

The Dimensions of the Phenomenon of Drug Addiction in Saudi society

From a Sociological Perspective, "An Analytical Study", January, 2017.

The aim of this study is to address the phenomenon of drug addiction in Saudi society and to monitor the Kingdom's efforts with regard to addressing the phenomenon of drug addiction at the community levels and the dimensions related to the planned legislations in this regard. The study is an analytical, descriptive study based on the method of office documentary by reference to the statistics, as well as legislation and scientific theories and literature and specialized studies dealing with the drug phenomenon in the kingdom. The study concluded that, despite the different causes of the phenomenon of drug addiction and the steadily increase in its rates in Saudi society; however, the social causes play an influential role in this regard; namely those related to various conditions and variables that are connected to the social environment surrounding the individual; However this cannot ignore the impact of the economic, psychological and religious causes and other causes that affect to some extent the increasing rates of drug addiction. The destructive effects of the drug addiction in Saudi society are not only limited, on the individual level; but extends to affect both the household, the community and the public as a whole. The study also showed that the Kingdom is making great efforts in the fight against the phenomenon of drug addiction on several axes, including intellectual immunization of individuals, developing the performance of the security forces, as well as the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. The Kingdom has resorted to issuing successive legislation to address the phenomenon of drug addiction and eliminate it. And finally the Saudi efforts in this context crowned by the establishment of the national project to prevent drug addiction (Nibrass)

Migration and Adjustment : Factors Influencing Adjustment Process Of International Migration. Journal of Alejtmaeia, vol. 8, may, 2015.

Much research has been done that demonstrates the difficulty one encounters in attempting to predict the process of overseas adjustment of individuals. However, the nature of the adjustment process for individuals crossing cultural boundaries has not been adequately described in past research. That is due to the fact that, there

is an increase in difficulties surrounding the adjustment of the immigrants in the host countries. Thus, there is a scarcity of studies on this subject, despite its utmost importance to the adjustment of immigrants. This article reviews research on the factors influencing cross-cultural adjustment. It deals with the many socio-cultural factors affecting the adjustment process of immigrants, and raises a series of theoretical issues to be considered in future research. In addition, the study addresses various definitions related to this issue and previous studies concerning the topic of cross-cultural adjustment are presented.

The social dimensions of human trafficking: A study of the causes and consequences and ways to control. Journal of Human Studies, University of Dongola 2015 (accepted for publication).

This study sheds light on the phenomenon of human trafficking and the resulting problems; That is done through several key themes including the clarification of the methodological introduction to the study of the phenomenon. This in addition to the most important concepts of the phenomena. In terms of the study methodology, the study adopted the comparative historical and the content analysis methods. The study used sociological theories to explain the phenomenon of human trafficking, specifically the functionalist, network, lifestyle, chaos or youth bulges and socio-psychosocial theories. The study discussed the main factors behind the growing phenomenon of human trafficking and the repercussions and the social consequences resulting therefrom. The study also addressed the components and properties of the phenomenon, as well as international efforts to control it and the role of non-governmental organizations as well as the Islamic point of view towards it

The study concluded with a significant results, such as, the effort to fight the phenomenon at the level of its seriousness and development. The fight of human trafficking requires the development of methods to deal with the phenomenon and its consequences and forms of interaction with its risks. This should be done through actions taken at the international and regional levels, especially security, legal and educational actions.

International Labour Migration to Saudi Arabia: A Case Study of the Experiences of Indian Medical Doctors in Riyadh , A thesis Submitted for the degree of PhD , Department of Sociology , University of Essex , 2001.

