and the private sectors to provide the facilities for cultural appreciation and wholesome recreation, and to sponsor culture and artistic activities" (p.64).

Moreover, the Fifth Plan has included in its strategy the following points:

1. Encouraging the contribution of citizens to urban improvement, landscaping, and the establishment of parks.
2. Paying greater attention to youth welfare programmes to enable them to gain mental and physical skills in the fields of culture, science and sports.
3. Providing enhanced care for children in all fields such as:
 - A. Providing space in the public libraries for children.
 - B. Further developing care programmes for delinquent juveniles.

4. Encouraging co-operatives, as well as private benevolent and commercial societies and institutions to undertake social and economic projects, such as the management of tourist areas and recreation centres. (Ministry of Planning, S.A. 5th Plan, Goals and Strategy, 1990, p.p.16-22).

On the other hand, one of the fundamental elements of the development process is employment which means, in Saudi Arabia, two types of workers have moved into urban centres in the kingdom: the Saudi bedouins and peasants, and the foreign workers, who represent (with their dependents) about one third of the whole population in Saudi Arabia today (Al-Sultan A. 1984).

Although Saudi immigrants used to be maladjusted in the early years of their life in the work places, they are now living as urban citizens, constituting the majority of the cities' populations, so their leisure customs, values and problems are nearly the same those of all Saudis in this period of history. However, some studies have reported that 71% of them spent their leisure time at home (Lutfy and Al-Banean, 1980, p.184).

Foreign workers come into two main categories: a) workers in big companies' such as petroleum and industrial companies, for whom the companies provide very good leisure facilities and programmes that may not be available outside, but who, conversely, lack opportunities to come in contact with Saudi culture; b) workers for small institutions and families, who mix with the Saudi people and have the opportunity to affect and to be influenced by Saudi culture. The latter category have no special leisure facilities, most of them used to spend their free time walking around the city streets and congregating in markets. This group of foreigners is the group which has been able, during the last twenty years, to affect Saudi culture as much as they have been influenced by it. Some of them, for example, have embraced Islam during their years living in Saudi Arabia. During the development period, the government has been establishing many sport and leisure facilities. These will be examined in the next section.

4.3 Leisure Facilities

Lack of adequate leisure facilities seems to be a major problem in most of the developing countries. Although Saudi Arabia has spent thousands of millions in this field, it has still not met its people's need for entertainment and

recreational services. There follows a brief guide to the leisure facilities provided in Saudi Arabia. How, though, should they be classified? Indeed, scholars have used many different criteria to classify such services and activities:

- a) according to types of activities (sport, art, etc.).
- b) according to groups for whom the services are provided - children, youth, adult, men and women.
- c) according to place of activity or number of people participating etc.

However, it seems that, in regard to what is available in Saudi Arabia it is more useful to classify the leisure facilities according to the responsible authority or corporation which provide type of recreational services or programmes for any groups in Saudi society. Accordingly, leisure and recreational facilities are provided for Saudi people by:

- 1) The General Presidency For Youth Welfare.
- 2) Cities and Towns Municipalities.
- 3) Ministry of Education.
- 4) Other Corporations.

4.3.1 : The General Presidency for Youth Welfare

The idea of youth welfare in Saudi Arabia goes back to the year 1945, when the game of football started to spread Kingdom-wide. This required the establishment of a means of organisation for the game. As a result of this, the first department to be responsible for the organization of the sport movement was established in 1952 in the Ministry of the Interior. In 1974 youth welfare became an independent department under the name of the General Presidency For Youth Welfare. This is the responsible authority for youth welfare and it is considered an important independent entity with the responsibility for guiding and taking care of the needs of Saudi Youth, in addition to planning an integrated and co-ordinated policy to best utilize their leisure time, to develop their talents, strengthen their bodies and instil in them the true Arabian and Islamic traditions and customs (G.P. For Youth Welfare, S.A. Facts and Figures, 1989, p.7).

Indeed the G.P. for Youth Welfare can be considered the major institution, which at present undertakes the duty of establishing structures and providing programmes in the field of leisure and recreation throughout the

Kingdom. Although it concentrates on male youth between 15 and 25 years of age, many other groups have benefited from its programmes and facilities.

In fact we can illustrate the development of this institution by its financial budget between 1974 and 1984 as shown in (Table: 4.1) blow:

(Table: 4.1)

The Development of the G.P.Y.W. budget compared with the general budget of the Kingdom between 1974 and 1984.

Years	Budget by millions Saudi Rials	
	The G.P.Y.W	The Kingdom of S.A.
1974	22.27	22810
1975	142.87	98247
1976	1033.22	95847
1977	1569.14	110935
1978	1821.68	146493
1979	1602.64	130000
1980	1717.50	160000
1981	2679.75	261516
1982	2689.75	340000
1983	2689.70	313400
1984	2092.30	260000

Sources: *The G.P. For Youth Welfare. Facts and Figures 1989, p.18.* And *Ministry of Finance and National Economy. The Statistical Indictor 1984. p. 137.*

With the help of government subsidies, G.P. for Youth Welfare, today, has achieved greater progress in its field, as it takes charge of many sport and youth clubs and associations such as:

A - Sport Clubs: The number of these by 1987 reached 153, with a total of 61864 members in different cities and villages throughout the country (The Statistical Indicator, 1988, p.191). These clubs, in fact, are not confined to sporting activities, but have sports as their main focus, while some social and cultural programmes are undertaken in such clubs from time to time.

B - Saudi Cultural and Art Association: This was established in 1973 in Riyadh City and now it has five branches in Jeddah, Taif, Abha, Alhasa and Dammam. Its aim is to spread cultural, intellectual and artistic activities among Saudi youth in every part of the country, to develop their artistic talents and best utilize their leisure time (The G.P.Y.W. Report of Achievements, 1983-1984, p.190).

C - Youth Hostels Associations: Youth hostels were first established in Saudi Arabia in 1969 and since then

have been steadily developing to encompass the objectives for which they were established. Those objectives are: 1) to develop and support the youth hostel movement in the country. 2) to encourage Saudi youth to travel, and to increase their awareness of their own country as well as other countries.

In this manner, youth hostels give Saudi youth the chance to exploit their leisure time in a beneficial way. 20 youth hostels have been established by the G.P. for Youth Welfare in different cities in the country. These hostels are provided with all of the necessary equipment and facilities (The G.P.Y.W. Facts and Figures, 1989, p.26).

In addition, the G.P. For Youth Welfare takes charge of 8 literary and cultural clubs catering for 251 members, as well as many establishments and programmes (See table 4-2) below:

(Table: 4-2)

Youth Welfare Projects

Projects	Number	Members
sport clubs	153	61864
youth hostels	20	36500
literary clubs	8	250
sport centers	12	n/a
sport halls and swimming pools	6	n/a
public yards	5	n/a
youth camps	2	n/a
coastal cities	2	n/a
Total	208	98614

Sources: *Ibid and Ministry of Finance 1988 op ct. p.191.*

4.3.2 : Cities and Towns Municipalities

Because of the desert nature of a large number of Saudi cities, and the lack of water sources, they were destitute of any public recreational places in the early years of the Kingdom's history. However, as the development era started, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs designed a complementary plan for establishing a large number of parks and public gardens in many cities and towns all over the Kingdom, under the responsibility of each city or town municipality (Al-Banean and Sheta, 1980).

Accordingly, most of the municipalities have made concerted efforts and spent millions of Riyals in this respect. The government is continuing this policy, and also encouraging the private sector to participate in such projects.

It has been observed that there is a remarkable attachment between those projects and the society's traditions and values, as the recreational places are designed to be adopted to the Islamic way of life. For example, some parks and recreational grounds are for females only and some others for males, whereas children

under 10 years can use both. Most of the places which may be used by both sexes are for families only (no single man can enter). In some places, such as Riyadh Zoo, certain days in the week are for men and others for women.¹ In addition, a small Mosque is provided in every public place, to be used for the daily prayers.

In general, the contribution of Saudi municipalities in the field of recreational facilities is in four areas:

1. public recreational grounds;
2. quarter gardens;
3. children's playgrounds;
4. the encouragement of the public sector to establish recreational cities and entertainment places.

During the Second Development Plan (1975-80) a total of 81 were to be implemented throughout the Kingdom, of which 76 were completed in the year 1980. The Third Plan allocated 229 hectares for such projects, and 50 parks and playgrounds were added by the Fourth Plan (1985-90). Let us consider the City of Riyadh as an example of the development in this field in Saudi Arabia. That city is

¹ An interview held with Yusif Al-Noaim, the landscape architect in Riyadh Municipality.

located in the central area of the Arabian Peninsula, where there are no beaches, rivers, or lakes. In the year 1972, there were only four parks in the whole city (Al-Shereif A. 1973, p.319). By the end of the fourth plan period (1985-90) there were 133 public recreational places as shown in the table below:

(Table 4-3)

Places of Entertainment in Riyadh City

Projects	Number	Owner
Zoological garden	1	state
Public recreation ground	6	state
Recreational cities	6	private
Parks and gardens	35	state
Children's playgrounds	85	state
Total	133	

Source: Riyadh Municipality, Department of Landscaping Report (no date), p.17.

In spite of these efforts, many towns and villages in the Kingdom still lack leisure and recreational facilities. On the other hand, there are many reasons for the government's concentration on large cities and urban centres, in respect of this projects, including the following:

1. The population is concentrated in large urban cities.
2. A large number of the cities' population live in small houses or flats, and there are no farms and fields.
3. Most importantly the rural culture may resist new projects at first, whereas urbanized people generally demand places and facilities to spend their leisure time. Therefore, some years after the establishment of recreational projects and institutions in the cities, the rural population have started to demand the same facilities.

4.3.3 : Ministry of Education

This participates in this field through the Department of School Activity in each regional Education Administration. These departments take charge of school activity

programmes (sport, social, and cultural etc.), covering three stages of education; primary, secondary, and high school, in order to pave the way for pupils to learn, and to develop their capabilities, skills and talents, and to utilize their leisure time effectively. Although the school activity programmes include various activities, the most popular with pupils are sports, particularly football (Al-Malik, 1984, p.58). The Department of School Activity provides the following programmes:

1. Sport programmes
2. Artistic activity programmes
3. Theoretical programmes
4. Scouting
5. Social activity programmes including summer activities such as:

A- Summer centres where pupils can pursue various activities during the summer vacation.

B- Summer trips, by which pupils travel around Saudi regions, free of charge under the supervision of their teachers (The Annual Report of The Educational Administration, Riyadh, 1983, p.p.38-39).

4.3.4 : Other Corporations

In addition to the above-mentioned bodies, many efforts are made by various institutions, some of which provide extensive recreational services for their personnel. Such institutions include universities, companies, the Armed Forces, and the National Guard. Other institutions seem to play a distinct role in this field, as they are not confined to particular groups in the society, and their services reach many groups in need of them.

Those institutions are:

1. Social Development Centres.
2. Social Service Centres.
3. The Charitable Organization Associations.

They provide programmes to help people, including women and aged people, both urban and rural, in the field of leisure use. However, those programmes are still in the preliminary stages. It is hoped that they will be supported and developed, as will the Youth Welfare programmes.

Today there are 24 Social development centres in different rural areas, and 6 social service centres in

6 cities in the Kingdom. They provide various social and cultural services, including leisure programmes (The Third Plan, p.290). In addition, there are 75 Charitable Organization associations in different places all over the country which provide similar service and programmes (The Fourth Plan, p.360). Most of these concentrated on women's programmes and activities.

4.4 Leisure Problems

In modern Saudi Arabia, leisure time seems to have a sort of relationship with many problems in the society, which may be divided to two types as follows:

4.4.1 : Social and Cultural Problems

Despite the government's efforts to meet the people's need of living and social welfare, while maintaining Islamic traditions and values, the rapid economic and social change has brought some social problems and cultural conflicts.¹ Consequently, the life of leisure has been faced with some of these problems, due to the fact that increase of economic standard has increased inactivity and passivity among a large number of Saudi people,

¹ See Chapter Three.

particularly youth and women, as they now have more free time. This free time, together with the material prosperity and other factors has created and developed some social and moral problems such as use of alcohol and drugs, and other unacceptable recreational activities, among some Saudi youth.

4.4.2 : Planning and Organizational Problems

In addition to the unequal geographic distribution of leisure facilities, which might be considered as a consequence of many difficulties, there are some other problems concerning the organization and planning for such project, as listed here:

1. It has been discovered by previous studies, that most leisure facilities and programmes in Saudi Arabia are for male youth in particular, e.g. (Al-Banean and Sheta, 1980).
2. More than 70% of The General Presidency for Youth Welfare budget is spent on sport, whereas only 7% to 15% is spent on cultural and social activities.

3. There is a lack of family recreational programmes with the necessary facilities for women and the elderly (Al-Shethry, 1986).
4. There seems to be a lack of coordination among many institutions working in this field.

CHAPTER FIVE:
CARE OF DELINQUENT JUVENILES IN SAUDI ARABIA

CHAPTER: FIVE:

Care of Delinquent Juveniles in Saudi Arabia

To discuss juvenile care in Saudi Arabia, we have to take into consideration the recent history of the institutions in the Kingdom, a developing country where the family and tribe have, traditionally, held a most important role in society in general, and in children's lives. This was reflected in socialization and the educational system, including the way in which juvenile delinquency has been treated. Therefore, this chapter will examine the care of juvenile delinquents in Saudi Arabia shedding light on the following points:

1. The history of juvenile care.
2. The present system.
3. Some statistical indications.

5.1 : The History

Following the urbanization and development processes which occurred in Saudi Arabia during the second half of this century, awareness of many social problems has increased among Saudi planners. One problem was that of how to deal with the increasing number of delinquent juveniles. Indeed, consideration of juvenile care in Saudi Arabia dates back to 1954, when the Ministry of the Interior established the

first juvenile detention home in the City of Riyadh to be the responsible institution for keeping, care, and reformation of:

- 1) Children and youngsters who had committed punishable acts according to the Islamic law,
 - 2) Children beyond the control of their parents or guardians,
 - 3) Children who are subjected to delinquency because of a disturbance in their school or family setting.
- (Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. Dept. of Juvenile Care, S.A. 1st Annual Report for S.O.Homes, 1989, p.22).

However, Sheta (1984) regarded the circular of the Saudi Ministry of the Interior (No: 701) in 1963, as the first real indication of official interest in the care of delinquent juveniles in the Kingdom. It stressed that children under 15 years could not be detained under any circumstances, and children of 15 years or over could be detained for serious crimes only, and after issue of a judicial writ. Moreover, such children must be examined physically and psychologically before appearance before the court ..etc.).

During the 1960s, a few institutions were established in the Kingdom to contribute in the field of juvenile care, and the system was gradually developed. More orphanages were founded and given the new name of "The Social Educational Home For Boys/Girls". The name of the Juvenile Detention Home in Riyadh City was changed to The Social Guidance Home, and various improvements were introduced. This was in 1962, just after establishment of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs which had the oversight of such institutions among its responsibilities. (Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, The First Annual Report, 1989, cit. p.23).

In 1969, the Ministry of Justice issued a circular to all courts throughout the country to specify and explain the bases of juveniles' trials, an effort to improve the way in which youngsters accused or convicted in delinquent acts were treated. That circular stipulated that:

"The youth must be treated with kindness during questioning as well as during his trial and even after the issue of the judgment, and during the implementation of his punishment. It stresses that the trial of a young person should be in a closed session. No body is allowed to attend except his guardian or anyone whom the judge deems

necessary..etc." (Ministry of Justice, S.A. Presidency of Judiciary , Circular No:46/2/T. Riyadh, 1969).

This seems to represent a new stage in the history of the treatment of juvenile delinquency, looking at the juvenile's personal problems rather than just dealing with his crime and sins, and attempting to imply the principle of individualized treatment. However, the problem at that time was that children in need of protection and care were held in the same place as delinquent youths. This problem was solved in 1972, by the foundation of the first Social Observation Home in Riyadh City, to be the suitable place for juvenile delinquents, while the Social Guidance Home provide care and protection for children in need or at risk. (Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs . Aggregation of Systems and bylaws of Social welfare in S. A. 1984, p.45).

Indeed the foundation of the Social Observation Home can be considered a turning point in the history of juvenile care in Saudi Arabia, since it marked the first attempt to classify juveniles according to their circumstances and needs. Improvement in this field was seen in the issue of the foundational and executive bylaws of these institutions

in 1975 and the plans to establish more of them, including some for girls, in different places in the Kingdom, during the Second Five Year Development Plan (1975-1980).

The government's social services programme, in general, was expanded during the 1980s, till the number of such institutions reached 16 in 1991, distributed in the main five regions of the Kingdom as follows:

(Table: 5-1)

Distribution of Institutions For the Care of Juvenile
Delinquents
in Saudi Arabia in 1991

Regions	S.Observation Homes	S.Guidance Homes	Girls' Care Institutions	Total
Middle	2	2	2	6
East	1	1	1	3
West	2	2	1	5
South	1	-	-	1
North	1	-	-	1
Total	7	5	4	16

Sources ; 1) The First Annual Report For Social Observation Homes, cit. 1989. 2) The Second Five Years Plan (1975-1980). 3) Ministry of Finance and National Economy, S.A. The Annual Statistical Book 1984.

Finally, in the last few years more attention seems to have been given to the subject of care of juvenile delinquents in Saudi Arabia for many reasons, including the increase in crime and juvenile delinquency in the Kingdom as a consequence of economic and social change, and on the other

hand, the increased awareness, experience and skill among those working in the field of security and social services, at both planning and executive levels. In recent years, the Saudi government has shown considerable interest in studies on juvenile delinquency. They have subsidized and developed research and study centres to investigate the problem and have encouraged cooperation with international organizations and participation in their activities and conferences. Examples of such centres are The Arab Centre For Security Studies And Training and The Centre Of Crime Prevention Studies, both in Riyadh. However, despite all of these efforts, the impact of such research has yet to be seen in policy-making and planning for juvenile care, as indicated by our study's findings.¹

5.2 : The Present System

The social welfare programmes in Saudi Arabia, nowadays, seem to concentrate on the prevention of juvenile delinquency, rather than its treatment, as the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency is still regarded as being in its early stages in Saudi society. On the other hand, treatment

¹ See Chapter Ten.

programmes are not ignored. We therefore present a brief review of the system applied today in Saudi Arabian juvenile care institutions, with particular attention to Social Observation Homes, since the subject of this study is delinquent children and data have been collected from one of these homes in Riyadh City:

5.2.1 : Orphan Homes

Orphan and illegitimate children up to eighteen years receive official help and care from three types of social institutions: Nursery Home, Social Education Home For Boys and Social Education Home For Girls, as follows:

5.2.1.1 : Nursery Homes

These institutions are founded to provide adequate physical, psychological and social care for children in certain circumstances, who lack the opportunity to receive proper care within a normal family and society, while they are under six years of age. Categories catered for include the illegitimate, children who are orphaned, or whose parents are unknown, those whose mother is in jail or hospital for a long time, and children whose guardian is suffering from a serious physical or mental illness, if there is no other member

of the child's family or community willing to take care of him. (Aggregation of Systems and Bylaws of Social Welfare in S.A. 1984, cit. p.130). If a foster family can be found, this family receives a government benefit of 1200 Saudi Riyals monthly, and social workers visit them regularly to ensure that the child is receiving proper care. (Ibid, pp.139-140).

5.2.1.2 : Social Education Homes

If a child of six years or over still lacks family care, then the alternative for him or her is one of The Social Education Homes. There are two types of homes according to the sex of residents 10 homes for boys and 5 for girls, distributed in the large cities throughout the Kingdom. (Ministry of Finance, Saudi Arabia, 1988, p.187).

The difference between the number of boys' and girls' homes might be a significant indication of the fact that the people of Saudi Arabia still adhere to Islamic and Arab traditions, whereby it is easier to send a relative's son to such institutions than to send a daughter; girls can be sent only in very serious

circumstances. These homes provide full physical, social and educational care, including programmes for vocational training. In the mornings, the children are sent to the public schools, in order to mix with other children. Each child receives, monthly, 120 Saudi Riyals as pocket money. A child's residence in the Social Education Home can be ended if his family or relatives ask for it or when he reaches 18 years of age, as the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs helps young people leaving such institutions to find a job, attend a training school or get married (the latter particularly in the case of girls). (Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. 1984, pp.37-42).

5.2.2 : Social Guidance Homes

This type of juvenile home takes care of a category of youth more related to the focus of this study than the others, as it provides protection and care for children who are subject to delinquency. The foundational bylaw of Social Guidance Homes in the Kingdom laid down the main goals of establishing these homes as: care, adjustment and correction of juveniles between 7 and 18 years who fell into one of the following categories:

1. Children who are beyond the control of parents or guardians.
2. Children exposed to delinquency because of their broken homes or parents' severity.
3. Maladjusted children, in their household, school, or neighbourhood.
4. Children who have committed an offence but whose cases have not been notified to the police or official authorities at the time they are brought to the social guidance home. (Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, S.A. Lights Upon The Services of Social Guidance Home in Riyadh, 1990, p.2).

The regulations of these institutions insist that social workers should make every effort to provide adequate care for the child within his natural environment, helping him and his family or school to solve the problem. Admission to the Social Guidance Home is the last resort, so that he may be kept away from children already delinquent.

In the Social Guidance Home children receive full physical, psychological, social and educational care with considerable effort to correct them and keep them in a

good relationship with the outside society including their families and relatives, by various recreational and social programmes.¹

5.2.3 : Social Observation Homes

These are the most important institutions working in the field of juvenile delinquency treatment in Saudi Arabia at the present time, as they serve four types of objectives. They can be considered as; detention homes, observation homes, diagnosis centres and treatment institutions. (The First Annual Report For S.O. Homes, 1989, pp. 26-27). The major goals of this home as laid down by its foundational bylaw (1975), are:

1. to take care of male juveniles between 7 and 18 years, who are in temporary custody under the command of security or judicial authorities, or whom the juvenile court has decided to commit to the Social Observation Home.
2. to carry out studies into the causes of juvenile delinquency in the country in the light of operational

¹ Information from an interview had been made with a social worker in Riyadh Social Guidance Home.

practice with juveniles resident in this home, and to suggest the proper solutions by cooperating with other relevant authorities.

5.2.3.1 : The Major Procedures

1. The child is received from the police or other official authority which brought him.
2. A file is opened for him and a record made of his personal details (name, address, ..etc.) and his offence.
3. The child is given a medical examination to make sure that he does not have any communicable disease.
4. He is admitted to the appropriate wing according to his age and offence, then sent to be registered in the home's school if he is a pupil at school.
5. He is questioned in a secure atmosphere inside the home.
6. The most important procedure is the social investigation conducted by the social worker attached to the juvenile court. It supplies the data for understanding the personality of the child, his family, social and economic conditions, and the motive for his offence, in order to determine the plan for treatment and rehabilitation.

7. The child's trial takes place inside the S.O.Home, after the case study and investigation have been completed.
8. If it is decided by the juvenile court that the child is not guilty, or when he has completed the period which was to be spent in the detention, then he will be released. However, if he reaches the age of 20 years before that, he will be transferred to the public jail. (The Annual Book of The S.O. Home in Riyadh, 1989, pp.140-154).

5.2.3.2 : The Daily Programme

Between 4:00 am and 11:30 pm there is a very busy programme designed for the residents of the home, fitted round the Islamic pattern of prayers five times a day, as follows:

4:00-5:00 am: wake up and attend *Fajer* prayer
in the home's mosque.

5:00-6:00 am: morning exercise.

6:00-7:00 am: breakfast.

7:15 am: school, for the majority; those
who are not in school can go to the
workshops or the free activity centre.

12:00-12:30 pm: gather in the mosque for *Zohur* prayer.

12:30-1:00 pm: return to the dormitories and change clothes.

1:00-2:00 pm: lunch.

2:00 pm: rest.

4:00 pm: wake up to pray *Asor*, followed by recreation until 11:30 pm. Within this period of time there are two prayers, *Maghrib* and *Isha*, and dinner is eaten at around 8:30 pm. (Ibid, pp. 23-25).

However, the daily programme is flexible and changes on Thursdays and Fridays which are the weekend days in Saudi Arabia.

5.2.3.3 : Facilities Available

The Social Observation Home provides almost all the necessary goods, services and facilities for juveniles, particularly those who are to spend long period there. Food, clothes, beds, books .etc. and medical care are available. Education and religious services are compulsory. Vocational training and

recreational activities are optional but, in all cases the child has to be engaged in one of them during his free time. the recreational programme includes: sport, art, social, religious and cultural activities. (The Handbook of Activities in S.O. Homes, S.A. 1991, p.8).

However, the Social Observation Home in Riyadh, according to our observations, lacks adequate playgrounds and other sports facilities, and there are staff shortages among social workers and trainers. Although the approximate capacity of this home is intended to be 120 juveniles,¹ in 1991, the number was found to be always much over that number, sometimes reaching 221. (Department of Planning and Studies in The ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, S.A. 1991, p.2). This overcrowding increases pressures upon workers and facilities.

¹ Information had been taken directly from the records of The Department of Juvenile Care in The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Saudi Arabia, 1989.

5.2.4 : The Care Centre For Girls

These centres provide the same care and services as are available in Social Observation Homes, but for girls. The system and procedures are almost the same. These centres take care of female delinquents up to 30 years of age who are in temporary custody or those whom the court has decided should be committed to the centre. Girls under 15 years are in a special wing, and do not mix with adult delinquents. All staff and servants inside the centre are women. The building is carefully guarded from outside by policemen especially selected for their observed piety and good behaviour.¹

5.3 Statistical Indications

It may be useful to give some statistical information concerning juvenile delinquency in Saudi Arabia in order to clarify the course of development of both the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency and the care of juvenile delinquents in Saudi Arabia in general, with special reference to the City of Riyadh, the place of our field study.

¹ An interview made with The Head of Planning and Studies Department in The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, January 1991.

Indeed, the development of care of juvenile delinquents in Saudi Arabia is associated with the recent development of Saudi society, economically, socially and culturally. It can be considered as a response to the increasing crime and delinquency rates in modern Saudi society, caused by the massive change in many aspects of Saudi Arabian life. The number of juveniles admitted to the first Social Observation Home in 1972 was 31 whereas in 1990, the number reached 2749 juveniles distributed among 6 homes in different places in the country, as shown in the table below:

(Table: 5-2)¹
 Development of Social Observation Homes in
 Saudi Arabia (1972-1990).

Years	Number of Homes	Number of Juveniles
1392 / 1972	1	31
1393 / 1973	1	134
1394 / 1974	1	191
1395 / 1975	1	207
1396 / 1976	1	221
1397 / 1977	1	324
1398 / 1978	2	285
1399 / 1979	3	709
1400 / 1980	4	1259
1401 / 1981	4	1459
1402 / 1982	4	1835
1403 / 1983	4	2517
1404 / 1984	4	2294
1405 / 1985	4	2298
1406 / 1986	6	2420
1407 / 1987	6	2557
1408 / 1988	6	2514
1409 / 1989	6	2530
1410 / 1990	6	2749

¹ Documents have been copied from the office of The Head of Department of Juveniles Care. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Saudi Arabia, February 1991.

As yet, there is no real and full statistical information about the population of Saudi Arabia and its cities, from which to gauge the problem of juvenile delinquency in each city or region, or to determine the proportion of juveniles in a given age range who are in correctional homes. However, the figures in table 5-3 below, shows the distribution of the 2749 juveniles admitted to 6 Social Observation Homes in different cities throughout the Kingdom in the year 1410 A.H (1990). It indicates that the Riyadh Home is the major one among them, as it took more than one third of the juveniles admitted in that year. This was one of the reasons for selecting the study sample from this home.

(Table: 5-3)¹

Distribution of Juvenile Delinquents among The S.O.Homes
in Saudi Arabia in 1410 A.H (1990)

Place of Home	Number of Juveniles	Percent
Riyadh	956	34.8
Dammam	379	13.8
Jeddah	441	16.0
Gasseim	434	15.8
Tabook	122	04.4
Abha	417	15.2
Total	2749	100.0

Despite the lack of adequate statistical evidence, it seems that there is a real problem of increasing juvenile delinquency in Saudi Arabia, particularly in Riyadh, as the total number of juveniles admitted in both Social Observation and Guidance homes in Riyadh in 1392 A.H (1972)

¹ Ibid .

was 121, whereas it reached 1045 boys in the year 1410 A.H (1990), as shown in the table below. A massive increase occurred between 1972 and 1983 which may be associated with the increase in the Saudi income, in general, which took place during that period of time, with many accompanying factors, as mentioned in Chapter Three.

(Table: 5-4)
 Number of Juveniles Admitted to Riyadh Homes
 (1972-1990)

Years	Observation Home	Guidance Home	Total
1392 / 1972	31	90	121
1393 / 1973	143	134	277
1394 / 1974	191	77	268
1395 / 1975	207	92	299
1396 / 1976	221	99	320
1397 / 1977	324	94	418
1398 / 1978	267	115	382
1399 / 1979	442	141	583
1400 / 1980	647	148	795
1401 / 1981	696	155	851
1402 / 1982	980	138	1118
1403 / 1983	1227 ¹	146	1373
1404 / 1984	867	133	1000
1405 / 1985	920	127	1047
1406 / 1986	889	120	1009
1407 / 1987	879	89	968
1408 / 1988	715	86	801
1409 / 1989	899	101	1000
1410 / 1990	956	89	1045
Total	11501	2174	13675

Sources: *Ibid*, and *Lights Upon The Services of Social Guidance Home in Riyadh, 1990*,
 p.8.

¹ During this year The Traffic Police in Riyadh was transferring every youth under 19 years to The Social Observation Home , regardless to his act or punishment , so , some of them recorded in this home while he did not stay there more than one or two hours .

The table below (5-5) gives a breakdown of types of acts committed by juveniles in the City of Riyadh in the last three years. It is worth mentioning here that the most common crime in the Kingdom, in general, is theft, on both levels adults and juveniles, despite the common view that poverty is the major reason for crime and delinquency, and the fact that Saudi Arabia is one of the richest countries in the world.

(Table: 5-5)

Types of Offences Committed by Juveniles in Riyadh
(1988-1990)

Types of offence	1988	1989	1990
Theft	289	275	264
Immorality	135	165	169
Inebriety	64	40	23
Drugs	20	48	42
Traffic	5 ¹	184	289
Murder	2	1	3
Attacks & Quarrel	97	83	109
Escaping & Absence	27	5	13
Demolition	5	11	12
Others	71	87	32
Total	715	899	956

*Sources: The Analytical Report of Social Observation Home in Riyadh, 1988, p.p.23-38.
and The First Annual Report for S.O.Homes 1989, cit. p.115.*

¹ It seems that The Traffic Police in Riyadh did not send all of juveniles involved in traffic offenses or accidents during this year to The Social Observation Home .

How then are we to explain the great number of thefts in this country, by both adults and juveniles? The following points may help to answer this question:

- 1) Stealing is not always because of material need. A child, for instance, may be involved in it to please or to follow his friends or to find money for drugs or other prohibited materials.
- 2) It is not true, contrary to the belief of some people, that there are no poor people in Saudi Arabia. Every country has different living standards among its people.
- 3) The rapid change in the Saudi economy enabled some people to increase their wealth suddenly, which created a gap between them and others in their social class. Such conditions may put some pressures on some individuals to try illegal ways to increase their income.
- 4) The Saudi market is open for almost all the world's goods. Every new thing, wherever it is made, is available in their shops. This may tempt poor and young people who insufficient income to afford the new attractions.
- 5) Finally, it has been observed that Saudi people do not pay much attention to the security of their property. For

example, it is usual to see shops with many goods outside covered by pieces of material during prayer time when shopping has to be stopped. (Badrud Deen A. 1984, p.39).

CHAPTER SIX:
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

6.1 : Introduction

The different research methods are not alternatives to be chosen between on a priori grounds, but methods which are more or less appropriate to particular problems, as suggested by Bulmer (1983). One important criterion is appropriateness to the objectives of the research. Will the method produce the kinds of data needed to answer the questions posed in the study ? What level of analysis is aimed at ? Are historical data required ? (Bulmer, 1983, p.10). In the case of studies carried out in the developing countries, Mitchell, Writes:

Scholars, government officials and commercial interests in the developing countries are increasingly recognizing that survey research methods provide the only means by which systematic information can be collected and analyzed for a wide range of purposes of both scholarly research and policy-making. (Mitchell, R. 1983, p.219).

In the case of our study, whose objectives include collecting data about the general social and cultural circumstances of the society in order to consider the

significant background of the people under study, and then to examine a particular problem within a particular category in the society, it seemed that we required a multiple-method approach. As Bulmer suggests, "Intensive methods can fruitfully be accompanied with extensive methods including a local census and one or more sample surveys". (Bulmer, 1983, pp.9-10).

Moreover, methods may be evaluated, as stated by Robinson (1950), in terms of their explanatory power. Social scientists are often seeking the answer to "Why?"-type questions in the investigations that they conduct, and Robinson suggests that both social surveys and case studies are superior to other research methods in this respect. (Robinson, 1950, pp.351-357). The case-study method involves the in-depth study of a particular milieu (village, association, organization, institution, and so on) rather than of a random sample of individuals drawn more widely. Although in terms of coverage it appears to be much more limited than the survey, as Bulmer states "Its proponents argue that they gain in greater richness of data and depth and penetration of analysis". (Bulmer, 1983, p.9).

To investigate our subject here so as best to follow the above guide-lines, we decided mainly to use survey

research together with case study method as well as unstructured observation. These methods are believed to be the best available in regard to a number of problems in conducting sociological research in a country that has had little exposure to the social sciences. One significant problem, for instance, as suggested by Aljuwayer (1983), is the absence of scholarly researches for background material. Available studies of Arab societies in general, primarily reflect the interests of researchers rather than the relative importance of the social units studied.¹ This chapter however, displays the methods and techniques used in our study as well as the major difficulties encountered by the researcher and the ways by which we overcame them, by shedding light on the following points:

6.2- Sources Of Data.

6.3- Sampling

6.4- Instruments.

6.5- The Variables.

6.6- Interviewing.

6.7- Data Analysis.

¹ See Chapter Three.

6.2 : Sources Of Data

To collect the data of our study, in addition to the published literature we depended mainly on four sources as follows:

6.2.1 : Documentary and Official Data

Researchers in the developing countries in general, usually encounter numerous difficulties in the process of searching for documentary sources and official data, difficulties added to by the dispute among scholars about their validity. Although we were not confined to such sources it was necessary to work hard to collect a huge number of official documents in order to cover the information required about the social and cultural development in different aspects of people's lives in Saudi Arabia, particularly those aspects which concern the educational system, youth welfare and juvenile care. To obtain such documents and information we had to use different official and personal means as follows:

6.2.1.1 : The Official Channels

Officially, to obtain any documents or statistical information from any governmental authorities the

researcher had to provide a written recommendation from his employer describing his duty and the purposes of his study. Sometimes it was an introductory letter 'to whom it may concern', but some institutions and authorities do not accept such a recommendation and require an official letter directed to them from the employer. Because of this we usually went through very complicated procedures; for example, the researcher sometimes spent more than two weeks waiting for a letter to be cleared, eventually being given some general leaflets, some of which were out of date. (See the Appendix for examples of these letters). On the other hand, there were some authorities (such as the Ministry of Planning) which provided a host of documents with considerable cooperation and help.

6.2.1.2 : The Personal Means

As a solution to the difficulties encountered in the official approach to data collection, personal relationships were employed in a way which was much quicker and easier. This way usually starts by searching for a friend or relative who works in, or knows somebody who works in, the ministry or institution or other place from which the information and documents are

sought. By finding such a person, whatever his position, the enquirer usually solves his problem in a very short time.

6.2.2 : Unpublished Theses

The second source of the study's information was a number of unpublished Ph.D theses by Saudi students in American and British universities, in different subjects so as to develop the discussion of specific aspects of the country's social life which are poorly covered by the available published literature (see the bibliography).

6.2.3 : Local Informants

In order to complete the information about the cultural aspects, traditions, values and norms which formed the researcher's background about the society, we tended to have a number of informants (some of whom were females), from different classes, occupations and ages. The choice of an informant was followed some specifications, e.g. his/her occupation, age etc. according to the information needed.

6.2.4 : The Survey

The most important and essential data collected from and about the delinquent juveniles were obtained by using an interview questionnaire in relation to a sample of juveniles in Riyadh City admitted to the Social Observation Home (the questionnaire will be discussed in section 6.4) in addition to a number of opening interviews made with all staff in this correctional home as well as interviews with some officials working in other relevant organizations, to answer many questions about subjects concerning juvenile care and the youth welfare.

6.3 : Sampling

To examine the problem of free time and juvenile delinquency in Riyadh City, the sampling process was one of the major technical problems of the research, since such study as may be seen in its objectives in Chapter One, requires at least two main samples representing the delinquents and non-delinquents juveniles in the City of Riyadh.

However, the problem was how to find a representative sample of non-delinquent boys in the city with the absence of an appropriate and complete list as the basic sampling frame, which seems to one of the major problems facing researchers in most of the developing countries. For example; Kearl, B. Wrote:

"Survey research in developing countries presents a paradox so far as sample design is concerned. Yet in many third world countries, sampling according to standard principles poses formidable problems; sampling text books were not written with the developing countries in mind. There are usually no sampling frames, no central registry of all citizens, no census tracts with home addresses, no comprehensive

directories of who's where. If any of these exist, they are likely to be unreliable". (Kearl, B. 1976, p.37).

Indeed, in many developing countries, as suggested by Ward (1988), the target population cannot be correctly or comprehensively delineated because survey investigators are compelled to use inappropriate and incomplete lists such as out-of date population census records, telephone directories, ..etc. as the basic sampling frames for their inquiries. (Ward, M. 1988, p.285).

It seems that what suggested by Kearl and Ward above, represent the case in Saudi Arabia today, as researchers still complain the lack of suitable and appropriate frames for sampling. In view of this problem and because of other reasons¹ we decided to confine our sampling to the delinquent boys available in the S.O.Home in Riyadh City during the period of data collection between October 1990 and February 1991. One of the encouraging factors was the fact that the knowledge is already available about the Saudi youth's recreational activities, since the researcher himself, had carried out a study about "Leisure Time In Riyadh, With

¹ In terms of time available for the study, there was pressures upon the researcher by the Saudi Educational Office in the U.K to complete the research and to go back home to work.

special reference to secondary school students" (1986), as well as a number of studies in this field carried out by the Arab Centre For Security Studies and the Department of Sociology in King Saud University (some of them in 1990 and 1991), which helped to clarify the various patterns of the young people's recreational behaviour and the relevant problems concerning the use of free time in this society, as the base of analysis and comparisons in a few points where comparison is necessary, with a great attention to the time as an important factor in comparison.

Moreover, we have chosen some variables to be adopted as the bench-mark in the analysis to test the effects of delinquency in the juveniles' use of free time, such as "having previous history in delinquency or not" and "having delinquent friends or not".

6.3.1 : Sampling Procedures

Regardless of the dispute about the reliability of the official registration of juvenile delinquency, the only way to approach the delinquent boys in the city was to depend on the juvenile court's decisions in defining the boys as delinquents. Therefore, a sample of delinquent boys has been taken from the City of Riyadh and the

adjoining towns and villages where there are no juvenile correctional homes and from where all young offenders transferred by the police to the Social Observation Home in Riyadh. The techniques and procedures of sampling will be discussed below.

As we decided to take the samples of our study among the juveniles who committed offences and admitted to the S.O.Home in Riyadh, the decision was not free from anxiety as many official procedures had to be taken and the result might not be encouraging, since some researchers had been refused to take the permission to apply similar studies in such institutions. (Al-Wtaid, 1983).

Since I arrived to Riyadh for the field work, I wrote to the dean of the faculty of social science from which I hold the scholarship explaining the need and plan of my research. Accordingly they sent a letter to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, in which I had been told that I have to meet the deputy minister who discussed with me the purposes of the study and gave me some instructions concerning the application of the study with the juveniles, from which I understood that he might allow me to start very soon but the officers in the ministry told me that I have to be patient. A few days later they showed me

they green light as they sent the permission to the S.O.Home, referring to some restrictions (see the Appendix).

In the S.O.Home, I discovered that the manager was one of the students in the department of sociology where I was teaching, but unfortunately his help was not as expected as the problems of bureaucracy seem to be still dominated in the developing countries; there is no appreciation of the situation of researchers or the value of social studies. The real start was after meeting 'Hosain' one of the young social workers whose help eased many of the difficulties and problems encountered.

6.3.2 : Sampling Techniques

The first two weeks were spent in general survey to the records available about the juveniles existing there, in addition to general observations to the juveniles and their life inside the correctional home in different situations (in the school, the mosque, the residential area and in the playground), as well as observation of the staff and the system application in treating those juveniles. By that time I had decided to include the whole number of juveniles who had been judged by the juvenile

court in the main sample of the study (the total number reached 164 boys, excluding those who are under questioning).

By the time of completing the survey, in January 1991, another sample had been chosen randomly, for case studies. This group numbered 16 boys, about 10 % of juveniles in the main sample, which we believe is a reasonable and representative ratio, to be studied in depth as demonstrated in section 6.6. However, it is worth mentioning here that the study's samples had been confined to the male delinquents rather than females as we already understand that for cultural reasons, a male researcher well not be allowed to conduct a study in a female institution in Saudi Arabia, in addition to the fact that female's crime and delinquency in general, and in Saudi Arabia in particular are lower rate than male's (see chapter three and chapter five).

6.4 : Instruments

The major source of the field data was the interview questionnaire in addition to a number of opening interviews on different levels were made during the period of data collection. Before leaving the U.K for the field work in 1990, the questionnaire schedule was prepared and developed through a number of stages, as the specific data required for the study had been clarified in mind in the light of the reading of the available literature, and as a result of several consultations and discussions with the supervisor of the study and other experts in sociology and criminology during the first year of the Ph.D work. The questionnaire was structured so as to incorporate a substantial number of themes and questions which believed to be the most appropriate to the main objectives to our study. As the questionnaire schedule completed and confirmed by the supervisor of the study a seminar was held in the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology in Hull University to discuss the questionnaire and the researcher's preparation to the field work. This seminar was attended by a number the staff and research students in the department whose comments and advices were valuable and constructive. By this stage the English version of the questionnaire had

been completed. In fact, the translation task was not less important than the early preparation stages, as the Arabic version is the usable questionnaire in the field (see Appendix II). Therefore, it was translated carefully with consideration to the main points suggested by Deutscher (1968). These points are that the researcher be familiar with the cultural milieu of which language is a part, and that efforts should be directed toward obtaining conceptual equivalence without concern for lexical compatibility. And as suggested by Wuelker (1983), an attempt had been made to make the questionnaire adopted to the level of the group to be interviewed.

6.5 : The Variables

As may be seen in Appendix I , the questionnaire contained some questions which called for standardized responses, as well as a number which did not. In fact, as an exploratory study we did not establish the dependent and independent variables in advance. The main analytical task was to identify varieties of variables, then we attempt to recognize relations seem to be found later on. However, the questionnaire contains 63 questions covering all information required from and about the juveniles under study. Indeed, the questionnaire's elements did not confine to the interviewee only but some questions were put to cover the family situation and conditions as well as the socialization problems. Generally, the main elements of the questionnaire were as follow:

- 1- Personal information about age, birth place, area of living, health case, occupation and educational history. (Questions: 2-6 and 8-12).
- 2- Information about the family: the situation of the parents, size of the family, the householder and his/her occupation, the family income, type of accommodation,

the parents' educational level, the relationships with the family members and history of crime and delinquency in the family. (Questions: 7, 13-20, 45, 46, 50, 51).

3- Information about "institutional children"¹; type of institution, period spent there and date of last leaving. (Questions: 23 and 24).

4- Information about free time and recreation before being admitted to the correctional home, family recreation and family care in respect of leisure and entertainment. (Questions: 21-22, 32-44, 47-49).

5- Information about the circumstances of delinquency and punishment; type of offence, number of persons involved, reasons for being involved in the act, period to be spent in the correctional home and number of previous offences. (Questions: 25-30).

6- Information about leisure companions and friendship in respect of both recreation and delinquency. (Questions: 31, 53, 54).

¹ This means those children who spend their lives or part of them in a any type of social or charitable institution, for any reason.

7- Information about the juveniles' situation inside the correctional home; family visits, evaluation of the home's facilities and treatment provided to them, their relation with staff, with others, and views about their future. (Questions: 52-60).

8- Data about the attitudes of the interviewees towards general issues and problems concerning youth in Riyadh City and in Saudi Arabia. (questions: 61-63).

6.6 : Interviewing

It was necessary to resort to interviewing as the main base of data collection, since the total number of people under study is limited comparing with the period decided to be spent in the field work as well as a number of advantages expected from employing such instrument, as suggested by Pons

- 1- It allows us to ask people direct questions about themselves and their own behaviour and activities.
- 2- It allows us to ask people not only what they do and are, but also what they think and feel; in other words interviewing allows us to gather subjective opinions as well as factual information.
- 3- It allows us to ask people who they perceive and interpret their personal circumstances and histories and the actions of others.
- 4- It allows us to ask people to explain the motives and reasons for their own behaviour. (Pons, 1988, p.108).