The objective of this thesis was to focus attention on the micro dimension of the migration of a subset of Asian professional migrants to Saudi Arabia through an in-depth analysis of the subjective interpretation of the process of migratory movement, working conditions and social lives of Indian medical doctors in Riyadh. A series of semi-structured detailed interviews was undertaken with a relatively large sample (fifty-six) of Indian doctors from both public and private health sectors in Riyadh to achieve this focus. However, while the primary empirical base of the thesis is the interviews with the doctors, their experiences and views are framed within a larger theoretical and comparative empirical context. A historical and statistical picture of the development of the Saudi health service is also provided to further contextualise their experience, as well as an overview of the related theories of migration, social network, class and ethnicity. The study employs a modified version of classical 'push and pull' migration theory as well as social network theory as its principal theoretical tools in interpreting the respondents' motives for migrating and choosing the destination country. The findings indicate that highly skilled Indians decided to migrate and preferred Saudi Arabia as a 'chosen' destination mainly for an economic motive complemented by a significant influence of social networks as a pull factor. In order to investigate the working and social lives of the respondents, the study took a subjectivist, instrumentalist approach to ethnicity, and adopted a Weberian approach to class. The findings demonstrate that social networks, class, and ethnicity based on nationality have great impact on the working and living experiences of these doctors. The thesis argues that Indian professional migrants to Saudi Arabia represent an example of Weber's middle class. They also experience a new sense of ethnic self-identification –that is, regardless of their ethnic identification in India, their primary ethnic identification in Saudi Arabia is as Indians. The thesis examines the very particularly contextualised exceptions to this and this makes a strong empirically informed case for the fluidity of ethnic identity construction.

Social networks and their role in the external migration process: An Empirical Study, Journal of Social Work Studies and Humanities, in April, the number (26) 2009 .

The main objective of this research is to focus on various and diverse functions of migrant social networks and their dynamic activity in the field of international migration and their impact on trends and direction of migration movement, that link migrants with their mother country as a joint channel between sending and receiving countries and as a pull factor for migration. Thus, this research aims to find out and analyze the functions of Sudanese social networks currently working in Riyadh. It also aims to examine the role of Sudanese social networks in the process of international migration as a main pull factor for the Sudanese labor migration. To achieve this objective, current research depended on multi- theoretical perspectives for understanding and analyzing the migrant social network activity. The methodological procedures of this research had been determined by the reviewed theoretical framework and literatures for answering the research questions and achieving its objectives. In addition, this research is considered to be one of the quantitative researches. This research has adopted the social survey method of a sample covering (120) subjects. The research reached several results, the most important result of this research is that: more than one - third of the subjects are aged between 35 and 40 years old, it means that the vast majority of respondents represent a youth aged categories. The research results also showed that the vast majority of the respondents are married and having children and their educational level is below university degree. It also indicated that less than one - third of the respondents have a monthly income ranging between 1500 and 2499 Saudi Riyals. The residence period of the respondents in Saudi Arabia ranges between 7 and 10 years. Moreover, the vast Majority of the sample live in roof flats and attachments, and less than one - half of them mentioned that they live with their families. The findings of the research also showed that more than one – third of the respondents live with their Sudanese friends, and less than one - third of respondents are currently living in Um-Al-Hamam area, and one -quarter of them indicated that they live in Ghubairah area. In addition, the results showed that the vast majority of the subjects pointed out that they preferred to live in these areas owing to the appropriate rent, and about half of the subjects stated that they choose to live in those areas due to that they are closed to their Sudanese friends who are residing in these areas. The vast majority of

the respondents also stated that they obtained new job experiences in Saudi Arabia and achieved what they expected from their migration to Saudi Arabia. The research findings indicated that the first and the foremost motive that pushed the respondents to migrate from their country of origin to Saudi Arabia is the financial factor and the lack of job opportunities in their country of origin as a second main factor, the third factor is the family affairs that motivated them to migrate to Saudi Arabia. With respect of choosing Saudi Arabia as the main destination, the respondents mentioned that the first important factor that motivates them to choose Saudi Arabia as the destination of their arrival is the desire to live in better financial conditions and to improve their living circumstances, the second factor is to be close to the Holy mosques and joining relatives and friends as subsequent factor. Furthermore, it was obvious from the research results that the vast majority of the respondents pointed out that they received assistances and supports on making decision for migration from their Sudanese relatives and friends who are already living in Saudi Arabia, as well as from their friends and relatives in Sudan, and stated that they had informational background about Saudi Arabia before migration that had been derived from their relatives and friends who are working and living in Saudi Arabia. The vast majority of the respondents also stated that they received helpful information and obtained assistances after their arrival to Saudi Arabia from Sudanese friends already living in the Kingdom that helped them to adjust with the working and living conditions in Saudi Arabia and provide them with feeling of social and Psychological security. The research findings assured that the vast majority of the subjects hold strong social relations with the Sudanese fellows in Saudi Arabia. They maintained such relations through friends and relatives already working in Saudi Arabia and less than half of them indicated that they have made friendships