Moreover, in the case of our study other alternatives such as self-administered questionnaire might fail to meet our requirements, due to a number of reasons like the sensitivity of the subject studied as well as the fact that

some of the juveniles under study would be unable to complete the questionnaire properly by themselves, because of their lower educational level. However, interviewing is a highly skilled practice, therefore, we decided to employ it in our inquiry here according to a previous experience in this field (1977-1988) in the Department of Sociology in the faculty of Social Sciences in Riyadh Saudi Arabia. In this study the interviewing process was used on four levels as shown below:

6.6.1 The Main Sample Interviewing

As previously reported, it has been decided to interview the sample of 164 boys in the S.O.H, who had been sentenced by the juvenile court excluding a number of juveniles who were still under questioning or temporarily kept in the correctional home for any reasons, because they may not be convicted as delinquents and because they usually have reasons not to give the correct information in order to save themselves from punishment. The interviewing was occur in a very secure place out of the eyes of staff or other juveniles. The questionnaire schedule was used as a guideline in interviewing the members of this sample as explained in section 6-4. The

period spent in such work was more than three months, as we were not able to meet the juveniles during some parts of the daily time programme.

6.6.2 The Case Study

A sample of 16 boys was taken for the case study; with these boys, the interviewing was more concentrated, with deeper probing. In this type of interviewing no structured questionnaire was used. It was envisaged as an open discussion with a number of issues in mind to be covered such as the life history and the circumstances of previous and present offences in details, the use of free time and friendships, as well as the family's finance, health, educational, and social conditions and problems, with particular concern to the parents' situation and relationship with each other and with the child in question. The juvenile who had been chosen for the case study had been interviewed under the same conditions as with the interviewees in the main sample, but with a different technique, as a long interview with more questions about personal affairs requires more care and more than one meeting and some preparatory talk in order to win the confidence of the juveniles. A deep study of the file containing all documents available about the boy

always made in advance, so as to be aware of the general circumstances of the interviewee and to notice matters which are important and might be covered by the boy during the interview, for any reason, particularly concerning his offence and any previous history in delinquency.

6.6.3 Family Interviews

The use of case study method made it necessarily to widen our investigation and to diversify the sources of our data, therefore, we planned to visit the families of those juveniles under case study, at home, but according to regulations of the S.O.Home we were not allowed to take names and addresses of those families. Although we might have found out them through personal approaches, we preferred not to subject the application of our study to risk, as the outcome of such action might be the stopping of the data collection by the Home or even by the ministry, in case of any of these families complained to them about the researcher's visits to their homes. Thus we found that the only way to meet any of the family members was to attend the weekly males' visit in Wednesday afternoon, during which we might meet the fathers or any male relative of the juvenile chosen for the case study.

This was a very helpful method in spite of some disadvantages, as the time was limited and they usually preferred to spend it with the juveniles they visit rather than with the researcher. In fact, we met some who had showed a very commendable cooperation and were able to perceive that the study was beneficial to the children and to the society in general. Regarding mothers or any female members of the family, although they have a weekly visit too, the researcher, for cultural reasons was not allowed to meet any of them or to enter the visiting hall at the time when they are in it. We recognize the importance of investigating the mothers' views and concerns about the juveniles' misbehaviour: For example, what might be hidden by the father could be declared by the mother, as the following case shows:

Case (No: 67), is a nineteen years old boy who had been convicted of theft. His father said "I provide him whatever he need in order to keep him away from the delinquent friends and their problems ...". In contrast the boy said "I mainly depend on my mother who works as a cleaner in a girls' school. My father hardly provides us the basic needs and he

always makes trouble with my mother and sometimes he beats her in front of me and my brothers and sisters".¹

In such a case, it would clearly help if the researcher could talk to the mother to clarify the real circumstances of this family's problem, so as to be fully aware of the juvenile's family background which seemed to be reflected in his values and behaviour. Therefore, in order to fill this gap, some of our informants in this study were women among those who I am legally allowed to meet and talk to, according to Islamic teaching and social customs dominated in the society.

6.6.4 Interviewing The Officials

Some of the officials in the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, The G.P. For Youth Welfare were interviewed by the researcher, in order to provide some information, particularly about the system of juvenile care and recreational facilities in the Kingdom and planning for development in this field and to clarify their view about the problem of juvenile delinquency in general. Such

¹ The boy declared that in another meeting as we met him alone, whereas in front of his father he kept quite and showed a high respect towards him.

interviews were made during the period of the Ph.D work whenever it is possible. In the S.O.Home however, almost every worker whatever his position was a target of a specific interview regarding his job and his relationship with the juveniles, as well as his own observations about the juveniles' behaviour in the correctional home, etc. These interviews had been made during the period of data collection in the form of open-ended discussions with the manager, two social workers, the psychiatric worker, the investigating officer, the school head teacher and the nurse.

6.7 :Data Analysis

Following the completion of data collection, the numerical information was tabulated and coded, completeness and reliability were checked, and then they transferred to computer codes. The computer Centre of King Saud University in Riyadh was employed to analyse these data, with the help of some colleagues who work there. Further analytical work was done later in Hull University after a deeper and more comprehensive review of the simple tables obtained by the primarily computing work. Frequency analysis, crosstabulation and correlation coefficients techniques were used in this study.

The general information and qualitative data collected through the case study and the life history, as well as information by the study's informants, were carefully used, as was the researcher's background about the society, during the process of analysing and interpretation of the study's findings. This also reflected the theoretical literature and previous studies in this field. The result and findings derived from this analysis are reported in Chapters: Seven, Eight and Nine, following this Chapter.

CHAPTER SEVEN:

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SOCIETY UNDER STUDY

Characteristics of the Society under Study

Various factors contribute in the process of building-up a child's personality and shaping his/her ambitions, values and attitudes. Some of them are hereditary and others are acquired. However, we are not here concerned with the relation of such variables with delinquency, nor the causes of delinquency. In this chapter we endeavour to display some of the important characteristics of the group represented in our study sample, in order to give the reader a clear picture of those juveniles, their lives and conditions before and after admission to the correctional home. This may help us to understand and to interpret the study's data about motivations to delinquency and the role of free time which will be discussed in the next two chapters. Our discussion in the present chapter will be presented under three headings as follows:

1. Personal characteristics .
2. Circumstances of delinquency.
3. Life in the correctional home.

7.1 : PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

By personal characteristics we mean here the main individual and social characteristics and conditions of the juveniles under study, including details about the family, economy, accommodation and so on.

7.1.1 : Age Distribution

It is estimated that more than half of the population in Saudi Arabia are under twenty years of age (Al Farsy. 1990. p.203) and all of the juveniles in our sample are between 11 and 19 years old, as shown in the table below:

(Table: 7-1)

Age distribution of the interviewees

Age	Frequency	Percent
11	1	.6
12	3	1.8
13	11	6.7
14	15	9.1
15	17	10.4
16	23	14.0
17	47	28.7
18	35	21.3
19	12	7.3
Total	164	100.0

Although the foundational bylaw of the Social Observation Homes stipulates that they are to house and care for delinquent children between 7 and 18 years of age, this table indicates that the majority (64.0%) of the juveniles under study are in the age range of 16 to 18 years. This confirms the finding of a previous study in 1983, that about 65 percent of juveniles in the Social Observation Home in Riyadh at that time were between the ages of 16 and 18 years (Al-Wtaid 1983, p.195).

In general, the table shows that delinquency increases with age, which may be because as the child grows, he usually feels more independent than before, particularly after leaving the primary school. This view is not undermined by the smaller percentage of juveniles aged 19 years. This is explained by the fact that in Saudi Arabia, offenders over 18 years of age are sent to prison, rather than to the Social Observation Home.

Indeed, teenage boys,¹ all over the world, contribute considerably to the problem of crime and delinquency, as they account for a very significant percentage of crimes each year. In Saudi Arabia in 1980, teenagers accounted for 10.9% of all crimes and in 1989, for 11.9% (The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs 1990 & The Ministry of Interior S.A. Annual Book, 1989). (In Western countries, teenagers account for an even larger proportion of crime.)

7.1.2 : Educational Level

Before discussing the educational situation of the juveniles, we ought to give here a brief indication of the educational system in the Kingdom, in order to help the reader to understand the educational background of these children. Official education in Saudi Arabia starts at the age of 6 and continues until the age of 18 years. It comprises three levels:

1. Primary school: six classes, starting at the age of 6 years.
2. Secondary school: three classes, starting at the age

¹ For more details about gender and delinquency, see Chapter Two.

of 12 years.

3. High school: three classes, starting at the age of 18 years.

Every year, the child has to pass his class's examination before he can transfer to the next one; if he/she fails to do so, he will stay in the same class regardless of age. In the final year of each level, there is a more stringent examination in all subjects studied. If the child fails in one of them he will not be able to move to the next level, and if he fails in this examination more than two years he must leave school and try an alternative, whether it is adult education in the evening, vocational training or seeking employment. The table below shows the distribution of juveniles under study according to their educational levels:

(Table: 7-2)

Educational Levels of the Juveniles Under Study

Educational level	Frequency	Percent
illiterate	10	6.1
can read & write	65	39.6
primary school certificate	64	39.0
secondary school certificate	24	14.6
others	1	.6
Total	164	100.0

From this, we can observe that 45.7% of the sample have not obtained the primary school certificate, which is supposed to be obtained at the age of 12 years, and 84.7% have not obtained the secondary school¹ certificate, normally obtained at the age of 15 years, even though 97.6% are over 12 and 81.8% are 15 years or over (see

¹ Despite the lack of statistical, information about the education levels of the whole population, the general observation suggests that these figures indicate a real decrease in the juveniles' education levels.

Table: 7-1). This may indicate some level of educational retardation among those juveniles, though it is believed that most of them are very intelligent and do not have any mental problems according to the social and psychological investigations reported in their files.

School failure in general, can be caused by various factors, and in Saudi Arabia it seems that the educational system itself might be one of the major difficulties facing children in school. In the case of delinquent children, there is a lack of parental help and guidance, caused by parental ignorance or broken homes. On the other hand, school failure can be considered as the first step to delinquency as about 46% of the juveniles in Riyadh Social Observation Home had left school before they were admitted there.

As to the parents' education, it seems that most parents of juveniles in our sample were poorly educated, which may have contributed to their children's failure in school, as shown in the table below:

(Table: 7-3)

Parents' educational level

Parent	Father		Mother	
	No.	%	No.	%
illiterate	72	43.9	111	67.7
can read and write	55	33.5	34	20.7
school certificate	18	11.0	11	6.7
degree	7	4.3	0	0.0
deceased	12	7.3	8	4.9
Total	164	100.0	164	100.0

As this table indicates, the bulk of the interviewees come from uneducated families, since 67.7% of their mothers and 43.9% of their fathers are illiterate, while 33.5% of the fathers and 20.7% of the mothers can read and write, but have no school certificates. None of the mothers and only 4.3% of the fathers, have received higher education. This situation might be reflected in the children's

attitudes towards school and education in general. Moreover, it is expected to slow the progress of the children at school, as an illiterate parent cannot help his child to cope with the demanding curriculum of secondary or high school.

Although we have no exact statistical information about the educational levels of the Saudi population in general, illiteracy seems to be one of the major problems in all Arab countries, as in 1990, the estimated rates of illiteracy for the region as a whole were 62% among women and 35.7% among men.¹

7.1.3 : Occupation

To give more information about the juveniles' problems with school and education, the table below shows their distribution according to their occupations when they were brought to the Social Observation Home.

¹ From an interview with the president of the Arab Organization For Annihilating Illiteracy And Adult Education. Dr. Alsunbol, published in al-Jazeera newspaper, Riyadh, 20-3-1993.

(Table: 7-4)

Distribution of Juveniles According to Occupations

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
worker	16	9.8
pupil	88	53.7
unemployed	59	36.0
others	1	0.6
Total	164	100.0

From this table we see that almost half of the interviewees had left school, despite the fact that the majority of them were still of secondary or high school age. 36.0% of them were unemployed, whereas only 9.8% were working before being admitted to the Social Observation Home. Among those who had left school, about 70.0% had been out of school for six months and over, some of them for more than three years. Reasons for this, as given by the juveniles themselves, can be seen in the table below:

(Table: 7-5)

Reasons for leaving school

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Looking for a job	21	28.0
Failing more than two years	22	29.3
Dislike of school and teachers	12	16.0
Following friends	4	5.3
Others	11	14.7
More than one reason	5	6.7
Total	75	100.0

This table indicates that 28.0% of the juveniles who had left school did so to look for jobs. These may have done so as a result of family financial difficulties, as shown in table (7-10). The highest ratio in the table, 29.3%, represents children who mentioned failure more than two years running, as their main reason for leaving

school, suggesting that the structure of the present education system creates problems for many children leading to their eventual drop-out. Moreover, we found that 16.0% claimed that they dislike school and teachers. This raises the question whether the children were alienated by the rigidity of the traditional way of teaching, or whether they had already developed delinquent values and attitudes which lead them to resist control and authority.

In fact, nowadays educational services in Saudi Arabia are free for everyone and schools are available everywhere, even in nomadic habitations, as a result of the ambitious and costly plan implemented during the last twenty years (1970-1990) whereas in the early years after the Kingdom's foundation, a large town or village might have no school or teacher, with the exception of a few people who had memorised the Holy Quran and taught it to young people, usually in the Mosque.

7.1.4 : Health Conditions

In order to cover as many aspects as possible of the juveniles' personalities, we have included the health

situation of the interviewees, so as to be aware of physical and psychological problems of the juveniles and any relationship which might appear between that and their delinquent behaviour and attitudes.

(Table: 7-6)

Distribution of interviewees according to health situation

Health situation	Frequency	Percent
healthy	128	78.0
physically ill	15	9.1
psychologically ill	19	11.6
others	2	1.2
Total	164	100.0

According to this table, most of the cases under study were healthy, since 78.0% of them did not complain of any physical or mental illness. Only 9.1% mentioned that

they had some physical illness, most of which were not serious, while 11.6% of the interviewees complained of psychological diseases and problems such as depression, psychasthenia and anxiety, as explained by the psychiatric worker, who stated that most of these problems came as a result of drug abuse and social maladjustment.¹ As to the clinic within the Social Observation Home, the number of juveniles recorded as suffering from such problems and diseases was much lower than the figures given above, for example, during the whole year of 1990, only 11 cases were recorded there as mentally sick, i.e. only 1.15% of the 956 juveniles admitted in that year. The difference between these figures might be caused by a bad reporting or due to the fact that children during the interviews exaggerated their complaints in an effort to win the compassion of the researcher.

In order to treat such problems, the clinic co-ordinates with *Alamal* Hospital in Riyadh, which was recently founded to treat alcoholics and drug addicts. A specialist doctor from this hospital visits the clinic monthly to

¹ An interview had been made with Mr. Fahad Al-Ofaissan Psychiatric worker at the internal clinic in the Social Observation Home in Riyadh January 1991.

see and test cases which it is thought may need such treatment in the clinic, or require transfer to the hospital.

7.1.5 : The Family Situation

From the sociologist's point of view, family structure and conditions are among the most important factors which influence one's attitudes towards crime and delinquency.¹ Therefore, we intended here to give more details about the family and family circumstances of the juveniles under study. First of all, the table below shows whether parents are living together in the same house, whether either both has died, or left the child's household.

¹ See Chapter Two .

(Table: 7-7)

Parents situation

Mother

	situation	resident	detached	dead	other	total	%
Father	resident	118	14	3	1	136	82.9
	detached	8	3	1	1	13	7.9
	dead	5	3	4	0	12	7.3
	other	2	0	0	1	3	1.8
	total	133	20	8	3	164	100
	percent	81.1	12.2	4.9	1.8	100.0	

From this table we can observe that about 70 percent of the cases were living with both parents in the same house. That is to say, that most of the delinquent juveniles did not come from broken homes. Therefore it is necessary to search for other factors which might have influenced those juveniles' behaviour though we should not ignore broken homes as an important secondary factor, as nearly 30% of the interviewees came from such homes.

As to the size of the family, the large or extended family in general is among the main characteristics of traditional society. In the case of Saudi society, this was formerly the common pattern of family throughout the country, among nomads and inhabitants of towns or villages. However, according to general observation, nowadays it seems that the extended family has begun to decline in this society, though the size of the Saudi nuclear family is still quite large, particularly among Bedouins and rurals.

Based to our findings, the table below shows the distribution of interviewees according to the number of family members living with the juvenile in the same house:

(Table: 7-8)

Size of Family

Number of family members	Frequency	Percent
1 to 5	15	9.2
6 to 10	76	46.3
11 to 15	61	37.2
More than 15	12	7.3
Total	164	100.0

Although as yet there is no information available about the size of family in Riyadh City or in Saudi Arabia in general, this table indicates that most of the juveniles under study came from quite large families, since those whose families numbered 6 to 15 members made up 83.5 percent of the sample. Furthermore we found that 7.3 percent of the juveniles were from families with more than 15 members. Some of these were extended families.

Accordingly, we may find it useful to shed light on the relationship of those children with members of their families, as one may well wonder about the position of a delinquent child who lives in a family of 10 or 15 people. The table below shows the distribution of the cases according to the boy's reported relationships with his father, mother, and other members of the family:

(Table: 7-9)

Relationship with family members

Type of relationship	Father %	Mother %	Others %
Excellent	50.7	79.7	56.7
Good	26.3	17.0	33.5
Not bad	14.5	1.3	5.5
Bad	7.9	2.0	3.7
Other	0.7	0.0	0.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0

According to the table, the juveniles tended to report better relationships with their mothers than the others within the household; almost 80% of juveniles claimed to have an excellent relationship with their mothers. We then found that the relationship with other members of the family (usually brothers and sisters) seems to be better than the relationship with the father, though not as strong as that with the mother. This result is not surprising, as the mother in general deals with her children emotionally. Moreover, uneducated mothers, in particular, do not work and spend most of their time at home. Whereas the woman in traditional society is not a dominant figure in the household, in contrast, the father as head of the household usually spends much time out of the house, and when at home, provides authority and discipline. Delinquent children tend to dislike authority figures, who may hinder their freedom of movement and activity.

7.1.6 : Financial Circumstances

To show the financial circumstances of the juveniles, we took two variables to be displayed here: the total monthly income of the family household and the occupation

of the father or guardian, as they are the most relevant to people's economic conditions. Some other variables which may give an indirect indication of this, such as the type of accommodation, the part of the city where they live, etc. will be discussed later on in this chapter.

(Table: 7-10)

Total monthly incomes of households

Monthly Income (Saudi Riyals)	Our sample		General ¹ population
	Frequency	Percent	Percent
2,000 SR or less	51	31.1	2.8
2001 to 4,000 SR	51	31.1	17.0
4001 to 6,000 SR	25	15.2	26.1
6001 to 8,000 SR	14	8.5	19.8
8001 to 10,000 Sr	7	4.3	15.9
More than 10,000 SR	16	9.8	18.4
Total	164	100.0	100.0

In general, this table indicates that the juveniles were from economically disadvantaged families. Although, the estimated average monthly income for the Saudi family is about 4,500 Saudi Riyals (The Ministry of Finance and National Economy. 1984, p.318), the table above shows

¹ Kaliefah and Al-Hasan 1990, p.98.

that more than 60 percent of interviewees' families had incomes below this level; 31.1% of juveniles came from families with monthly income of 2,000 SR or less, and a similar number had families whose income was between two and four thousand Saudi Riyals.¹ These incomes appear particularly low, considering that more than 90% of the total number of our sample came from families with six or more members. However, nearly 15 % of the juveniles came from families whose incomes were in excess of 8,000 Riyals per month. Thus, delinquency was not restricted to low-income families. The study sample included some children from very large families with a very low income while others were from comparatively small families with a very high income. These extremes are represented by the following cases:

The First case (No.158), is a seventeen year old boy admitted to the Social Observation Home as a shop-lifter. This boy's family includes more than twenty people, living in a rented traditional house in the central area of Riyadh City. Only one of his brothers is working, with a monthly income of 2,000 Riyals. Such families

¹ The Saudi Riyal is about \$ 0.26

in Saudi Arabia usually depend on other people's help and charity, which is a religious obligation in Islam.

The Second case (No.161), is also a seventeen year old boy, but from a fairly wealthy family with a monthly income of about 30,000 Riyals. There are eight people in the family living in their own villa in a modern quarter in the north of Riyadh City. This boy's offences were fighting and driving improperly without a driving licence.

(Table: 7-11)

Occupation of Father or Guardian

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
clerical or academic work	8	4.9
commercial work	33	20.1
military service or police	37	22.6
vocational work	9	5.5
in service work	25	15.2
unemployed	23	14.0
others	29	17.7
Total	164	100.0

The highest percentage in this table is 22.6%, which represents juveniles whose fathers or guardians were working in the military sector or police. Such a result may be interpreted by the following points:

1. In general, these people, because of the nature and atmosphere of their work, might be more serious and severe

than others, which may be reflected in the way in which they deal with their children.

2. They usually spend days and nights away from home, which may give their children chances to be away from control and supervision.

3. Most importantly it is notable that the data of this study were collected in October and November 1990, before the Gulf war, a time at which all soldiers in the Kingdom were stationed away from home.

The second ratio in the table is 20.1 percent, representing juveniles whose fathers or guardians worked in commercial work; according to interviewees, most of these were small businessmen. However, a considerable proportion of the youths, 14.0%, had fathers and guardians who were unemployed. Although we have no real statistical evidence as to the unemployment rate in Saudi Arabia, such a ratio may be regarded high in relation to the present situation of the work-force in the Kingdom in general.¹ Also, the table shows that only 4.9% of the fathers and guardians were engaged in clerical or academic work, although such occupations are accorded high status and sought after, not only in Saudi Arabia, but throughout

¹ See Chapter Three.

the Gulf States. 22% of the Saudi labour force in 1987, were working in clerical and administrative work (Department of General Statistics, S.A. Labour Force in The Kingdom, 1987, p.12).

The last two results, can be explained by going back to Table (7-3) which indicates that the bulk of the interviewees' parents had little or no education, which would prevent them from obtaining the more desirable jobs. Moreover some are prevented by traditional tribal values from accepting many jobs available, such as vocational work; only 5.5% of the youths' fathers or guardians were engaged in this type of activity.

Generally, and according to what was reported in the last two tables, we can say that most of our sample belonged to the lower social and economic class in the society.

7.1.7 : Accommodation

Researchers usually examine accommodation conditions in terms of social and economic situation or class. However, in the case of Saudi people, one has to consider

the present situation of the society since the recent social and economic changes and development.¹ The table below shows the distribution of interviewees according to the type of family accommodation.

¹ See Chapter Three .

(Table: 7-12)

Type of Accommodation of the Juveniles

Type of Accommodation	Frequency	Percent
Traditional House	60	36.6
Flat	24	14.6
Villa	80	48.8
Total	164	100.0

Despite what has already been said about their social and economic class, this table shows that nearly half of the interviewees lived in villas, a fact which may be due to the improvement achieved recently in housing conditions throughout the country as a result of the 4 Five Year Development Plans (1970-1990), since we found that 40.2% of the cases had moved house during the last five years. Twenty years ago, living in a villa whether owned or rented, was the preserve of the upper classes and the wealthy. However, the other half of our sample live either in flats (14.6%) or traditional houses (36.6%).

Most of them are in the central area of Riyadh City, which may indicate poor living conditions, in view of the general situation of Saudi society today.

7.1.8 : Geographic Distribution

As reported in the literature review, the ecological approach still arouses wide interest from sociologists and criminologists, as many studies in this field today regard the subculture and neighbourhood as among the most influential factors in juvenile delinquency. As to our study, the table below shows the distribution of interviewees according to family residence. We found that 96.3% of the sample were from Riyadh City and its adjoining villages and towns, whereas 3.7% were distributed over the other regions or from outside the Kingdom:

(Table: 7-13)

Family Residence of the Juveniles

Place of residence	Frequency	Percent
Centre of Riyadh city	60	36.6
North of the city	21	12.8
South of the city	15	9.1
East of the city	19	11.6
West of the city	16	9.8
Outside the city	33	20.1
Total	164	100.0

As expected, this table indicates that the largest group of the delinquent juveniles, 36.6%, came from the central area of the city, where the poor internal migrants and foreign workers live in cheap houses and flats in poor condition. Moreover, when we asked about housing movement, it was found that 51.1% of those who had moved house during the last five years, used to live in the central area. The proportions of juveniles from the other

four areas did not differ greatly varying from 9.1% to 12.8%. However, 20.1% of the cases came from villages and towns around the City of Riyadh, where there are no correctional homes. More discussion about living areas and delinquency is in Chapter Eight.

7.2 : Cirumstances of Delinquency

This section presents data about the circumstances of delinquency of the interviewees, such as the nature of their present and previous offences, the number of companions involved in the offence, and so on, in order to clarify how they came into delinquency.

7.2.1 : Type Of Offence

The table below shows the most recent offences committed by interviewees, as a result of which they were admitted to the Social Observation Home. However, it seems that there has been little change in the types of offence committed by juveniles in the City of Riyadh during the last four years, as our findings confirm what was reported in Chapter Five about juveniles in Riyadh and their acts.

(Table: 7-14)

Types of Offences Committed by the Interviewees

Type of offence	Frequency	Percent
theft	84	51.2
immorality	43	26.2
murder	3	1.8
attacks & quarrels	10	6.1
escaping & absence	6	3.7
inebriety and drugs	14	8.5
traffic	3	1.8
others	1	0.6
Total	164	100.0

Therefore, it is not surprising that this table indicates that theft and immorality crimes together account for more than three quarters of our sample: 51.2% theft and 26.2% immorality. Theft, as explained previ-

ously, is the major crime in Saudi Arabia in general.¹ As to immorality offences, this category of offences has been defined according to Islamic law, which includes many aspects of behaviour which may not be considered as delinquent acts in other societies; for example, being alone with a woman who is not a relative is a punishable act in Islamic law, whereas it is acceptable in western society and many others. However, the third largest category of crime (8.5 %), represents inebriety and drugs offences. Although, this may not seem a very high figure, these offences are currently considered the most dangerous phenomenon in Saudi society, since they are viewed as evils brought into the country with aspects of foreign culture, as a result of the rapid changes of recent years. Therefore, the Council of *ULAMA* (religious scholars) in the Kingdom has issued a *FATWA* which allows the government to execute drug smugglers. This deterrent might be the major factor in the decrease of 19% in drug crimes achieved in 1989, compared with 1988. (The Ministry of Interior in Saudi Arabia. The Annual Statistical Book. 1989, p.57).²

1 See Chapter Five.

2 At the same year quantity of seized drugs had decreased by 30% comparing with 1989.

7.2.2 : Reasons For Involvement

It may be useful to display here the major reasons mentioned by the juveniles themselves for their involvement in the delinquent acts which caused them to be brought into the Social Observation Home, in order to shed light on their feelings about delinquency and their justifications for what they have done. The table below shows the five main reasons mentioned by interviewees for their acts:

(Table: 7-15)

Major reasons for involvement in delinquency as mentioned by interviewees

Reasons	Type of offences					
	Theft		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
need of money	22	26.2	6	7.5	28	17.1
following fiends	40	47.6	28	35.0	68	41.5
passing time	13	15.5	15	18.8	28	17.1
retaliation	3	3.6	8	10.0	11	6.7
others	4	4.8	22	27.5	26	15.8
more than one reason	2	2.4	1	1.2	3	1.8
Total	84	100	80	100	164	100

Although it was found that the majority of the juveniles were involved in theft this table shows that only 26.2% of those juveniles mentioned the need of money as the main reason for committing such act, whereas 47.6%

of them stated that their main reason was the desire to follow their friend(s). However, embarrassment may have prevented some youths from mentioning the need of money as a reason for what happened, or they might prefer to throw the responsibility for their acts on the shoulders of friends. In any case, there is a clear indication of the importance of companionship in young people's lives. Moreover, the table indicates that 17.1% of the whole sample said that they offended for no other reason than to pass the time, while 15.8% of the juveniles mentioned various reasons such as wanting to drive a car or running away from parents' severity etc.

7.2.3 : Number Of Companions

Once we referred to companionship it became necessary to have an idea of whether the juveniles committed the delinquent acts alone or in small or large groups, in order to gain some insight into the peer group as a reference group for juveniles. The table below shows the distribution of interviewees according to the number of companions involved in the same offence:

(Table: 7-16)

Number of companions involved in the same offence

Number of juveniles	Frequency	Percent
alone	43	26.2
with one friend	40	24.4
with two	37	22.6
with three or more	44	26.8
Total	164	100.0

As reported in the literature, relatively few juveniles commit their crimes individually, most juveniles' acts are committed by groups. Our findings seem to confirm this view, as we found that the rate of children who acted individually was 26.2%, whereas the rest of the interviewees, who comprised nearly three quarters of the sample had shared the offence with at least one friend, as shown in the table: 24.4% with one companion, 22.6% with two and 26.8 percent with three or more.¹

¹ More details and discussion about the role of companionship in delinquency is to come in Chapter Nine .

7.2.4 : Previous Offences

By examining the previous offences of the juveniles, we might be able to understand and measure the problem, and to evaluate the means by which those juveniles are treated. Here are two tables describing the number and types of previous offences of 58 juveniles who had been admitted to the Social Observation Home more than once:

(Table: 7-17)

Number of Previous Offences Committed by Some of the Interviewees

Number of previous offences	Frequency	Percent
One	43	74.1
Two	5	8.6
Three	4	6.9
Four	2	3.4
Five and over	4	6.9
Total	58	100.0

The total number of juveniles who had a previous history in delinquency was 58, i.e 35.4 percent of the whole sample. This is a considerable ratio compared with the rate of recidivism in the last three years, as the rate of juveniles admitted to the S.O.Home for more than once was between 10% to 15% only ¹ The figure also gives cause for concern as an indication of the failure of the S.O. Home to reform and adjust these offenders. The table shows that 74.1% had offended once previously, and were therefore in the correctional home for the second time; 8.6% had two previous offences, and 6.9% had five or more. This raises questions about the effectiveness of the preventive and treatment programmes carried out by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. To shed light on this, some of the staff in the Department of Juvenile Care in the Ministry and in the Social Observation Home were interviewed. They mentioned various factors and pressures which face the child after leaving the correctional home. For example, one of them said "We do our best with the juvenile but we can not provide him with a new house in the urban quarters, or change his parents."

¹ Information had been taken directly from the records of the Social Observation Home in Riyadh January 1991 .

It is worth mentioning here that the previous offences of the juveniles were not very different from their present ones, as again we found that theft was the most common, 46.6%, followed by immorality, 13.8%, then drinking and drugs, 12.1%, as shown in the table below:

(Table: 7-18)

Types of Previous Offences Committed by Interviewees

Type of acts	Frequency	Percent
theft	27	46.6
immorality	8	13.8
murder	1	1.7
attacks & Quarrel	6	10.3
escaping & Absence	6	10.3
inebriety and drugs	7	12.1
traffic	3	5.2
Total	58	100.0

7.3 : LIFE IN THE SOCIAL OBSERVATION HOME

This section gives some details about juveniles' situation in the Social Observation Home, sentences, family visits, their feelings and satisfaction with the facilities and programmes, relationships with others, and the juveniles' views and ambitions for the future, as follows:

7.3.1 : Period To Be Spent In The Correctional Home

We present here the sentences given to interviewees by the juvenile court according to Islamic law, *SHARIAH*, to show how long they might spend in custody. However, a few of them had been given another penalty by the court, namely whipping-between 10 and 100 lashes. One may also ask about other types of punishment in Islam, as about half of the youths had committed theft, for which the ultimate punishment in Islamic *SHARIA* is cutting off the thief's hand. Indeed, many conditions have to be fulfilled before application of what in Islamic law is call *Al-HUDOD*, which include such a penalty.¹ Despite its possible interest to the reader, we cannot here go further into

¹ For more details see Chapter Three .

the law and judicial system in Islam, which is beyond the scope of the present study. The table below shows the distribution of interviewees according to their sentences:

(Table: 7-19)

Period to be spent in the Social Observation Home

Period	Frequency	Percent
less than a year	68	41.5
1 to less than 2 years	38	23.2
2 years	15	9.1
3 years	19	11.6
4 years	9	5.5
5 years and over	15	9.1
Total	164	100.0

According to the table, nearly 60.0% of the cases had been given sentences of one year or over; as only 41.5% of the interviewees had received sentences of less

than a year, 23.2% were sentenced for up to two years, while the rest had been sentenced for more than two years, including 9.1 percent who would have to spend five years or more in custody. Indeed, some of them would be in the Home for 8 to 10 years. Accordingly, many questions have to be taken into consideration, such as what the children might gain from being jailed in the Social Observation Home, and the juvenile's position when he is released after 5 or 6 years (for example), including his relationships with family and friends and his opportunity to find a job .etc. A great effort has to be made to help juveniles to overcome such problems, otherwise a large number of them should be expected to return to the correctional home.

7.3.2 : Friendship In The Correctional Home

It is natural, particularly for youth to make friends wherever they go, but the question is, with whom do they make friends ? Indeed, juveniles in the detention homes usually represent a category of youth whom nobody in the society wants his child to know or to follow. The table below shows the answers of interviewees with regard to friendships in the Social Observation Home:

(Table: 7-20)

Have you made a friends with others in the Social
Observation Home ?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	113	68.9
No	51	31.1
Total	164	100.0

This table indicates that more than two thirds of the cases had made friendships with other delinquents in the correctional home, as only 31.1% of the whole number said they had no friends there. However, some of these were newly admitted while others might have wanted to make a show of righteousness. Therefore, it is possible that these youths will learn more about crimes and delinquency including criminal traditions and values, from friends made in the Home. One of the children, for example,

(case No. 73) said: "Some of the boys here have committed offences just to show off...and we always despise boys who come

to the S.O. Home involved in small matters, while we respect those brought here because of serious crimes and dangerous matters".

7.3.3 : Satisfaction With The Correctional Home

In order to understand more about the juveniles' situation in the correctional home and their relationship with the place where they must live for at least a few months, we asked them about their satisfaction with the facilities and programmes provided in the Social Observation Home. The table below shows their responses to this question as follows:

(Table: 7-21)

Are you satisfied with the S.O. Home's facilities and programmes ?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	119	72.6
No	45	27.4
Total	164	100.0

Contrary to what we expected, the table shows that only 27.4% of the respondents were dissatisfied with what is provided by the S.O. Home. The major sources of dissatisfaction as given by the juveniles themselves, are ranked as follows:

1. Staff severity and beating.
2. Mistreatment and swearing.
3. Disorganization.

Although some of the juveniles might said they are satisfied out of fear or courtesy, their responses may be an encouraging indication of their satisfaction in new relationships, as indicated in (Table: 7-20) concerning friendships. Moreover, some of them might have found conditions which were better than these at home, such as good food, beds, clothes and other facilities. Moreover, the home offers an escape from family disputes and problems. Such considerations might apply particularly to children of very poor or broken homes. Finally, we found some juveniles who were not satisfied with the S.O. Home but would not like to leave it as they anticipated difficulty in adjusting to society after having acquired the reputation of delinquents or criminals. For example:

(Case No. 117). an eighteen-year old boy, said, "Although I am not happy here because they are very tough with us, I would not like to be released because I do not know how I can face people after being labelled with shame and crime"

Generally, it seems there are no complaints about inadequacy of catering, services or facilities, despite what was mentioned in Chapter Five with regard to sport and training facilities.¹ Initially, those juveniles do not expect such facilities in the Social Observation Home, so they are happy with whatever they find there. Another reason for accepting the situation in the S.O.Home, might be seen in the example below:

(Case No. 156). This was an eighteen years old boy too, and he said "They are beating us sometimes for nothing, they are very tough and I do not like their food but I think that is a very good way of treating

¹ See Chapter Five.

juveniles in order to frighten them not to come back to this home by involving in offences".

In fact, many cases made allegations of beating and ill-treatment. These allegations should be investigated. If they are shown to be justified, this would indicate a need to review the selection, training and supervision of staff working in the S.O. Home.

7.3.4 : Family Visits

The family visit to their child during his custody is considered important by researchers and social workers who deal with juveniles in detention homes, as it indicates the sort of relationship which may exist between the child and his family and it may be utilized by both to understand more about the child and his family's circumstances and problems. Furthermore, it is usually used to pave the way for the child's social adjustment after his release. Thus the table below shows the distribution of interviewees according to the frequency of family visits:

(Table: 7-22)

How often do any of your family visit you here ?

Family visits	Frequency	Percent
every week	92	56.1
every two weeks	30	18.3
every month	11	6.7
rarely	10	6.1
never	21	12.8
Total	164	100.0

According to this table, more than half of the interviewees were visited weekly by members of their families, usually the mother, then the father or others. 18.3% mentioned that they were visited every two weeks, while 6.7% had such an opportunity every month; most of these were from towns and villages outside the Riyadh City. In general, that may indicate quite strong relationships between those children and their families, consistent with Moslim tradition and beliefs. On the other

hand, we found that 12.8% of the cases had never been visited by any member of their families, while 6.1% were visited only rarely. Most juveniles in the last two categories were to spend long periods of time in the correctional home and we found some of them were orphans. Such children seem to have no proper relationship with the outside society, a problem which may be reflected in their behaviour and adjustment in the future particularly, in the absence of aftercare service which is expected to be provided by the S.O. Home.¹

7.3.5 : View Of The Future

It is important to have some idea of the juveniles' feelings and intentions about what to do in the future, after leaving the correctional home, so as to discern two main points. The first is the attitudes of those youth towards their own future after the hard experience of being jailed and punished, in most cases for the first time, and being kept out of the natural social and cultural environment of the society for a long time. Secondly, we are concerned with the problems which they

¹ See Chapter Ten for more details.

might feel or expect to confront after being released. The table below shows the distribution of interviewees according to their responses to this question:

(Table: 7-23)

What do you intend to do after leaving the S.O. Home ?

Juvenile's intention	Frequency	Percent
looking for a job	46	28.0
going back to school	81	49.4
attending training institution	10	6.1
do not know	27	16.5
Total	164	100.0

The highest rate in this table is 49.4%, which represents juveniles who expressed the intentions of going back to school. This attitude might result from the encouragement of the results and progress obtained in the

Home's school, which is in fact, a very well organised school and has a number of qualified teachers, as well as advanced equipment which may not yet be available in other schools.¹ As shown in the table, 28.0% of the cases mentioned that they intended to look for jobs and work after release. However, some of them expressed anxiety about the likelihood of finding a job after being labelled as delinquent, in addition to the fact that most of them lack qualifications. Moreover, we found that 16.5% of the juveniles had no clear idea about what to do in the future. Only 6.1% intended to attend vocational and training institutions, which are the most suitable place for such children in the light of their ages and qualifications, as well as the needs of the country at the present time.

7.4 : SUMMARY

On the basis of the data presented in this chapter, by which we intend to clarify various aspects of the

¹ More discussions about their relation with school are in Chapter Eight.

juveniles' lives, we present a number of points representing the main characteristics of the juveniles included in our sample as follows:

7.4.1 : All of the juveniles under study were males, since a male researcher would not be able to apply his study in a female institution in Saudi Arabia for traditional and religious reasons, as mentioned in chapter six.

7.4.2 : The ages of all interviewees ranged between eleven and nineteen years and the majority of them were sixteen to eighteen years old.

7.4.3 : The educational level of most of the cases was depressed as a large number of them had not obtained the primary school certificate, and about half of them had left school, while only 9.8% were working.

7.4.4 : The majority of our sample were healthy, while a few complained of some psychological problems; by investigation we found that the reasons for most of these were social maladjustment and drug addiction.

7.4.5 : As to their families, it was found that the major characteristics of them in general, were:

1. The large size, since those whose families numbered 6 to 15 members made up 83.5 percent of the sample.
2. Ignorance of parents, particularly mothers, as 67.7% of them were illiterate.
3. Most of the juveniles' parents were living together, but about 30 percent of the cases were from broken homes.
4. Low family income, in general, while the juveniles' fathers or guardians worked in the military sector, small businessmen, in service work, were unemployed or in vocational work (in that order).

7.4.6 : More than a third of the interviewees lived in the centre of Riyadh City, whereas the rest were distributed more or less evenly over the other four parts of the city.

7.4.7 : The two main offences committed by the juveniles were theft, as children involved in it accounted for about half of the total number of interviewees, then immorality which was committed by more than a quarter of the juveniles under study.

7.4.8 : Nearly two thirds of our sample had been admitted to the correctional home for the first time, while

35.4% of the cases had a previous history of delinquency. However, the majority of them had committed only one previous offence.

7.4.9 : The most important reasons or justifications mentioned by the juveniles for committing their offences were desire to follow friends (41.5%), followed by the need for money (17.1%).

7.4.10 : The majority of interviewees had committed their offences in groups of at least two, whereas only about a quarter of them had committed them individually.

7.4.11 : A large number of the juveniles (58.5%) had been sentenced for one year or more, including 9.1% sentenced for five years or more .

7.4.12 : Nearly half of the interviewees had expressed their intentions to go back to school after release, and 28% were determined to look for a job, whereas 16.5% had no idea about their future lives.

CHAPTER EIGHT:

MAJOR FACTORS IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN RIYADH CITY

Chapter Eight:

Major Factors in Juvenile Delinquency in Riyadh City

The problem of juvenile delinquency is closely associated with social disorganization. Certain specific antisocial acts of particular individuals may be due to incidental or special conditions, but the more serious offences, certainly the more complex types of delinquencies, are due chiefly to differential factors in the social situation, involving some kind of social disorganization. In other words, delinquency is a social problem, involving the various aspects usually associated with a complex problem (Meumeyer, 1949, p.6).

Social disorganization refers to a weakening or breakdown of social control exerted by the community over its members, as stable communities exercise strong control over the behaviour of children through the socializing institutions such as the family, the school and so on. Waegel (1989), for example, wrote:

"In high-delinquency neighbourhoods, most immigrant families came from rural backgrounds and cultural settings which did not prepare them to fit smoothly into the new conditions of urban industrial life. Parents worked long hours for low wages and were often demoralized by the effects of poverty. Under these conditions, the guidance, direction, and control exerted by parents over their children were weakened. Other

conventional socializing institutions also exerted only minimal control over the behaviour of young persons in these disorganized neighbourhoods." (p.67).

This chapter is an attempt to pinpoint the main factors influencing juvenile delinquency in the City of Riyadh, with special attention to the social factors which seem to be associated with the family and other social institutions, since sociologists have appreciated the significance of the social group as one of the major determinants of human behaviour. Experiences in the family circle, with the street-corner play group, in a particular class, in a particular school, in a particular neighbourhood, present the growing child with ideas and values that are neither innate nor entirely the product of his individual psychology. He accepts such ideas and attitudes uncritically and on trust as the price he/she willingly pays for social acceptance (Mays, 1975, p. 204). Our examination of these factors here, will be concerned with four aspects: the family, the school, the community, and the society as the main sources of other factors, leaving the discussion of leisure institutions to take place in chapter nine.

8.1 : The Family

Today, most researchers are convinced that the family plays an effective role in social control through its role in the process of socialization. Many studies have stressed the impact of family circumstances on juvenile delinquency¹ since within the family all of the child's biological, psychological and social needs are satisfied, and in the family the child learns how to respond to the various psychological and social circumstances of his life. We attempt here to examine the family's role in juvenile delinquency in the City of Riyadh in relation to: the general conditions of the family, the history of delinquency in the family, and the family's guidance and supervision of its children.

8.1.1 : Family Conditions

It was explained in chapter seven that the majority of the juveniles under study come from large families, with a low income and little education. In addition, a large number of them (about 30 %) were from broken homes. Such circumstances, as confirmed by previous studies, are related to juvenile delinquency. Although we do not assume

¹ See Chapter Two .

that they are necessarily direct motives to delinquency, they may contribute to creating the atmosphere and circumstances in which crime and delinquency take place. The aim here, therefore, is to examine the impact of these conditions, and the extent to which they contribute towards the juveniles' attitudes towards delinquency.

1 : In sociological studies, family disorganization is usually linked with children's problems, and according to our findings in this study, there were more than 30% of the interviewees were from broken homes. (Although there are no reliable general statistics, this proportion is far higher than we would expect to find in the general population.) This result confirms the findings of other studies in Riyadh City. For example, Bayomy (1984) and Madboly (1985) both had found that a large number of juveniles in the City of Riyadh were from broken homes. Madboly stressed that the relationship between parents of most of the juveniles included in his study were unstable and the children usually lacked the benefit of a normal family atmosphere. (Madboly.J 1985. p.60). Table 8-1 below shows the distribution of interviewees according to the situation of their parents, and their previous history of delinquency:

(Table: 8-1)

Previous offences and the situation of parents

Parents' Situation		History of previous offences				Total	
		Yes		No			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Father	Resident	47	34.6	89	65.3	136	100.0
	Detached ¹	11	39.3	17	60.7	28	100.0
	Total	58	-	106	-	164	100.0
Mother	Resident	46	34.6	87	65.4	133	100.0
	Detached	12	38.7	19	61.3	31	100.0
	Total	58	-	106	-	164	100.0

In general the table above shows that juveniles who were lacking one or other of their parents were most likely to have a previous history of delinquency. For example among those whose fathers were resident with the family, we found that 34.6% had previously been jailed or sent to correctional homes, whereas the proportion reached 39.3% among those whose fathers were

¹ Here 'detached' means out of the child's home for any reason.

detached from the household. A similar situation was found with regard to mothers. Although orphanhood and family disorganization do not necessarily lead to juvenile delinquency, they create new social, economic and psychological circumstances in the children's lives which may do so.