with Saudis . Moreover, the findings showed that the most important activity that the respondents participate in and share with their Sudanese friends in Saudi Arabia is the mourning occasions and the second activity is the festivals and weddings, the third activity is their participation in religious and social occasions. The research results indicated that two - thirds of the sample refers to Sudanese friends in Saudi Arabia once they need financial and moral support and one quarter of the respondents seek assistances from their Sudanese friends who are living in Saudi Arabia in case of need for recruiting any of their relatives or friends from Sudan. Less than two- thirds of the subjects

accompany one of their Sudanese friends in case of visiting hospital and two-thirds of them indicated that the only friends who are visiting them in case of illness are Sudanese friends. The research results also showed that all subjects maintain continuous contact with their country of origin through traveling to Sudan and the vast majority of them travel to Sudan once a year and indicated that they maintain permanent contact with their relatives and friends in Sudan. The vast majority of the subjects stated that they use telephone calls to keep in touch with their relatives and friends in Sudan and they mentioned that they contribute to the development of their regions in Sudan through financial support and more than half of them think to return back to Sudan as a final return as well as more than one-third of the subjects think to return back to Sudan three years ago. More than half of the respondents stated that the reason motivated them to think to return back to Sudan is due to the lack of monthly income that had severely decreased and one-third of them referred that to the difficulty of their current jobs and more than one-quarter referred the reason to the desire of living with their relatives and friends in Sudan.

Migration of scientific talent from developing countries to developed countries: a field study, the College of Arts Research Center, King Saud University, 2008.

This research discusses the migration of Arab qualified scientific and technical expertise from developing countries to developed countries, then their return back to the developing countries seeking for work such as the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as a stream for the "counter migration". The specific objective of the research can be formulated as answers to the following major questions: (1) What are the social, economic, and demographic characteristics of the qualified scientific and technical expertise immigrating to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia? (2) What are the factors that caused such qualified scientific and technical personnel to choose the Kingdom as a destination for migration? (3) What are the motives affecting the decision-making of qualified scientific and technical personnel to return back from abroad to the Kingdom and to what extent have they achieved their objectives? (4) What are the factors that pushed qualified scientific and technical talent to migrate from the developing countries to the developed countries as viewed by the respondents? (5) What are the factors that pulled qualified scientific and technical expertise to migrate from the developing countries to the developed countries according to the

respondents' views?(6)What are the advantages and disadvantages for migration of qualified scientific and technical personnel from the developing countries to the developed countries as viewed by the respondents?(7) What are the necessary suggestions to limit migration of the qualified scientific and technical personnel from the developing countries to the developed countries as viewed by the respondents?(8)What are the conceptual suggestions this research has derived to deal scientifically with the phenomenon of qualified scientific and technical expertise migration from developing to developed countries so as to diminish its negative impacts and gain its effective benefits? To answer these questions, a theoretical framework was used represented in the individualistic theory, nationalist theory and internationalist theory. This research is considered a descriptive analytical study that utilized the quantitative statistical methodology in data analysis through comprehensive social survey involving all Arab qualified scientific and technical personnel who migrated from developing countries to developed countries and currently employed by King Saud University and its affiliated institutions, covering(42) subjects. A questionnaire form was utilized as an instrument for collecting data of this research and the statistical program (SPSS) was used for classification , tabulation and analysis of statistical data .The most important result of this research, is that the vast majority of respondents of the qualified scientific and technical personnel immigrating to the Kingdom are males. The first and the foremost motive that caused the respondents to choose the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as a destination for migration is the political and economic stability in the Kingdom . In addition, the most important factor which helped the respondents of Arab qualified scientific and technical expertise for making the decision of going back to the Kingdom is the difficulty of adjustment in the western countries' societies. It was obvious from the research results that the push-factors stand behind migration of the qualified scientific and technical personnel from developing to developed countries as viewed by the respondents are those related to the economic depression and low income level ,this factors are considered as one of the most important push-factors affecting qualified scientific and technical personnel to migrate from developing to developed countries. The research results also indicated that the factors pulled qualified scientific and technical talent to the developed countries are the economic, political, and cultural advancement as mentioned by the subjects ,and those are the most essential factors attracting them to the