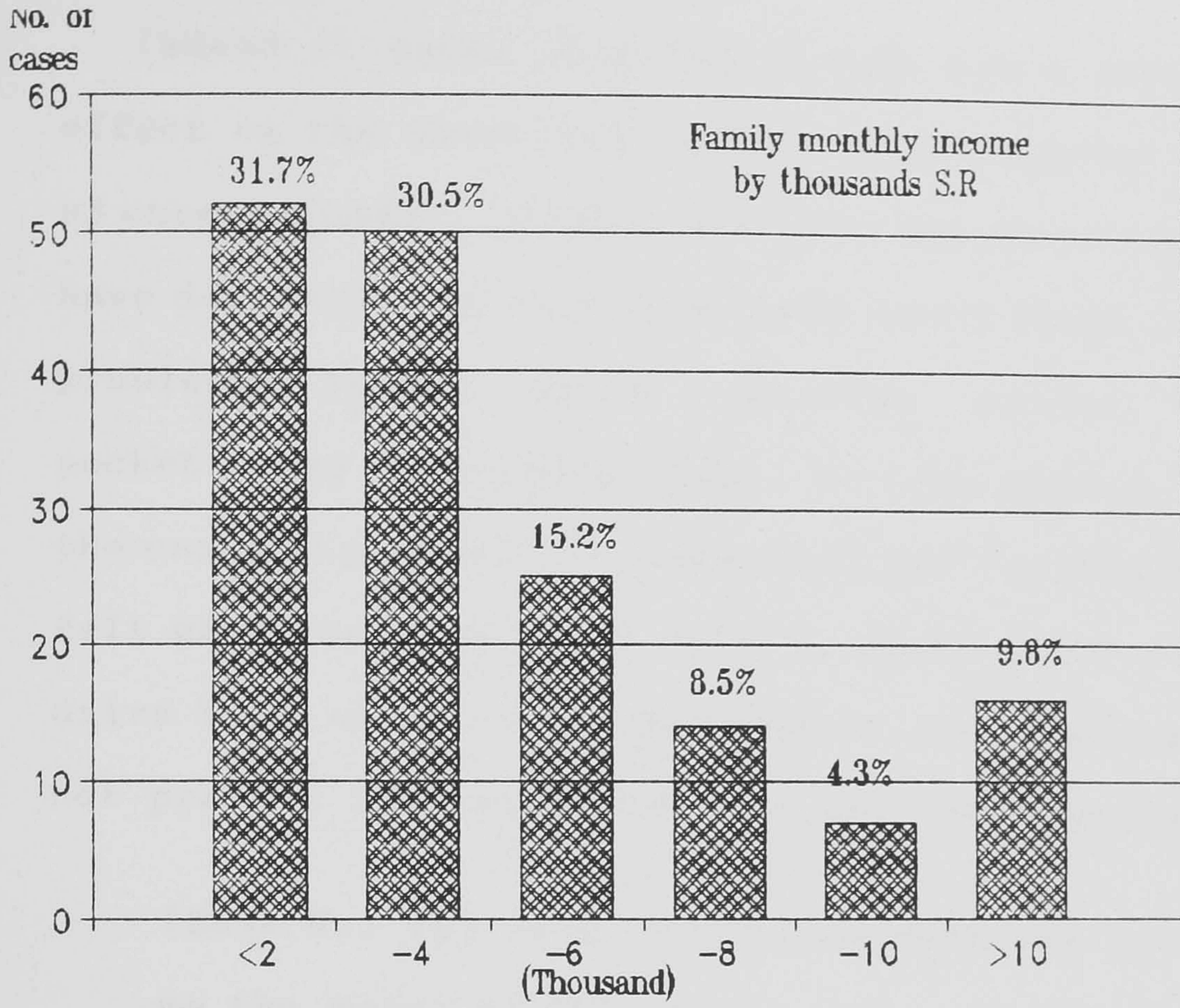
On the other hand, since we found that about two thirds of the interviewees came from unbroken homes, as reported in Chapter Seven, it would appear that the problem of juvenile delinquency in Riyadh is the product of many other factors in and outside of the family, such as cultural and socio-economic factors in the community and the society's different institutions. These factors will be discussed later on in this chapter.

2 : As described in Chapter Seven, we found that the majority of juveniles under study (83.5%) were from families with 6 to 15 members, while 7.3% of the sample had families of more than 15 people, a result in line with previous studies (Alwtaid 1983) and (Madboly 1985). Although we have no real evidence to prove the relationship between the attitude to crime and the size of

the family, large family size may exacerbate other factors such as poverty or lack of care and supervision, which may contribute to delinquency.

3 : One of the most important factors within the family is its economic circumstances, including family income, type of accommodation and so on. In the case of our study sample, it was found that although the majority were from large families, more than 60% of the interviewees came from families with a monthly income of 4000 Saudi Riyals or less, including 31.7% with a monthly income of two thousands or less. This means that the majority of our sample were from families whose income is below the estimated national average, which is 4500 SR.¹ (see Figure 8-1).

¹ See Chapter Seven.



(Figure 8-1)

Family monthly income

Indeed it seems that low income had a very strong effect on the juveniles' lives, particularly in terms of entertainment. In Saudi society, nowadays, few people have difficulty in covering their basic needs. The main problems facing those children rather concern pocket-money and luxury items. In this regard, many of the cases expressed the depression and frustration they felt when they saw their friends spend a lot of money, drive cars and so on, while their own families could not provide them with such things. For example,

(Case No. 12) said "My father does not give me the money to buy sports-wear or anything like that, which all my friends usually get easily, from their fathers".

This may help us to understand why theft is the major offence committed by juveniles in Riyadh City.

4 : One of the remarkable characteristics of our study sample was the ignorance or lack of adequate education of parents. This is in line with other studies which stressed the relationship between uneducated parents and the chance of being a delinquent in Riyadh City (Alwtaid 1983 p179). In our sample for example, it was

found that 71.8% of their mothers and 46.7% of their fathers were illiterates.¹ It is likely that well-educated parents will be better able to understand the needs and problems of their children, particularly adolescents, and to deal with them and treat them in a constructive way, rather than punishing or threatening them, which seems to be the approach of many fathers of the juveniles under study, as expressed by the juveniles themselves. For example,

(Case No. 98) said "Nobody helps me to study for the school examination but when I fail my father beats me".

To sum up, adverse family circumstances, although they do not directly cause juvenile delinquency, help to create an environment in which children may be expected to be influenced easily by other factors of misbehaviour and delinquency.

8.1.2 Family Misbehaviour

Juvenile delinquency sometimes has its roots in the family, as a consequence of hard conditions or other

¹ See Chapter Seven for more details.

factors, since criminal or delinquent parents might not be able to provide a good model for their children. Moreover, their misbehaviour might lead them to mistreat their children, or alienate the child from the family home. In an interview, Mr. Al-khraiyy, the head of social workers in the Social Observation Home in Riyadh, said:

" Sometimes we are obliged to prevent a father or brother from visiting his son or his brother, when our investigation indicates that this person is too dangerous to meet the juvenile and his visit will not be useful for him, or might hinder or slow down the progress of our treatment plan for the child. For example, a father came to visit his son while he was drunk and could not control himself¹ ".

The two tables below shed light on the history of crime and delinquency in the families of our interviewees as follows:

¹ As mentioned in chapter three, drinking alcohol is an offence according to the Islamic *SHARIAH*.

(Table: 8-2)

Has any member of your family ever been jailed or sent to a correctional Home ?

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	61	37.2
No	103	62.8
Toal	164	100.0

It is remarkable that more than one third of the interviewees' families had at least one member who had been jailed or sent to a correctional home, even though the rate of crime in the Kingdom is considered one of the lowest in the Middle East and in the world as a whole. In 1985, the crime rate was 168.6 per 100,000 population, whereas in the U.S for example, it was 4787.5 per 100,000 population in the same year(Al-Sandiony, 1989, p 66). This may draw attention to the importance and effect of family behaviour on children. For example:

Case No:(153), a twelve year old boy from an immigrant family, lived in a two-bedroom flat with his parents, three brothers and two sisters. Both his father and mother had been

in prison, for different reasons, and at different times. He had been admitted to the correctional home as a vagrant juvenile. The boy mentioned that he had a very bad relationship with his father but his relationship with his mother was excellent. He said, "I do not like my father because he always causes trouble to my mother and asks her to give him money, which I believe he spends on drugs or bad things". Although various factors might have contributed to the parents' misbehaviour it is true that the parents' behaviour had to a considerable extent affected the boy's situation and attitudes.

On the other hand, since the table shows that more than 60 percent of the sample had no relatives with a previous history of crime or delinquency, and the boy in question is the only delinquent within his family, with whom he shares almost the same economic, cultural and social circumstances, this is an indication that we should search for other factors which might have lead a stronger impact on the juveniles' behaviour such as school, peer group and so on.

(Table: 8-3)

Members of family who had been jailed or sent to a
correctional Home:

Relationship	Frequency	Percent
Brother	30	49.2
Father	5	8.2
Cousin	11	18.0
Uncle	7	11.5
More than one	8	13.1
Total	61	100.0

First, it is worth mentioning here that the word 'family' is still used in Saudi Society to refer to the extended family, even if the members live in separate homes, they are usually close to each other. Accordingly, in the table above we found about half of the 61 juveniles, who had a relative who had been jailed or sent to a correctional home, said that the person concerned was a brother, while 18 percent of them mentioned their cousin. Only about 20 % of them mentioned either father or uncle. An important observation from this table is that none of

those juveniles mentioned that any female member of his family, (mother, sister etc.) had been jailed or sent to a correctional home, this is believed to be attributable to one of two reasons:

1. The female crime rate everywhere, and particularly in Saudi Arabia is always lower than the male, although there is debate about the reliability of the statistics.¹
2. Because of their cultural background and traditions the juveniles might have found it more difficult to declare the offences of females in their families than those of males.

8.1.3 The Family Supervision

Most of the importance given to the relationship between family and juvenile delinquency by scholars, seems to be an outcome of their belief that children are always in need of guidance, supervision and sound values, particularly at the age of adolescence when the young people aspire to freedom and independence, but still lack

¹ See Chapter Two for more details.

experience and self-control. A family in hard conditions or a broken home, for example, might be unable to meet this need or to provide a very good model for the children.

As reported previously, the data of our study indicated that most of the interviewees were from families which seemed unable to guide and supervise them, to protect them from delinquent values and behaviour. For example, due to the ignorance of parents it was found that in many cases, the parents' care extended only to forbidding any recreational activities for children and not allowing them to go out or to meet friends. This type of behaviour creates many problems between the boy and his parents; sometimes the child ended eventually runs away from home. Most of the parents of our sample did not help their children to utilize their free time, including school vacations, in a constructive manner. This will be discussed in more detail when we consider free time and the family, in the next chapter.

However, family guidance and supervision in the case of our sample, is revealed in the table below, in which we shed light on three main educational channels: the school, the mosque and free time.

(Table: 8-4)

Family Supervision

Family Supervi- sion	within school ¹	within free time ²	encouraging to go to the mosque
Always	47.6	39.6	66.0
Sometimes	31.1	28.0	22.2
Rarely	12.2	16.5	8.6
Never	9.1	15.9	3.1
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

These data in general, indicate that of these channels, Saudi families put the religion first, then the school, and are least concerned with free time. From this we have reached a number of conclusions which can be indicated briefly in the following points:

1 - Saudi families, as reported in chapter three, still

1 This was evaluated according to three questions: 1- Do anyone of the family members visit the school? 2- Do the family encourage him and help him to do the homework? 3- Do they help him to study for the school examination?

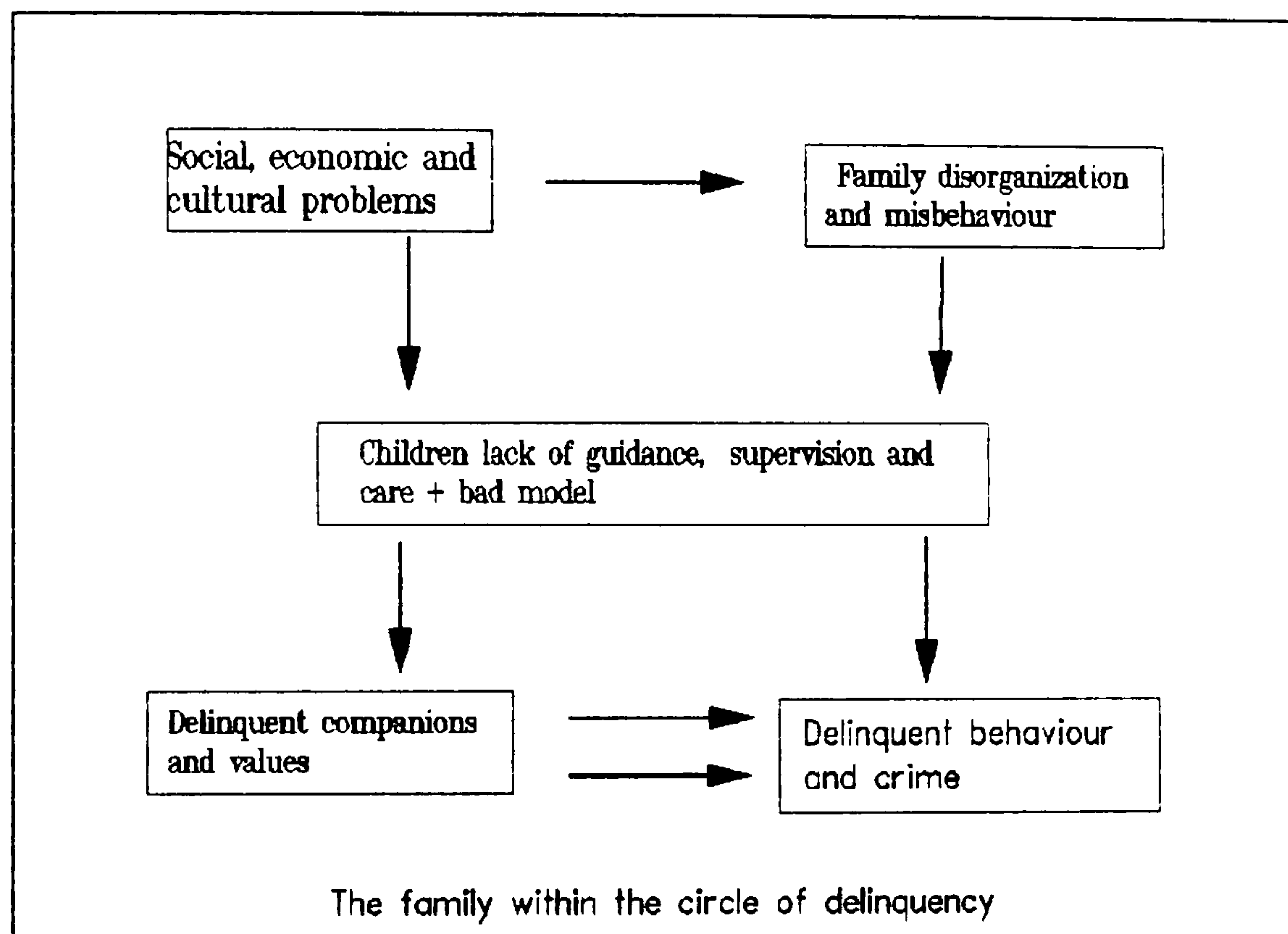
2 This was evaluated according to three questions: 1- Do your family know where do you go, what you do and with whom you spend your free time ? 2- Do the family provide you with recreational facilities ? 3- Do they encourage you to participate in any recreational organization ?

adheres to Islamic teachings and religious values are in foremost in its priorities.

2 - Despite the increasing realization among Saudi people today, of the importance of schooling, these data indicated that more than half of the interviewees' families, as shown in the table, did not pay regular attention to their education, due to the many familiar problems reported previously.

3 - Recreation as an educational value means little to most of Saudi families, as compared with scholastic and religious activities; about one third of the sample stated that their families rarely or never looked after them during free time. This is in addition to many other evidences, some of which were mentioned in chapter three.

Finally, according to the above we may conclude that the difficult conditions of the family might lead to misbehaviour of the family members; such a family may become unable to fulfil its role in the socialization process as expected. Eventually, the children may be subjected to the influence of delinquent friends and commit offences (see figure 8-2).



(Figure 8-2)

The family within the circle of delinquency

8.2 : THE SCHOOL

Although the family is normally the natural and best environment for sound growth of children in early childhood, the family in contemporary society seems to be unable to carry out, alone, the entire socialization process. Therefore, in today's Saudi society, the function of school has been changed and developed as a consequence of the changes and development taking place in the country. Today, school in Saudi Arabia, as in other countries, has a social duty, in addition to its traditional educational duty. Thus, in order to prevent children from delinquency and misbehaviour, the school should not neglect or ignore its social role. It can take care of pupils on three levels:

- 1- as individuals with different capacities, needs and problems;
- 2- as members of a group through which they learn about the values and principles of social organization, social control and so on;
- 3- as members of society, so as to help them to become accustomed to live in society, with its values, norms and traditions.

From our study, it has appeared that the relationship between school and juvenile delinquency in Riyadh City might be expressed in the following points:

1- As reported previously, although the government spare no effort to develop educational services and programmes and establish schools throughout the country, yet the educational system seems unable to cope with the demands, problems and needs of contemporary society. For example, the heavy traditional curriculum still applies, even in the primary school. A study carried out by the Ministry of Education in the Kingdom in 1973 stated that one of the major reasons for pupils' failure and dropping-out in primary school was the sudden jump in the curriculum from class three to class four (Al-Saif.Y.S,1973. p53.). This problem still exists in 1993. In the fourth year of primary school the child is required to study twice as many subjects he/she did in the third year. However, today's teachers, school equipments and facilities are different from those were available during the seventies.

In spite of the country's urgent need of a huge number of skilled workers in various occupations, it has been observed that in the curricula of the ordinary

primary, secondary or even the high school, there is no place for vocational education. Therefore, children leave school unqualified for any job. Thus it is not surprising to find 77.6% of juveniles who left school in our study sample were unemployed. On the other hand, education for leisure and free time has not been taken seriously.

2- It seems that there is no co-ordination between the school and the family in the Kingdom in general,¹ and particularly in our study sample, as more than half of the families did not pay regular visits to their children's schools. Moreover, in some cases it was found that the family's problems and ignorance were behind the boy's failure in school. For example:

Case No:144 is a fifteen year old boy, whose mother died when he was five. He then lived with his grandmother until he was eleven years old. His school report shows that he was a successful pupil during that time. Then his father took him to live in his house with the father's wife and their children. He started

¹ This has been observed through the complaints of teachers and educationalists in newspapers and other mass media in the Kingdom.

to feel isolated and neglected, and he complained that his father gave more care and attention to his brothers whose mother was alive, than to him. Thus, he failed for the first time in his school history when he was in class five in the primary school. The next year, his father and step-mother decided to give him to his uncle who lived in another city; there, the boy found freedom, but no care or supervision. He mentioned that he was not waken up to go to school, even on examination days. Therefore, failed again in the same class and started his history of vagrancy and delinquency.

3- Social work at school seems to be unable to achieve its objectives for many reasons. One of these is the shortage of social workers (especially Saudis). One social worker may serve in a school of 500 pupils¹, and many schools, particularly primary schools, have no social service at all. Moreover, most people in Saudi society are not yet convinced of the role of social work in school. This is the case even among educated people and teachers. We

¹ See chapter seven.

found for example, that the headmasters of schools tend to load the social worker with many hours of office work and other duties outside his/her job.¹

Finally, the outcome of these problems and insufficiencies is expected to be reflected in children's failure and dropout, which subsequently decreases the school's contribution in the process of prevention of juvenile delinquency, as stated by previous studies and confirmed by the findings of our study, since we found that about half of the interviewees had left school, and 46.1% of these stated that their reasons for leaving were related to school itself (see Tables 7-4 and 7-5).

8.3 : The Community

There is no doubt that the residential environment plays an essential role in children's socialization. One indication of that might be the disproportion in the rate of juvenile delinquency between large and small cities, between cities, towns and villages, and between urban and poor quarters in the same city. That is not to say that delinquency exists only in large cities and poor quarters, but in fact

¹ This observation was made in the course of the researcher's experience as a trainer of university students in the field of social work in different institutions in Riyadh City (1981-1988).

but in fact some places and environments might be more conducive to the growth of delinquency; for example, poor quarters in large cities and industrial areas or places where immigrants from different cultural backgrounds are gather. Scholars have stressed the role of the peer-group, through which the child learns much about social life, values, attitudes and norms. This group's members, usually, live close by; thus the peer-group is the product of the neighbourhood subculture which is influenced by the prevailing economic and social conditions. This is indicated by official statistics and reports. Some investigators have said that poor and lower class children make up a high percentage in such statistics, simply because they have more chance of being caught by the police and sent to the correctional homes, particularly in the developing countries (AL-Osrah, 1974, p.233).

In the City of Riyadh, it was found in 1985, for example, that 66.4 percent of the delinquent boys were from three poor quarters in the city, as follows:

- 1- Albatteha, in the central zone;
- 2- Adderah, in the central zone;
- 3- Manfoha, in the south of the city.

In contrast the remaining 33.6 percent were distributed over about fifty other quarters (Madboly, 1985, p.54). Those three quarters in fact have common characteristics such as population density, very old houses, narrow streets, dark alleyways and lack of public leisure facilities. (see Figure: 8-3).

Regarding our sample, table 8-6 below shows the interviewees' responses to the question: 'Have you ever been jailed or sent to a correctional home before?' in relation to the area of residence in Riyadh City and its surrounding villages and towns.

(Table: 8-5)

Previous offences and area of residence

Areas	Central		North		South		East		West		outside	
	No:	%	No:	%	No:	%	No:	%	No:	%	No:	%
Previous offences												
Yes	24	40.0	5	23.8	7	46.7	7	36.8	6	37.5	9	27.3
No	36	60.0	16	76.2	8	53.3	12	63.2	10	62.5	24	72.7
Total	60	100	21	100	15	100	19	100	16	100	33	100

The data presented in this table seem to confirm what has been suggested by many previous international and Saudi studies, that delinquency is rather concentrated in poor quarters in the large cities, whereas the rate usually declines in other urban areas and villages. We found lower percentages of juveniles who had committed previous offences, in the northern quarters of the city, which are

the modern urban areas (23.8 %), and among those who came from villages and towns outside Riyadh (27.3 %). On the other hand it was found that the rate of recidivism rose in the southern quarters (46.7 %) and the central area of Riyadh City (40.0 %) which tend to be occupied by poor people and immigrants, as explained previously.

8.4 : The Society

The era of economic growth in Saudi Arabia has witnessed a multi-faceted transformation from a simple, tribal, rural and closed society to a large modern society. This change is felt in almost all aspects of life in the society, as we mentioned earlier, including the situation of youth who are more likely to be influenced by any innovations than are adults.

We attempt here to examine the impact of these social and economic changes on juvenile delinquency in the Kingdom, with especial reference to the juveniles in Riyadh City.

8.4.1 : The Functional Change

Many aspects of socialization formerly carried out by the family or tribe have been transferred to different institutions, such as school, youth welfare and other

social and cultural institutions, some of which are still developing. Thus they naturally faced some problems and difficulties, weakening their ability to achieve the objectives for which they were established.

One of the major problems facing these institutions was the lack of national manpower. Consequently, a huge number of teachers and other staff in this field were recruited from Jordan, Egypt and other Arab countries, to fill the gap and run the new establishments. Despite the great help and contribution made by these foreign employees to Saudi society, in many fields, such as training Saudis and setting the plans and procedures of these establishments, many problems arose as a result of the social and cultural differences between Saudi society and those from which those people came. For example, the different dialects of Arabic spoken in each country were among the reasons for children's failure in primary school in the seventies since some children, particularly in villages, were unable to understand their teachers' spoken language. (Al-Saif, Y, S, 1973. pp. 53.54). Moreover, as the plans and curricula had been set up by non-Saudis, they

were sometimes inappropriate as a result of their originators inadequate awareness of the customs, values and traditions of Saudi society, and of the regional differences among them.

In addition, there was some initial conflict between the objectives of the official institutions and some of the families' and tribes' inherited traditions and norms,¹ though this seems to have eased subsequently.

Accordingly, the functional transformation, particularly in cultural and educational affairs, seems to have left behind some negative influences in the life of the individual, the family and the society, one of which is the increasing rate of juvenile delinquency during the era in question as explained in Chapter Five.

8.4.2 The Demographic Structure

As we mentioned in Chapter Three, the demographic structure in Saudi Arabia, has changed dramatically during the last two decades,² as the very simple tribal society has now become mixture of people from different ethnic,

1 For more details and examples, see Chapter Three.

2 More details about demographic change in the country are in chapter three.

such as Riyadh, Jeddah and Dammam and the industrial areas, were the places most influenced by such change, which is expected to have contributed strongly in the creation of many problems taking place in the society, including the observed increase in the rate of crime and juvenile delinquency, as shown in the statistics displayed previously.

8.4.3 Cultural Contact

Due to the development programmes, an improvement has been achieved in the field of internal and exterior communication and transportation, together with a general increase in Saudi people's income. Therefore, most people have been enabled to meet and contact others locally, nationally and outside the Kingdom. For example people travel abroad for business, recreation, education or medical purposes. There has also been an increase in the number of foreigners visiting or working in the country.

In the case of our sample it was found that a number of the juveniles had travelled abroad during the last five years, despite the government's decision to ban

youths under twenty-one years from leaving the country unless with written permission from father or guardian, as shown in the table below:

(Table 8-6)

Interviewees travelling abroad

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	27	16.5
No	137	83.5
Total	164	100.0

Although the table indicate that the majority of the juveniles had not travelled outside, the number of those who had travelled can be regarded as a significant indication in respect of two points: a) the youthfulness of those juveniles; b) the fact that most of them were from a very low income families. About 50% of them had travelled to the Gulf States, 27% to Egypt and 23% mentioned other countries such as Yemen, Syria, Britain, Thailand,

India and Pakistan. Some of these trips were for activities prohibited according to the Islamic law applied in Saudi Arabia. For example the case below:

Cases No: (42 and 43), are two brothers aged 18 and 16 years old, from a family with a very low income. They had been admitted to the S.O.Home for eight and seven years because of their involvement in drug smuggling. They both reported that they had visited Britain, Egypt, Pakistan, Thailand and Philippines during the last five years.

Finally, the problem of juvenile delinquency in the modern and changeable Saudi society seems to have arisen when the Saudi youth found themselves facing new and attractive life-style and activities some of which are prohibited and some disapproved of by their parents, which created a sharp generation conflict, which contributed with other factors to escalate the problem.

8.5 : Conclusion

It is worth mentioning here that these factors of juvenile delinquency reported in this chapter overlap and one of them might impact on others, as reported in the literature review. Moreover, are not the only factors influencing juvenile behaviour in Saudi society. There are some others, such as delinquent companions and the role of leisure institutions in the contemporary society, which will be examined in the next chapter.

CHAPTER NINE:
THE ROLE OF FREE TIME AND COMPANIONSHIP
IN DELINQUENCY

CHAPTER NINE:

THE ROLE OF FREE TIME AND COMPANIONSHIP IN DELINQUENCY

Play, leisure and recreation or the use of free time are usually linked to delinquent patterns of behaviour; a number of investigators have identified play as one of the ways in which delinquency becomes established as a way of life. Frank Tannenbaum wrote:

" In the very beginning, the definition of the situation by the young delinquent may be in the form of play, adventure, excitement, interest, mischief, fun. Breaking windows, annoying people....playing truant-all are forms of play, adventure, excitement. To the community, however, these activities may and often do take the form of nuisance, evil, delinquency, with the demand for control...punishment, court".(Tannenbaum, 1938, p.20).

Indeed, the historical review of the growth of recreation policies in the United States during the early twentieth century indicates, that one of its primary functions was considered to be the prevention or reduction of juvenile delinquency (Kraus, 1971, pp. 376-380). In fact, as reported previously, the youth welfare system in

Saudi Arabia addresses similar objectives. However, in Saudi society, as in many other Arab societies, it is very common to hear that free time is the main source of delinquency and many other problems in a youth's life, as the traditional view is that "the devil makes work for idle hands." Few people are convinced of the educational and therapeutic importance of leisure and recreational activities. Therefore, a number of Saudi youth and children face parental pressures as far as leisure is concerned and others seem to lack the family control, for various reasons.

Accordingly, this chapter sheds light on the nature and use of free time among the juveniles under study as an attempt to examine the role of free time in juvenile delinquency in the City of Riyadh, including the impact of companions or peer-group as a part of the play and recreation process. In this chapter we shall consider the following factors:

- 1- The amount of free time.
- 2- The use of free time.
- 3- The role of companions.
- 4- The recreational institutions.

9.1 : The Amount of Free Time

There is controversy as to the extent to which it is possible to measure leisure and free time. For example, Kenneth Roberts said, "Precisely separating leisure from the rest of life, from work and other activities where individuals have little choice, becomes difficult when we move from abstract concepts to real cases. Hence the impossibility of giving an exact answer to the question of how much leisure people have, and by how much it has grown." (Roberts.K, 1978 p 26). Nonetheless, we have tried to collect some data about the number of free hours of the interviewees, in order to gain at least an impression of their feelings and evaluation of that time. The data are based on the juveniles' self-report after it was explained to them that 'free time' meant the time left after completing all obligations: school, work, prayer .etc. and all necessities: sleeping, eating and so on.

In general, it seems that the juveniles under study had, before being admitted to the S.O. Home, a great number of daily free hours, increasing at weekends and during school vacations, as shown in table 9-1 below:

(Table: 9-1)

Number of free hours available to the juveniles

Daily free hours	weekdays		weekends		vacations	
	No:	%	No:	%	No:	%
One Hour or less	10	6.1	3	1.8	3	1.8
Two Hours	13	7.9	10	6.1	4	2.4
Three Hours	23	14.0	4	2.4	4	2.4
Four Hours	26	15.9	8	4.9	7	4.3
Five Hours	20	12.2	13	7.9	7	4.3
Six Hours	33	20.1	18	11.0	14	8.5
Seven Hours	4	2.4	12	7.3	11	6.7
Eight Hours	10	6.1	31	18.9	25	15.2
Nine Hours	5	3.0	9	5.5	8	4.9
Ten or more	20	12.2	56	34.1	81	49.5
Total	164	100.0	164	100.0	164	100.0

The table generally, indicates that the majority of the interviewees had a considerable number of free hours, as during the weekdays more than half of them reported five hours or more of free time; during the weekends more than three quarters of the sample reported six hours or more and during the school vacations, about half of the interviewees mentioned that their free time totalled ten hours or more.

As a matter of fact, the increase in leisure time has been considered as one of the main characteristics of contemporary society, and in the case of Saudi society, the growth of leisure time might be one of the factors associated with the socio-economic change which has occurred in the country during the second half of this century. General observation, as well as scientific studies, shows that most Saudi people today, and youth in particular, have more time for leisure and recreation than they had thirty years ago, for many reasons¹. For example, the role of children in family life seems to have changed, as childhood is longer in modern society than in nomadic or rural society, where a young boy, for instance, was regarded as his father's right hand; doing useful work, holding responsibility and

¹ See Chapter Four.

usually getting married before twenty years of age. However, children today have no duties beyond going to school, so if there is no school the child expects to be free.

A number of our interviewees had left school and did not work¹, they therefore had many free hours, according to their reports, which represents a number of psychological and social problems to the juveniles. In discussing such problems, the following points have to be taken into consideration:

- 1- The juveniles represented in our sample were from a particular category of youth who had committed punishable acts and admitted to the Social Observation Home in Riyadh.
- 2- Most of those juveniles, as reported previously, came from large families, with low income and very low education. About one third of them were from broken homes.
- 3- The problem of free time cannot be dealt with separately from the other social, cultural and economic problems in the life of the individual, the family, the community and the society.

¹ See Chapter Seven.

4- Free time in itself might not be a problem if the juveniles were helped to utilise it in a beneficial manner.

In addition to the role expected to be played by the family in the solution to the problem of increased free time among youth, it has appeared to many scholars that the school possess the power to exercise considerable influence upon the attitudes developed by young people towards the use of their free time. Kenneth Roberts reported that:

"In recent years there has been a tendency to regard education as the potential solution to a wide range of social problems. Economic, political and moral issues, in addition to leisure problems, have been treated as subject to the influence of the appropriate educational practices... The only possible solution to the problems of anomie that cloud the enjoyment of leisure in contemporary society is an educational solution"(Roberts, 1970, pp.116-117).

In an interview with M.Al-Shareef, the investigating officer at the Social Observation Home in Riyadh, he recommended that the school daily hours should be extended in order to reduce the children's free time, while people

in the Educational Authority said that is an impractical suggestion, as it difficult for teachers and children to continue after 1:00pm in a very hot city like Riyadh or Jeddah.

9.2 : The Use of Free Time

In order to examine the problem of free time and its contribution in juvenile misbehaviour we ought to shed some light on the use of free time among the interviewees: where do they spend it, what type of activities do they prefer and what type of activities do they engage in during their free time, as well as the influence of family upon the juveniles in respect of recreation and leisure use:

9.2.1 : The Place of Leisure

Among the main factors in leisure and recreation is the place available or chosen for people's free time. The place, with other factors is expected to determine the activities which can be practiced. On the other hand, the place where leisure time is spent usually depends on economic, psychological, social and cultural influences.

Table 9-2 below shows the distribution of the interviewees according to the places where they, usually, spend their free time.

(Table: 9-2)

The place of free time

Place	Frequency	Percent
At home	51	31.1
In a youth club	14	8.5
In the street	48	29.3
In a coffee-house	4	2.4
In public parks	21	12.8
Others	4	2.4
More than one place	22	13.4
Total	164	100.0

The most important finding in this table is the large number of juveniles who spend their free time in the street, which is about 30 percent of the whole sample and

the number of juveniles who spend it at home which is only 31.1% of them. In contrast, a previous study reported that only 6.2 percent of secondary school pupils in Riyadh spent their free time in the street and more than 60 percent of them spent it at home (Al-Shethry, 1986, p. 255). From this we might conclude two points:

One: The difference between delinquent and non-delinquent boys with regard to their home situation might be one of the primary factors influencing the juveniles' behaviour, as unsuitable and unstable home is likely to compel the children to spend much of their time in the street (Bagot, 1972, p29).

Two: Juveniles who spend their free time in the street are at great risk of becoming associated with delinquent friends, which is usually an essential step in the process of delinquency (see table 9-3).

Finally, it was found that the proportion of juveniles who reported clubs as the places where they spent their free time was only 8.5 percent of the whole sample, reflecting the juveniles' low participation in organized recreation, which will be discussed later on in this chapter.

As an indication of the relationship between spending the free time in the street and following delinquent friends, table 9-3 below shows the distribution of the interviewees according to their responses to the question: whether any of their friends had ever been jailed or sent to a correctional home, and the place where they spend free time.

(Table: 9-3)

Place of leisure and delinquent friends

Place of free time	Yes		No		Total	
	No:	%	No:	%	No:	%
At home	25	49.0	26	51.0	51	100.0
In a youth club	11	78.6	3	21.4	14	100.0
In the street	40	83.3	8	16.7	48	100.0
In a coffee-house	2	50.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
In public parks	8	38.1	13	61.9	21	100.0
Others	2	50.0	2	50.0	4	100.0
More than one place	14	63.6	8	36.4	22	100.0
Total	102	62.2	62	37.8	164	100.0

The general observation from this table is that juveniles who usually spend their free time in the street are more likely to become friendly with delinquent boys, as 83.3% of them stated that they have friends with a previous history of delinquency. In contrast, less than half of those who spend their free time at home reported that they have such friendships. This does not mean that

spending most of one's spare time at home is an ideal situation, but that if children spend much time at home, this may be an indication of better psychological and social conditions in the family. It also allows more opportunities for parental control. The second indication in this table is that among the juveniles who spend their free time in youth clubs, 78.6% reported that they have friends with a previous history of delinquency. This, also, is a high percentage in comparison with other categories in the table. This result can be interpreted as indicating that those juveniles who were allowed to go far away from home, might have wider relationships with other youths with different backgrounds and attitudes.

9.2.2 : Leisure Activity

Leisure or recreational activities, as mentioned previously, are usually affected by various life circumstances: economic, social and cultural, and so on. These activities might influence people's (particularly youth's) behaviour and attitudes towards social values, traditions and norms, including juvenile tendency to break the law and commit offences.

In the case of our study sample, who are delinquent and of whom most have financial and other social and cultural difficulties, we tried to examine the hobbies and activities they prefer and practise in their free time, as shown in Tables 9-4 and 9-5.

(Table: 9-4)

The Leisure Hobbies

Prefered Activities	Frequency	Percent
Cultural	2	1.2
Sport	81	49.4
Religious	8	4.9
Arts	10	6.1
Travelling	22	13.4
Relaxation at home	6	3.7
Others	3	1.8
More than one	32	19.5
Total	164	100.0

As expected, it was found that the preferred activity among the juveniles is sport, since about half of the interviewees mentioned sport as the only activity they enjoy during their free time, while others mentioned sport together with other activities. This might be because of their age, and also the encouragement of the mass-media,

which widely cover the news of sports and players, locally, nationally and internationally. In fact, the majority of the boys mean by "sport", the game of football which is nowadays widespread in Saudi Arabia and given priority by sports clubs and other recreational institutions in the Kingdom. The table above, also shows that 13.4 % of the interviewees reported that they enjoy travelling (our investigation has proved that more than two thirds of these boys were from comparatively high income families). Finally, the table indicates that cultural and mental activities, in general, were not been mentioned by many of the study sample. This is believed to be due to the family circumstances, including the cultural and educational background of most of their parents, as well as the educational history of the juveniles themselves, as explained in Chapter Seven.

On the other hand, Table: 9-5 below displays the actual activities practiced by the juveniles during free time, through which it is possible to determine the relationship between the juveniles' behaviour during that time and the chance of being caught by the police as delinquents.

(Table: 9-5)

Actual Activities In Free Time of Our Sample
Compared With those of Non-delinquents

Type Of Activity	Our Sample		Non-delinquent youth ¹
	No.	%	%
Sport	101	61.6	97.0
Reading	22	13.4	59.9
Watching T.V	82	50.0	54.3
Playing Cards	42	25.6	26.1
Driving car/motorbike	75	45.7	21.2
Hanging around on streets	45	27.4	28.8
Visiting friends	58	35.4	52.0
Relaxation at home	57	34.8	n/a
Others	14	8.5	n/a

¹ Arab Centre For Security Studies, Riyadh, 1990, p.149.

It appears that the non-delinquent youth are as likely to spend some of their time 'hanging around in the street' but there are also a number of indications that they are much more likely to spend time in more constructive activities. One indication is that in the case of our sample, the rate of juveniles who mentioned sport among their activities in free time (61.6%) is much lower than in the case of the non-delinquent sample (97.0%). This might be an indication of the lack of wholesome, constructive activity among delinquent youths, and greater tendency to have passive interests. (Al-Malik, 1984, p57). Secondly, reading as a recreational activity, is much more common among the non-delinquent boys (59.9%), than among the delinquents (13.4%). This might be for the same reason, or may be due to lack of education, as reported in Chapter Seven. Thirdly, driving a car or motorbike for recreation or to pass time was more common among the delinquents (45.7%), than among the non-delinquent youth (21.2%). Finally, in this table it is observed that most of the indoor and outdoor activities, mentioned by the juveniles of our sample in general, are communal and passive. The main outdoor activities mentioned by the interviewees were driving cars or motorbikes, hanging around on the streets and visiting friends (who might

themselves be delinquent). The main indoor activities were watching television, playing cards and sitting at home for relaxation (the latter might also conceal illegal or undesirable activities such as using drugs and so on, as declared by some of the cases). An example is the case bellow:

Case No: 27) a seventeen-year old boy was admitted to the S.O. Home after committing theft. He admitted during the interview that he spent most of his free time trying to obtain drugs, which he believes are the main source of his problems. He said, "I am sure that drugs are the reason why most of the boys here committed burglary."

Television programmes play an important part in children's life and affect their values and attitudes. Nowadays, television is widely available in Saudi Arabia, as elsewhere. Table: 9-6 below shows the television programmes preferred by the interviewees.

(Table: 9-6)

The Preferred T.V Programmes.

T.V Programmes	Frequency	Percent
News	6	3.7
Sport programmes	34	20.7
Detective films	30	18.3
Serial stories	18	11.0
Religious pro-grammes	5	3.0
Others	7	4.3
More than one	64	39.0
Total	164	100.0

According to the table above, the television programmes preferred by the interviewees were those about sports, which is an expected result in view of the figures of table:9-4 and other previous studies. However, none of the juveniles mentioned cultural or scientific programmes and only 3.0 % of them mentioned religious programmes. In contrast, in a previous study, in 1986

about one third of secondary school students in Riyadh reported that they watched scientific, cultural and religious programmes. This indicates the difference between the attitudes and values of delinquent and none delinquent boys. Another significant indication in this table is that 18.3 % of the sample stated that they watch detective films. Finally, the table shows that 39.0 % of the interviewees reported that they watch more than one kind of T.V programme. These were, in order, sport, detective films, serial stories, religious programmes, news and cartoons.

9.2.3 : Family And Recreation

Today, many factors might suggest the importance of family recreation in Saudi society, as the natural conflict between young and older generations has appeared, strongly, side by side with the social and economic development and the subsequent cultural contact, as explained previously. However, table: 9-7 below shows the distribution of the juveniles under study according to the frequency of participation with their families in any recreational activities.

(Table: 9-7)

The Family Participation In Recreation

Participation	Frequency	Percent
Always	42	25.6
Sometimes	66	40.2
Rarely	28	17.1
Never	28	17.1
Total	164	100.0

In general, the figures of this table are in line with other previous studies in this field, as we found that only about a quarter of the sample stated that they always share recreational activities with their families. The activities in question were usually watching T.V at night, and in some cases, taking desert trips. Furthermore, it was found, as shown in the table above, that more than a third of the interviewees rarely or never participated in any family recreational activities. The reasons behind that as reported by the juveniles themselves (in their own words) are displayed in order below:

- 1- My family does not go out for leisure.
- 2- I feel annoyed and uncomfortable at home.
- 3- I prefer to spend all of my time with my friends.
- 4- My parents are busy all the time.

As a matter of fact, youth in general enjoy their free time with friends rather than with their families for many reasons. That will be discussed, in detail, in the next section.

9.3 : The Role of Companions

As Kenneth Roberts suggested, "Who were you with?" rather than "What were you doing?" would often be the more appropriate question for researchers to address. Leisure is sometimes more a matter of people than things. Among young people, leisure tends to evolve around friends, sometimes one particular friend, and the activities with which they occupy themselves are often incidental . A great deal of leisure behaviour remains barely comprehensible until the people are brought into focus (Roberts, 1978, pp.31-32). In view of the literature and according to our findings in this study, the discussion here will be focused on two points as follows:

9.3.1 : Leisure With Friends

In respect to free time, the environment of friendship seems to be more attractive to young people than that of the family. A study of adolescents' daily experience with family and friends by Reed Larson demonstrated that from the vantage point of an adolescent, time with friends appears to be a more favourable part of daily experience than time with family. With friends, adolescents in Larson's study, reported a situation with properties more conducive to enjoyment: talk was joking; feedback was positive; they felt open and free. Concomitantly, they reported a significantly higher mood. Friends appeared to offer an interaction system suited to having a good time (Larson.R, 1983, p.746).

In view of what has previously been reported about adolescents and their time with family and friends, and despite the fact that Saudi Arabian youth have particular characteristics with respect to their cultural and religious background, our study's findings provide a significant indication that the juveniles under study prefer to spend leisure with friends rather than with the family, as shown in Table: 9-8 below :

(Table: 9-8)

With whom do you spend your free time?

Leisure Companions	Frequency	Percent
Alone	11	6.7
With The Family	27	16.5
With Friends	85	51.8
With Relatives	4	2.4
With Others	3	1.8
With Family & Friends	34	20.7
Total	164	100.0

As expected, the majority of the interviewees stated here that they usually spend their free time with one or more of their friends, while only 16.5 % of them spend it with their families. In contrast, in a previous work it was found that about 40 % percent of a non-delinquent boys' sample in Riyadh city reported that they spent their free time with their families (Al-Shethry, 1986 p.253). Therefore, one may ask a question here: "Do they not like to spend their leisure with family because they are

delinquents, or they are delinquents because they have not followed the ways of their parents?" . Different answers were given in some cases, by parents and children. For example,

(Case No: 15) the boy said, "My parents have no interest in any leisure activities, they do not allow me to practice my hobbies at home ...", whereas his father¹ said, "We tried our best with him but he is impolite, careless and did not respect elders..."

In fact it is a matter of misunderstanding caused by what can be described as a wide generations gap between those juveniles and their parents, particularly the elderly parents, in addition to other influences such as lack of education, poverty and other family problems, as stated previously

9.3.2 : Delinquent Companions

Most contemporary studies have emphasised the important role of delinquent friends or companions, in

¹ In fact I was able to meet only the fathers or other male members of the family rather than females, due to what was reported in chapter three about the religious and social traditions of the society. Also see Chapter Six about the families interviews.

juvenile delinquency. For instance, William.E.Thompson and others stated that their study's data indicated a consistently strong relationship between delinquent acts and delinquent companions, even after controlling the effects of other causal variables, and they reported that:

"While relationships may appear to exist between attachment and conventional attitudes with delinquent acts, these relationships diminish to the point of being virtually non-existent when the effect of delinquent companions is controlled. Therefore, a more reasonable causal explanation for juvenile delinquency should focus on the possible influences of delinquent companions rather than attachment or conventional attitudes" (Thompson. et al 1991,p.153).

In our study's findings, it seems that the impact of delinquent companions is visible according to many indications reported previously particularly, through the discussion of the main characteristics of the study's sample in chapter seven. Some of these are briefly outlined below:

- 1- The majority of the sample had committed their offences in groups (see Table: 7-16).
- 2- A large number of the interviewees mentioned the desire

to follow or please friends as the reason for committing the offence (see Table: 7-15).

3- A very large number of them admitted that they made new friendships with other boys in the S.O. Home, and some said "I already knew them before we were admitted here" (see Table: 7-20).

4- Most importantly, when we asked the juveniles, "Have any of your friends ever been jailed or sent to a correctional home?" about two thirds of the whole sample said 'Yes', as shown in table:9-9 below:

(Table: 9-9)

Delinquent Friends

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	104	63.4
No	60	36.6
Total	164	100.0

Indeed, the data in the table above reflect the impact of delinquent companions as explained previously. Indeed, the number of juveniles with delinquent friends might be

higher than reported, as some may have been unwilling to declare their relationships with other delinquents. Among those who said 'Yes', a large number mentioned three such friends or more, as shown in table: 9-10 below:

(Table: 9-10)

Number Of Delinquent Friends

Number Of Friends	Frequency	Percent
One	34	32.7
Two	27	26.0
Three or more	43	41.3
Total	104	100.0

The figures in the table above show the extent of the juveniles' involvement in relationships with other delinquent boys. About one third of them mentioned one delinquent friend; more than a quarter of them mentioned two and 41.3 percent of them stated that they have three or more friends who have been jailed or sent to a correctional home. The types of offences committed by those friends were similar to those committed by the

interviewees themselves (see Table: 7-14); theft was the main offence, then immorality crimes, then alcohol and drug usage.

Nevertheless, a large number of the juveniles under study reported that they intended to change their relationships with their friends after leaving the S.O.Home as a result of the experience of custody and punishment, as shown in table: 9-11 below:

(Table: 9-11)

Do you intend to change your relationships with friends later on?

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Yes	119	72.6
No	45	27.4
Total	164	100.0

Despite the lack of adequate evidence to prove the juveniles' attitudes towards their friends in the future, the data of this table may provide an indication of the juveniles' disillusionment regarding those friends who might be regarded as the chief reason for their involvement

in the offence, as stated by many cases (see table: 7-15). However, it might be worth mentioning that we cannot necessarily take such claims at face value.

Finally, it is worth mentioning here that friendship is very important in the life of individuals, in general and in terms of leisure and recreational behaviour. This is particularly so in the case of young people, as from their friendships they learn many things about social and cultural matters. Therefore, the evidence offered about delinquent companions should not be understood as meaning that the child should be kept alone and prevented from making friends with children his/her own age, but that these should be under the parents' supervision and care. Ree Larson stated that "Friendship interactions may foster moral as well as social development, but their unbridled dynamics also can promote normless and delinquent behaviour"(Larson, 1983, p.748).

9.4 : The Recreational Institutions

When the recreational movement started in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in the 1950s, one of its main objectives was the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Nevertheless, it seems that traditional Saudi society did not welcome the

new institutions and programmes at that time. Therefore, their services and activities were confined to the main cities. Later, they began to spread gradually, to many other towns and villages in the country.

Due to the social and cultural non-acceptance of the recreational programmes and institutions they fail to attract children of respected, religious and high class families. Although the attitudes towards them seems to have gradually changed, yet some people today, mention sport clubs, for example, as places of delinquent behaviour and values. We found that many parents did not allow their children to participate in such organizations, despite the fact that the government controls and supervises all of the recreational institutions available in the Kingdom and finances most of them. On the other hand, the planners and executors of these programmes spare no efforts to convince the public that what they provide is extremely beneficial and does not contradict Islamic teachings.

In the case of our study sample, Table 9-12 below shows the distribution of the interviewees according to their participation or membership of any of the official or voluntary recreational organizations available in Riyadh City:

(Table: 9-12)

Participation In Recreational Organizations

Area Of Participation	Frequency	Percent
Sports Clubs	38	23.2
Youth Hostels	5	3.0
The Saudi Cultural Society	5	3.0
Mosque Library	9	5.5
School Activity Society	19	11.6
Others	7	4.3
None	67	40.9
More Than One	14	8.5
Total	164	100.0

The most noticeable ratio in the table above is the 40.9 percent of juveniles who stated that they were not members and never participated in the activities of any of the mentioned institutions, or others. In fact, young people in general prefer activities for which they plan themselves, outside the authority of adults, whether they are parents, teachers or trainers.

However, the main reasons behind interviewees' lack of participation, as stated by those juveniles themselves, are displayed in table: 9-13 below:

(Table: 9-13)

Reasons For Not Participating

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
My family do not allow me	19	28.4
They are too far from my home	16	23.9
None of my friends participate in them	15	22.4
Other reasons	10	14.9
More than one reason	7	10.4
Total	67	100.0

"My family do not allow me to do so" was the reason repeated by a large number (more than a quarter) of those juveniles who do not participate, as shown in the table above. Indeed this conflicts with the assumption that the families of those juveniles did not pay much attention to them during free time, but in fact, the question arises

"What alternative did the families provide for their children?" and the answer seems to be, "nothing". The problem, in fact, seems to be with the families' lack of conviction of the importance of recreation in general, and its function in the life of children. The second largest ratio in the table above is the 23.9 % of juveniles who said "They were too far from my home" as the reason for not participating, which reflects the concern of the G.P. For Youth Welfare in the Kingdom about the shortage of youth clubs and recreational facilities in the areas where the juveniles live.

The table indeed shows a considerable number of the juveniles who reported that the reason for not participating was that none of their friends did so, which is another indication of the influence of the companions in the juvenile's life, especially the use of free time. Finally, 14.9 % of those juveniles mentioned other different reasons such as "Their system and procedures are very complicated", or "I would like to be free all the time", and so on.

It is worth mentioning here that those who do not participate in organized recreation are more likely to have delinquent friends who have been jailed or sent to a correctional home, as displayed in table:9-14 below:

(Table: 9-14)

Participation and Delinquent Friends

Delinquent Friends	Yes		No		Total	
	No:	%	No:	%	No:	%
Participants	57	58.8	40	41.2	97	100.0
Non-participants	47	70.1	20	29.9	67	100.0
Total	104	63.4	60	36.6	164	100.0

As shown in the table above, among those juveniles who do not participate in the activities of the mentioned institutions we found that 70.1 percent of them reported that they have friends with a previous history of delinquency, which is comparatively higher than among those who do participate in such activities (58.8 %). This might be an indication of the fact that juveniles should be engaged in any useful and enjoyable activities most of their time in order to keep them away from delinquent values and friends.

In fact, some previous studies have criticized the recreational institutions in the Kingdom, such as The General Presidency For Youth Welfare, for giving much of its interest and support to the sport clubs, which mainly concentrate on football rather than any other activities (Sheta and Albanian, 1983). Another study stated that these clubs' programmes are not comprehensive, not sufficient and not suitable for most of the Saudi youth (Gandeel and others, 1978, p163). Therefore, in order to enable these institutions and organization to fulfil their duties and to achieve the objectives for which they were established, they should be reorganized and equally distributed among cities, towns and villages, and even among bedouins' settlements, as these studies indicate the lack of recreational services among villagers and bedouins, as well as in some parts of the large cities.

9.5 Conclusion

The data about the interviewees' use of free time presented in this chapter have clarified, the importance of the role of free time, recreational activities and recreational institutions in youth attitudes and behaviour.

Moreover, the peer-group has a strong influence on its members through many aspects of play, enjoyment, friendship and passing time which may, eventually, lead them to misbehaviour and delinquency.

Furthermore we found that in the case of our sample, the problem of juvenile delinquency and its relationship with the juveniles' friendships and use of leisure, seems to be one of the aspects of the modernization process which has occurred in Saudi society in recent years. It was found, for example, that the juveniles' problems with leisure are most likely to be related to the family's social and cultural circumstances and problems. On the other hand, the shortage of institutions working in this field can not be isolated from other developmental problems which have been witnessed during the decades of development.

The next chapter presents a discussion of the general findings of the research in the light of the literature and the study's primary objectives and goals. A summary is then given of our recommendations for improvements which should be made in the coming years in the field of juvenile care in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

CHAPTER TEN:
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter Ten:

Conclusion And Recommendations

The main objectives of this study, as set in the introduction, were to examine the impact of free time activities and companions on juvenile delinquency in the city of Riyadh, in the context of social change in Saudi society as a whole. The field work was conducted, with some difficulties, in the Social Observation Home in Riyadh. The social survey and case study methods were employed in the research. The major findings of the study are summarized in the next sections, followed by the researcher's recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

10.1 : General Findings

Regarding the situation of the Saudi society, the present study showed that the growth of wealth in the country since the early 1970s has dramatically accelerated the social and cultural changes in almost every aspect of people's lives. These changes have brought some problems which may be regarded as the price the society paid for modernization and economic development. One of these problems, as our study indicates has been the growth of crime and juvenile

delinquency during the period in question. Despite the fact that the rate of crime and juvenile delinquency is still among the lowest in the Middle East, the review of the official statistics of both; crime and juvenile delinquency in the country suggests that they have significantly increased during the last two decades.

Developmental projects have included the establishment of a huge number of private and governmental institutions to serve in the modern state, to meet the people's demands and to solve many social and cultural problems. These institutions seem to have taken over the traditional role of tribes and families. Our study, like some previous studies, showed that the major problem facing such institutions was the lack of national manpower. Thus, a very large number of Arab Moslem and non-Moslem workers was recruited to fill the gap. They contributed effectively in the economic and social development as well as in many problems associated with this era.

In regard to leisure time and recreational activities in the society in general, our investigation indicates that the people's leisure has been greatly influenced by material prosperity. This is reflected in various new recreational activities and many ways of spending daily

free time and holidays, including travelling abroad for entertainment. Some of the recreational innovations are banned or even punishable according to the Islamic *Shariah*. Therefore some Saudi youth, particularly those who are less religious, fell into delinquency through the ways in which they collectively or individually spent their free time.

10.2 : Findings Regarding The Care Of Delinquent Juveniles

Our data shows that there has been a rapid development in the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency in the Kingdom between 1972 and 1992 as a part of the comprehensive development programme. This may be seen in the number of institutions established during this period and in the improvement achieved in the system and regulations, as well as in the services and facilities provided by these institutions to the residents. However, the findings of this study also show that there are still some shortcomings in this field, such as the following:

1- There is a significant deficiency in the number of social workers serving in the institutions for juvenile care in the Kingdom in general, whether they are detention homes, protectional or care homes.

2- Relatedly, our investigations showed that there is almost no aftercare service provided by the mentioned institutions to follow-up the juveniles after they leave the institutions and embark on an independent social and cultural life. This might contribute to the increasing rate of recidivism, since the findings of our study indicate that 35.3% of interviewees had been admitted to the S.O.Home previously.

3- It was found that juveniles were usually transferred from rural areas very far from the City of Riyadh to the main S.O.Home in Riyadh. For example, we met juveniles who had been transferred from Wadi al-Dawasir, 600 Km south of Riyadh. Such action is expected to lead to a number of disadvantages: a) The rural boy who may have little experience of delinquent behaviour in a large city will be brought into contact with juveniles with a long history of misbehaviour and delinquency. b) It will not be easy for the juveniles' families to visit their children and the

correctional home might not be able to contact the families in regard to their children's need and problems, which may result in the juveniles' social maladjustment after release.

10.3 : Findings Regarding The Situation Of Juveniles In The S.O.Home In Riyadh City

On the basis of the data presented in this study, here is a number of points representing the main characteristics of the juveniles included in our sample as follows:

1- All of the juveniles under study were males, since a male researcher would not be able to apply his study in a female institution in Saudi Arabia for traditional and religious reasons, as mentioned in Chapter Six.

2- The ages of all interviewees ranged between eleven and nineteen years and the majority of them were sixteen to eighteen years old.

3- The educational level of most of the cases was depressed, as a large number of them had not obtained the primary school certificate, and about half of them had left school, while only 9.8 % were working.

4- The majority of our sample were healthy, though a few complained of psychological problems. Investigation revealed that the reasons for most of these were social maladjustment and drug addiction.

5- As to the juveniles' families, it was found that their major characteristics, in general, were:

a) Large size, since those whose families contained 6 to 15 members made up 83.5 percent of the sample.

b) Ignorance of parents, particularly mothers, as 67.7 % of them were illiterate.

c) Most of the juveniles' parents were living together, but about 30 percent of the cases were from broken homes.

d) Low family income, in general, while the juveniles' fathers or guardians worked in the military sector, as small businessmen, in service work, were unemployed or in vocational work (in that order).

6- More than a third of the interviewees lived in the centre of Riyadh City, whereas the rest were distributed more or less evenly over the other four parts of the city.

7- The two main offences committed by the juveniles were theft, as children involved in it accounted for about half

of the total number of interviewees, and immorality which was committed by more than a quarter of the juveniles under study.

8- Nearly two thirds of our sample had been admitted to the correctional home for the first time, while 35.4 % of the cases had a previous history of delinquency. However, the majority of these had committed only one previous offence.

9- The most important reasons or justifications mentioned by the juveniles for committing their offences were desire to follow friends (41.5 %), followed by the need for money (17.1 %).

10- The majority of interviewees had committed their offences in groups of at least two, whereas only about a quarter of them had committed them individually.

11- A large number of the juveniles (58.5 %) had been sentenced for one year or more, including 9.1 % sentenced for five years or more.

12- Nearly half of the interviewees had expressed their intentions to go back to school after release, and 28 percent were determined to look for a job, whereas 16.5 % had no idea about their future lives.

10.4 : Findings Regarding The Causes Of Delinquency In The City Of Riyadh

The major factors influencing juvenile delinquency in the city of Riyadh, as suggested by our study's findings, were divided into four groups concerning: the family, the school, the community and the society:

The family: It was found, as shown above, that the majority of the juveniles under study came from large families with a low income and little education in addition to the fact that about one third of them were from broken homes. These factors might have contributed to create the atmosphere and circumstances in which delinquency took place. The findings of our study indicated that juveniles lacking one or other of their parents were most likely to have a previous history of delinquency. It was found that more than one third of the interviewees' families had at least one member who had been jailed or sent to a correctional

home, usually a brother or cousin. Accordingly, the difficult conditions of the family might lead to misbehaviour of the family members; such a family may become unable to fulfil its role in the socialization process as expected. Eventually, the children may be subjected to the influence of delinquent friends and commit offences.

The school: Our study shows that, despite the government's considerable efforts to develop the educational system in the country, it seems, as yet unable to cope with the demands, needs and problems of contemporary society. The heavy traditional curriculum is still applied even in the primary school, and there is no place for vocational education in the curricula of ordinary schools, despite the country's need for a great number of skilled workers in various occupations. Thus it was not surprising to find that 77.6 % of the juveniles who left school in our study were unemployed. On the other hand, education for leisure and free time has not been taken seriously. According to our study data, it seems that there is no co-ordination between the school and the family, as more than half of the families in our sample did not pay regular visits to their children's schools and in some cases it was found that the family's problems and ignorance were behind the boy's failure

in school. For many reasons, social work at school seems to be unable to achieve its objectives and to participate in the solution of such problems. The outcome of these problems and deficiencies in the educational system is expected to be reflected in children's failure and dropout, which subsequently decreases the school's contribution in the prevention of juvenile delinquency. This has been stated by some previous studies and confirmed by the findings of our study, since we found that about half of the interviewees had left school, and 46.1 % of these stated that their reasons for leaving were related to school itself (Tables 7-4 and 7-5).

The community: In line with other previous international and Saudi studies, we found that delinquency tends to be concentrated in the central area and poor quarters in the city, whereas the rate of delinquency declines in the suburbs of the city and in the villages and small towns surrounding it. This reflects the importance of the influence of the social and cultural environment upon the young people's behaviour and attitudes.

The society: As expected, the findings of our study showed that the era of economic growth in Saudi Arabia has had a particular influence upon the situation of the youth

in the society, in various social and cultural aspects, as a result of the cultural contact with foreigners in and outside the Kingdom. The impact of such changes has been positive in many respects. However, it has left behind some problems and difficulties, one of which was the rise of juvenile delinquency when the Saudi youth found themselves facing new and attractive life-styles and activities, of which some are prohibited and some are disapproved by their parents. This seems to have created a sharp generation conflict, which contributed with other factors to escalate the problem. For example, our study showed that a large number of the juveniles were prevented by their families from participating in the recreational activities and programmes of the clubs and institutions established by the government as a solution to the leisure problems among young people, since these families are yet not convinced of the propriety of such kinds of social activity.

10.5 : Findings Regarding The Relationship Between Leisure And Delinquency

The data about the interviewees' use of free time presented in chapter nine have clarified the importance of the role of leisure activities, institutions and friends in youth attitudes and behaviour. Moreover, the study has

showed that the peer-group has a strong influence on its members through many aspects of play, enjoyment, friendship and passing time which may eventually, lead them to misbehaviour and delinquency.

In general, it was found that the juveniles under study had before being admitted to the S.O.Home, several hours of free time daily, increasing at the weekends and during school vacations. The findings of this study also showed that a large number of the interviewees spent their free time in the street. Analysis of these data indicated that juveniles who usually spent their free time in the street were more likely to become friendly with delinquent boys, since about 83.3 % of them had reported that they had friends with a previous history of delinquency.

With regard to the type of activities engaged in during free time, it seems that most of the interviewees spend their free time in communal and passive activities: driving a car/motorbike, hanging around on the street, watching T.V, playing cards .etc. In contrast, only 17.1 % of the whole sample mentioned sport as the main activity they practiced during their free time. The findings of the study also showed that these activities were usually practiced with friends, as more than half of the sample reported that

they spent their free time with friends only, and about 20 % stated that they spent it with family and friends, while 16.7 % of them mentioned the family only.

In fact, according to our study's findings, it seems that the impact of delinquent companions is visible according to many indications: a) The majority of the sample had committed their offences in groups. b) A large number of the interviewees mentioned the desire to follow or please friends as the reason for committing the offence. c) A very large number of them admitted that they made new friendships with other boys in the S.O.Home, and some said "I already knew them before we were admitted here". d) Most importantly, about two thirds of the whole sample reported that they had friends who had been jailed or sent to a correctional home. The types of offences committed by those friends were similar to those committed by the interviewees themselves; theft was the main offence, then immorality crimes, then alcohol and drug usage.

The study also showed that there was a lack among the interviewees of participation in the activities and programmes provided by youth clubs and other recreational institutions available in the city. Among those juveniles who did not participate in organized recreation we found

that more than 70% reported that they had friends with a previous history of delinquency, which is comparatively higher than among those who did participate in such activities (58.8%). This might be an indication that juveniles should be engaged in any useful and enjoyable activities most of their time, in order to keep them away from delinquent values and friends.

Furthermore, we found that in the case of our sample, the problem of juvenile delinquency and its relationship with the juveniles' friendships and use of leisure, seems to be one of the aspects of the modernization process which has occurred in Saudi society in recent years. It was found, for example, that the juveniles' problems with leisure were likely to be related to the family's social and cultural circumstances and problems. On the other hand, the shortcomings of the institutions working in this field can not be isolated from other developmental problems which have been witnessed during the decades of development.

Finally: This study was designed to answer a number of questions, among which is, "What is the role of free time activities and friends in the problem of juvenile delinquency?". Although the findings of our study, as well as other previous studies, indicate that the place, activity

and friends of leisure have a significant influence upon people's (especially youths') values and attitudes in general, including attitudes towards misbehaviour and crime, the question now is, "Do communal activities and delinquent friends create delinquent values and attitudes, or do delinquent youth spend free time in communal activities with delinquent friends?" In other words, Which comes first?.

Indeed, many social, economic and cultural factors, presented in Chapter Eight, contribute to set the child on the path of delinquency, in which he/she follows delinquent friends and spends free time in gangs. In this situation, the child is more likely to commit offences, be caught by the police and be admitted to a correctional home, where he/she might learn more and more about criminal ways of life. Therefore, we may conclude that free time activities and companions cannot be considered as an independent factor of juvenile delinquency but they might be an important step in the whole process of socialization disorder.

10.6 : Policy Recommendations

On the basis of the findings of our study, as well as the review of previous studies in this field, we recommend

certain improvements which should be made in the coming years in the field of juvenile care and relevant systems in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia:

- 1- Generally, there is a need to reconsider the system of "care of juvenile delinquents" in the Kingdom, in order to improve its institutions and the ways in which juveniles are treated. To this end there should be a scientific survey of all institutions working in this field throughout the country.
- 2- An effort should be made to improve the role of social work in the process of prevention of juvenile delinquency by developing the quantity and quality of social workers serving in the field of juvenile care.
- 3- More concern must be given to the aftercare service for juveniles who leave the correctional homes, so as to reduce the rate of recidivism which seems to have increased in recent years.
- 4- Families with delinquent children should receive counselling and financial supports from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in order to help them to cope with their children's needs and problems.

- 5- Efforts must be made to make the environment of school more attractive to the children, in order to avoid the problems of truancy, school failure and dropping-out, as the findings of our study and other previous studies show that juvenile delinquency usually starts with such problems.
- 6- The educational system in the Kingdom should take seriously, both vocational education and education for leisure, so as to help children who leave school for any reason to utilize their free time constructively and enable them to find suitable occupations in the future.
- 7- There is a need for a great effort at the government level to encourage co-ordination between the different recreational institutions and youth organizations in the country in order to develop and vary their services, and make them accessible to all youth to benefit from their programmes and activities.
- 8- Finally, in order to recognize the problems, to provide adequate solutions and to develop the service of the existing institutions, more support and encouragement should be provided to all scientific field studies by

giving researchers access to the necessary information and enabling them to conduct their studies in a better atmosphere.

10.7 : Recommendations For Further Studies

The researcher recommends further, more detailed, survey with regard to juvenile delinquency in Saudi society as a whole, with strong material and non-material support, in order to provide a broader picture and a sounder basis for generalization.

Further field research is needed investigate in depth the role of the Saudi family in the problem of delinquency. Such in-depth research might clarify the relationship between juveniles' involvement in delinquency and family problems caused by the changes in the role and structure of today's Saudi family.

It would be interesting to study the role of leisure institutions and recreational programmes in Saudi Arabia in the process of prevention of juvenile delinquency, since there are many indications from the present and previous studies that such institutions, despite generous government funding, have not achieved the objectives for which they were established.

Further research which focuses on the problem of children's dropout from school is also recommended, in order to identify many problems which might be major causes of juveniles' involvement in delinquent friendships and misbehaviour.

APPENDIX

1. The Questionnaire in English
2. The Questionnaire in Arabic
3. Some Official Correspondence

The Questionnaire In English

The University of Hull
Department of
Sociology & Social Anthropology

Free Time Among Juvenile Delinquents

In Riyadh City

SAUDI ARABIA

Interview Questionare

By

ABDULAZIZ AL-SHETHRY

1990-1991

1:Casenumber -----

2:Age-----

3:Birthplace-----

4:Family residence----city-----quarter-----

5:Have the residence been changed within the last five years
?

Yes () No ()

6:If yes please mention the previousplace:-----

7:Type of family accommodation;

1)shnty----- ()

2)traditional house---- ()

3)flat----- ()

4)villa----- ()

8: Education level

1) Illiterate ()

2) Can read and write ()

3) Primary school certificate ()

4) Secondary school certificate ()

5) Others -----

9:What were you doing before you brought to The Social
Observation Home?

1)working----- ()

2)studying----- ()

3)unemployed----- ()

4)others-----

10:Health case:

1)healthy----- ()

2)bodily sick ----- ()

3)psychological sick --- ()

4)mentaly sick ----- ()

11:If you have left school, please state for how long you have been out of school;

1)less than 6 months ----- ()

2)6 to 12 months ----- ()

3)1 to 2 years ----- ()

4)more than 2 years ----- ()

12:If you have left school,what was the reason(s);

1)looking for a job ----- ()

2)I had failed more than twice --- ()

3)I dislike school and teachers -- ()

4)following my friends ----- ()

5)others -----

13: Is your father;

- 1) resident with the family -----()
- 2) detached from the family -----()
- 3) dead -----()
- 4) others -----

14: Is your mother;

- 1) resident with the family -----()
- 2) detached from the family -----()
- 3) dead -----()
- 4) others -----

15: Who is your guardian?

- 1) your father -----()
- 2) your mother -----()
- 3) your elder brother -----()
- 4) other relative -----()
- 5) others -----

16: Father or guardian work;

- 1) clerical work -----()
- 2) commercial work -----()
- 3) military service or police -----()
- 4) vocational work -----()

- 5)in service work -----()
- 6)unemployed -----()
- 7)others -----

17:Parents educational level;

educational level	father	mother
-----	-----	-----
1)illiterate	-----	-----
2)can read and write	-----	-----
3)intermediate or secondary	-----	-----
4)high degree	-----	-----

18:Family income per month:

- 1)less than 2000 Saudi Riyals -----()
- 2)2001 to 4000 S R -----()
- 3)4001 to 6000 S R -----()
- 4)6001 to 8000 S R -----()
- 5)8001 to 10000 S R -----()
- 6)more than 10000 S R -----()

19:Number of family members:

males (-----) females (-----)

20:Relationship with family:

Relationship	Father	Mother	Others
Excellent			
Good			
Not bad			
bad			
Very bad			

21:Family supervision within school time ;

- 1)all the time -----()
- 2)some of the time -----()
- 3)hardly -----()
- 4)none -----()

22:Family supervision during free time ;

- 1)all of the time -----()
- 2)some of the time -----()
- 3)hardly -----()
- 4)none -----()

23:Have you ever been entered any social institution?

Yes () No ()

24:If yes,please state ;

Name of institution -----

Duration -----

Date of leaving -----/-----/-----

25:Date of entering The Social Observation Home:

-----/-----/-----

26:Duration to be spent in The S.O.H:-----

27:Type of offence:-----.

28:How many people involved in the incidence ?

1)alone -----()

2)with one friend -----()

3)with two -----()

4)with three or over ---()

29:What do you think the reason(s) for doing this act ?

1)need of money -----()

2)following friends -----()

3)spending time -----()

4)retaration -----()

5)others -----

30:Previousacts:

Number	Type
-----	-----
-----	-----
-----	-----

31:Have any of your friends ever been sent to The S O H
or jail ?

Number	Reason
-----	-----
-----	-----

32:What is the average of your free time hours ?

Days	Daily free hours
-----	-----
Weekdays	-----
Thursday & Friday	-----
Vication days	-----

33:With whom do you spend your free time ?

- 1)alone -----()
- 2)with the family -----()
- 3)with friends -----()
- 4)others -----

34:Where do you spend your free time ?

- 1)at home -----()
- 2)club -----()
- 3)the street -----()
- 4)coffeehouse -----()
- 5)public yards or parks --()
- 6)others -----

35:What do you practice during free time ?

- 1)playing sports -----()
- 2)reading -----()
- 3)watching T V -----()
- 4)playing cards -----()
- 5)driving car/motorbike -----()
- 6)hanging around on streets -()
- 7)visiting friends -----()
- 8)relaxation at home -----()
- 9)others -----

36:Do you shair the family any of recreational activities?

- 1)usually -----()
- 2)sometimes -----()
- 3)hardly -----()
- 4)no -----()

37:If NO please state the reason(s)

38: Were you a member or did you participate in programs of any of the following:

- 1)The sport clubs -----()
- 2)The youth hostels -----()

- 3)The Saudi Cultural & Artistic Asociation -()
- 4)Islamic asociations -----()
- 5)School activity asociations -----()
- 6)others -----
- 7)none -----()

39:If NONE please state the reason(s);

- 1)my family did not allow me to do so -----()
- 2)all of them is too far from my home -----()
- 3)none of my friend did that -----()
- 4)others -----

40:Is there any leisure facilities near your home ?

YES () NO ()

41:If YES please specify

42:Do your family allow you to practice your chosen activity during free time ?

YES () NO ()

43:If they do not, please state the reason(s);

44:What do you prefer among T V programs ?

- 1)news -----()
- 2)sport programs -----()
- 3)detective felms -----()
- 4)serial stories -----()
- 5)releigious programs --()
- 6)others -----

45: Have you travelled abroad during the last five years ?

Yes () No ()

46: If Yes pleas name the countries you had visited

47:Do the family encourage you to go to the Mosqu?

- 1)always -----()
- 2)sometimes -----()
- 3)hardly -----()
- 4)never -----()

48: In general, what is the preferred activity to you in free time ?

- 1) cultural -----()
- 2) sport -----()
- 3) religious -----()
- 4) social -----()
- 5) artistic -----()
- 6) travel -----()
- 7) relaxation -----()
- 8) others -----

49: Have any of your family members been jailed or sent to a correctional home?

YES () NO ()

50: If YES please state;

Relation	Number of acts	Reason
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----

51:Do the family visit you in the Social Observation Home?

1)every week -----()

2)every two weeks -----()

3)every month -----()

4)others-----

5)never -----()

52:Are you wishful to leave The Social Observation Home ?

YES () NO ()

53:If NO please state the reason(s);

54:Do you think that you may change your relationship with your friends after leaving The Social Observation Home?

YES () NO ()

55:Have you made a new friendship in the Social Observation Home ?

YES () NO ()

56:Do you think that you may come back to the Social Observation Home ?

YES () NO ()

57:If YES what is the reason(s) ?

58:What do you intend to do after leaving the S.O.Home ?

- 1)looking for a job -----()
- 2)going back to school -----()
- 3)joining a training institution -()
- 4)others -----
- 5)not known -----()

59:Are you satisfied with the services and programs provided in the S.O.Home?

YES () NO ()

60:If NO please underline the reason(s)

61:What do you think the major cause of juvenile delinquency
in your society

62:What do you think might help to prevent Saudi youth from
delinquent behavior ?

63: What do you suggest to develop and improve leisure facilities in Riyadh City ?

!-----

!

The Questionnaire In Arabic

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

جامعة الامام محمد بن سعود الاسلامية

كلية العلوم الاجتماعية

قسم الاجتماع

استمارة بحث

الوقت الحر لدى الأحداث الجانحين في مدينة الرياض

ضمن مقاضيات الحصول على درجة الدكتوراه

من جامعة / HULL

في المملكة المتحدة

اعداد / عبدالعزیز حمود الشثري

اشرف / MR. MARTIN SHAW

مطبقة على نزلاء دار الملاحظة الاجتماعية بالرياض

١٤٠١ هـ - ١٩٩٠ م

* * * * *

--	--	--	--

١ - رقم الحالة :

٢ - العمر ... شهر ... سنة

٣ - مكان الميلاد

٤ - اقامة الأسرة ... المدينة ... الحي

٥ - هل تغير مقر السكن خلال الخمس سنوات الأخيرة ؟

نعم () لا ()

٦ - اذا كان الجواب بنعم يذكر مقر الإقامة السابقة

.....

٧ - نوع المسكن :

(١) صندوق أو خيمة ... ()

(٢) بيت شعبي أو طين

(٣) شقة

(٤) فيلا

٨ - الحالة التعليمية للحدث :

١ - أمي ()

٢ - يقرأ ويكتب ()

٣ - شهادة ابتدائية ()

٤ - متوسطة ()

٥ - أخرى تذكر

٩ . - ماذا كنت تعمل قبل دخولك الدار ؟

- ١ - عامل () .
- ٢ - طالب () .
- ٣ - عاطل () .
- ٤ - غير ذلك يذكر

١٠ . - الحالة الصحية :

- ١ - سليم () .
- ٢ - مريض جسديا () .
- ٣ - مريض نفسيا () .
- ٤ - مريض عقليا () .

١١ - اذا كنت قد تركت المدرسة قبل دخول الدار فما هي المدة التي قضيتها

بعد ذلك ؟

.....

- ١ - أقل من ستة أشهر () .
- ٢ - من ٦ الى ١٢ شهرا () .
- ٣ - سنة الى سنتين () .
- ٤ - أكثر من سنتين () .

١٢ - اذا كنت قد تركت المدرسة فما هي الاسباب ؟

- ١ - للبحث عن عمل ()
- ٢ - رسبت عدة مرات ()
- ٣ - لاني اكره المدرسة والمدرسين ()
- ٤ - متابعة لأصدقائي ()
- ٥ - أخرى تذكر :

١٣ - هل والدك : ١ - مقيم مع الأسرة ()

٢ - منفصل عن الأسرة ()

٣ - متوفي ()

٤ - غير ذلك

١٤ - هل والدتك : ١ - مقيمة مع الأسرة ()

٢ - منفصلة عن الأسرة ()

٣ - متوفاه ()

٤ - غير ذلك :

١٥ - من هو ولي أمرك ؟

١ - الأب ()

٢ - الأم ()

٣ - الأخ الأكبر ()

٤ - أحد الأقرباء ()

٥ - غيرهم يذكر

١٦ - مهنة الأب أو ولي الأمر :

- ١ - وظيفة كتابية) ()
 ٢ - تجارة) ()
 ٣ - وظيفة عسكرية) ()
 ٤ - عمل مهني) ()
 ٥ - عامل أو فراش) ()
 ٦ - عاطل) ()
 ٧ - غير ذلك

١٧ - مستوى تعليم الوالدين :

الأم	الأب	مستوى التعليم
		١ - أمي
		٢ - يقرأ ويكتب
		٣ - متوسط أو ثانوي
		٤ - تعليم عالي

- ١٨ - معدل دخل الأسرة في الشهر : ١ - ٢٠٠٠ ريال أو أقل)
 ٢ - ٢٠٠١ الى ٤٠٠٠ ريال)
 ٣ - ٤٠٠١ الى ٦٠٠٠ ريال)
 ٤ - ٦٠٠١ الى ٨٠٠٠ ريال)
 ٥ - ٨٠٠١ الى ١٠٠٠٠ ريال)
 ٦ - أكثر من ١٠٠٠٠ ريال)

١٩ - عدد أفراد الأسرة :

ذكور ()
اناث ()

٢٠ - علاقة الحدث بأسرته :

الآخرون	الأم	الأب	الاجابة
			١ - ممتازة . ٢ - جيدة . ٣ - لسيت سيئة . ٤ - سيئة . ٥ - غير ذلك .

٢١ - التوجيه الأسري أثناء الدراسة :

١ - دائما ()

٢ - أحيانا ()

٣ - نادرا ()

٤ - لا يحدث ()

٢٢ - التوجيه الأسري أثناء وقت الفراغ :

١ - دائما ()

٢ - أحيانا ()

٣ - نادرا ()

٤ - لا يحدث ()

٢٣ - هل سبق أن التحقت بأى مؤسسة اجتماعية ؟

نعم : () لا : ()

٢٤ - اذا كانت الاجابة بنعم يذكر :

١ - اسم المؤسسة

٢ - المدة التي قضيتها فيها

٣ - تاريخ مغادرتها

٢٥ - تاريخ دخول دار الملاحظة .. / .. / ..

٢٦ - المدة المقررة للبقاء في الدار

٢٧ - نوع التهمة الموجهة

٢٨ - عدد الأفراد المشتركين في التهمة :

١ - بمفردك ()

٢ - مع واحد ()

٣ - مع اثنين ()

٤ - مع ثلاثة أو أكثر ()

٢٩ - ماهي الأسباب وراء هذه الحادثة من وجهة نظرك ؟

١ - الحاجة الى المال ()

٢ - متابعة الأصدقاء ()

٣ - قضاء الوقت ()

٤ - انتقام ()

٥ - غير ذلك يذكر

النوع	العدد	التاريخ

٣٠ - السوابق :

٣١ - هل سبق لأحد أصدقائك دخول الدار أو السجن ؟

العدد	السبب

٣٢ - ماهو معدل ساعات فراغك اليومي ؟

- ١ - أيام الأسبوع ساعة يوميا .
- ٢ - الخميس والجمعة ساعة يوميا .
- ٣ - الاجازات ساعة يوميا .

٣٣ - مع من تقضي أوقات فراغك ؟

- ١ - بمفردك ()
- ٢ - مع الأسرة ()
- ٣ - مع الأصدقاء ()
- ٤ - مع أقرباء ()
- ٥ - مع آخرين

٣٤ - أين تقضي وقت فراغك ؟

- ١ - في المنزل ()
- ٢ - في نادى ()
- ٣ - في الشارع ()
- ٤ - في المقاهي ()
- ٥ - في الحدائق والمنتزهات ()
- ٦ - فير ذلك

٣٥ - ماذا تمارس خلال وقت فراغك ؟

- ١ - الرياضة ()
- ٢ - القراءة ()
- ٣ - مشاهدة التلفاز ()
- ٤ - لعب الورق ()
- ٥ - التجول بالسياره أو الدراجة ()
- ٦ - التمشي في الأسواق والشوارع ()
- ٧ - زيارة الأصدقاء ()
- ٨ - الراحة والاسترخاء في البيت ()
- ٩ - فير ذلك

٣٦ - هل تشارك الأسرة بعض الأنشطة الترويجية ؟

- ١ - غالباً ()
- ٢ - أحياناً ()
- ٣ - نادراً ()
- ٤ - لا يحدث ()

٣٧ - إذا لم تكن تشارك الأسرة شيئاً من أنشطة الترويج فما هو السبب ؟

.....
.....
.....

٣٨ - هل كنت عضواً أو كنت تشارك في أنشطة الجهات التالية ؟

- ١ - الأندية الرياضية ()
- ٢ - بيوت الشباب ()
- ٣ - جمعية الثقافة والفنون ()
- ٤ - جمعية مكتبة المسجد ()
- ٥ - جمعيات النشاط المدرسي ()
- ٦ - غير ذلك
- ٧ - لا شيء ()

٣٩ - إذا لم تكن تشارك في أنشطة الجهات السابقة فما هي الأسباب ؟

- ١ - عدم موافقة الأسرة ()
- ٢ - لعدم قربها من مقر سكن ()
- ٣ - لا أحد من أصدقائي يشارك فيها ()
- ٤ - غير ذلك

٤١ - هل هناك شيء من الأماكن الترويجية في الحي الذي تسكنه ؟

نعم : () لا : ()

٤٢ - إذا كان الجواب بنعم حدد

هل توافق الأسرة على ممارسة النشاط الذي تختاره أثناء وقت فراغك ؟

نعم : () لا : ()

٤٣ - إذا كانت الإجابة بـ (لا) فما هو السبب ؟

.....
.....
.....
.....

٤٤ - ماذا تفضل من برامج التلفاز ؟

١ - الأخبار ()

٢ - البرامج الرياضية ()

٣ - الأفلام البوليسية ()

٤ - المسلسلات الاجتماعية ()

٥ - البرامج الدينية ()

٦ - غير ذلك

٤٥ - هل سافرت خارج المملكة خلال الخمس سنوات الأخيرة ؟

نعم () لا ()

٤٦ - إذا كانت الإجابة نعم فما هي الدول التي سافرت إليها ؟

٤٧ - هل تحثك الأسرة على الصلاة في المسجد ؟

- ١ - دائما ()
٢ - أحيانا ()
٣ - نادرا ()
٤ - لا يحدث ()

٤٨ - ماهو النشاط الذي تفضله في وقت الفراغ بوجه عام ؟

- ١ - الأنشطة الثقافية ()
٢ - الرياضة ()
٣ - الأنشطة الدينية ()
٤ - الأنشطة الاجتماعية ()
٥ - الأنشطة الفنية ()
٦ - السفر والسياحة ()
٧ - الراحة والاسترخاء ()
٨ - غير ذلك

٤٩ - هل سبق لأحد أفراد أسرتك السجن ؟

نعم : () لا : ()

٥٠ - اذا كان الجواب بنعم حدد :

السبب	عدد المرات	درجة القربنة

٥١ - هل تزورك الأسرة هنا في الدار ؟

١ - كل أسبوع () .

٢ - كل أسبوعين () .

٣ - كل شهر () .

٤ - غير ذلك

٥ - لا يحدث () .

٥٢ - هل ترغب في مغادرة الدار ؟

نعم : () لا : () .

٥٣ - اذا كانت الاجابة ب (لا) فما هو السبب ؟

.....
.....

٥٤ - هل تعتقد أنك سوف تغير علاقتك بأصدقائك بعد خروجك من الدار ؟

نعم : () لا : () .

٥٥ - هل كوّنت صداقات جديدة داخل الدار ؟

نعم : () لا : () .

٥٦ - هل تعتقد أنك سوف تعود الى الدار بعد خروجك منها ؟

نعم : () لا : () .

٥٧ - اذا كان الجواب بنعم فما هو السبب ؟

.....
.....
.....

٥٨ - ماذا تنوي أن تعمل بعد خروجك من الدار ؟

١ - أبحث عن عمل ()

٢ - أعود الى مدرستي ()

٣ - التحو بمؤسسة أو معهد فني ()

٤ - غير ذلك

٥ - لا أدري ()

٥٩ - هل أنت راضي عن برامج وخدمات الدار؟

نعم : () لا : ()

٦٠ - اذا كان الجواب ب (لا) فما هو السبب ؟

.....
.....

٦١ - في رأيك ما هي أهم أسباب انحراف الشباب في مدينة الرياض ؟

.....
.....
.....

٦٢ - ما هي أفضل السبل لوقاية الشباب من الانحراف من وجهة نظرك ؟

.....
.....
.....
.....

٦٣ - ماذا تقترح لتطوير خدمات وبرامج الترويج في مدينة الرياض ؟

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Some Official Correspondence



الرقم :
التاريخ :
المشروعات :

ع :

المحترم .

سعادة

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته .

فان المحاضر بقسم الاجتماع بالكلية / عبدالعزيز بن حمود الشثري ضمن الطلاب المتعثين من قبل الكلية للحصول على درجة الدكتوراه في علم الاجتماع من جامعة هل بالمملكة المتحدة (بريطانيا) وهو حاليا في رحلة علمية بالمملكة لجمع المعلومات التي تهتم بحثه للدكتوراه .

لذا نأمل من سعادتك التكرم بالتوجيه لعمل اللازم نحو مساعدة المحاضر المذكور في الحصول على بعض المعلومات والاطلاع على بعض الوثائق التي تهتم بحثه وعنوانه " الوقت الحر لدى الأحداث الجانحين في مدينة الرياض " .
شاكرين حسن تعاونكم .

وتقبلوا خالص تحياتي .

عميد كلية العلوم الاجتماعية
د / ناصر بن عبدالعزيز الداود



٠ / ح / ٠٠ / ف / ٠



الرقم :
التاريخ : ١٤٠٨ هـ
المشروعات :

..... : ضوع

سعادة وكيل وزارة العمل والشؤون الاجتماعية لشئون الرعاية الاجتماعية المحترم
السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته . . . وبعد :-
حيث يقوم مبتعث الكلية عبد العزيز حمود الشترى بدراسته لدرجة الدكتوراه
عن موضوع استخدام الوقت الحر لدى الأحداث الجانحين في مدينة الرياض .
نأمل من سعادتك تسهيل مهمته لتطبيق الجزء الميداني فسيؤدي
الملاحظه بالرياض انطلاقا من مبدأ التعاون القائم بيننا .
شاكرين حسن تعاونكم .
وتقبلوا تحياتي ، ، ،

عميد كلية العلوم الاجتماعية

د / ناصر بن عبد العزيز السدود

ص.ح / ٠٠٠

الرقم ١٢
التاريخ ٥ ربيع الأول ١٤٠٨
المشروعات
الموضوع

إدارة التخطيط

الموضوع: الموافقة على تدريب أحد طلاب
جامعة الإمام محمد بن سعود
الإسلامية لنيل درجة الدكتوراه

المحترم

المكرم/مدير دار الملاحظة الاجتماعية بالرياض
السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته..

أشير لخطاب سعادة عميد كلية العلوم الاجتماعية بجامعة الإمام / محمد بن
سعود الإسلامية رقم ٢/١٠ وتاريخ ٢٨/٢/١٤١١هـ المتضمن طلب الموافقة على تمك
المبتعث بالكلية / عبدالعزيز بن حمود المشتري لتطبيق الجزء الميداني من دراس
التي يقوم بها لنيل درجة الدكتوراه وموضوعها إستخدام الوقت الحر لدى الأحدا
الجانحين في مدينة الرياض.

وبناءً على مبدأ التعاون القائم بين هذه الوكالة والجامعات والكليات والمعاه
العلمية بالمملكة فإنه لآمانع لدينا من تسهيل مهمة الطالب المذكور لتطبيق الج
الميداني من دراسته بالدار مع ضرورة التقيد بالتعليمات المبلفة لكم بتعميم الوكا
السري رقم ١١٢/س/ع وتاريخ ٢٠/٢/١٤٠٨هـ.
نأمل الإحاطة..

ولكم تحياتنا،،،

وكيل الوزارة للشؤون الاجتماعية والرعاية الاجتماعية

عبد العزيز بن إبراهيم العجلان

عبد العزيز بن إبراهيم العجلان

صورة مع التحية لسعادة عميد كلية العلوم الاجتماعية بجامعة الإمام محمد بن سعود الإسلامية.

صوره مع التحية لإدارة رعاية الأحداث

صوره لإدارة التخطيط مع الأساس

صوره للملف الشهري

صوره للمصادر العام

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