developed countries. Moreover, the research finding showed, the disadvantages arising from the migration of qualified scientific and technical expertise from developing to developed countries, as more than a half of the respondents stated that there are disadvantages stemming from this migration. The first and most important disadvantage is that it causes economic costs in the original countries. The research findings indicated that the most important policy to minimize the developing countries' losses as a result of migration of qualified scientific and technical personnel to developed countries as viewed by the respondents is to support and encourage influential incentives. The research presents a set of recommendations and suggestions aiming to reduce the migration of the Arab qualified scientific and technical expertise to the developed countries as this elite plays an essential role in the societies development and prosperity. Finally, some limitations and difficulties which have been faced by the research were presented.

Social problems resulting from the domestic labor: An Empirical Study, Faculty of Arts Research Center, King Saud University, 2004.

This research aims to Study social problems caused by domestic labor for children, husband, wife and society in order to come up with specific suggestions for scientific knowledge dealing with this phenomenon in the future aiming to reduce its disadvantages. The research was based on the descriptive analytical study through social survey of a sample covering 238 subjects among guardians of King Saud University students. The research utilized a questionnaire. Part of it was assigned for the driver's problems, another for the child problems, a third regarding problems between husband and wife and another part for specific society problems. The research relied on advanced statistical analysis using the "Measures of central Tendency", the "Weighted Arithmetic Mean", "Chi - Square Test" and "Coefficient of correlation". The research finding concluded that there were many social problems caused by home labor, the most important of these problems are: Problems related to the driver including waste of time, traffic violations and troubles, as well as breaching customs and traditions of the society by having unlawful relations, non-compliance with values and the traditions of the society and trouble making with neighbors. Problems related to children such as pampering or spoiling of children, strange behaviors and practices dressing and food, in addition

to mistakes in speaking Arabic language, all or which shall have a negative impact on children as to their memorization or of Holy Quran. Beside being dependent most of time .Special problems between husband and wife like spoiling the wife and making her unwilling to perform her house duties because of her reliance on her housemaid. This has also, led to some family problems between husbands and wives .Some society related problems such as moral corruption and non complying with society values and traditions in terms of appearance and behavior, In turn, this could further lead to mead to more social problems .The research presented a set of suggestions aiming to reduce hiring of home labor in general, and to make accurate and proper choices when necessary, beside some other serious research issues in this field .

Foreign Housemaids and Their Impact on Couples Functions in Saudi Household: An Empirical Study , Journal of Social work;, in January, the number (53) 2015.

The main objective of this study is to reveal the reality of the phenomenon of foreign housemaids and their impact on Saudi couple functions. The study adopted the descriptive approach and the social survey with a sample. The study used the questionnaire tool for data collection.To achieve the objective of the study, the purposive sample method was used to choose the study sample from Saudi women who come to the major shopping centers (malls) in the city of Riyadh. Five of these centers (malls) was chosen and a market from the East, West, North, South and the Center). The sample size was (125) women.The study results reveal that the most significant factors leading to the use of Saudi foreign women workers in the household is the wife work outside the house, the size of the house, to help the wife in doing domestic works, the large number of family members with increased requirements, wife's education and the completion of the study. With regard to the quality of works and the tasks performed by foreign women labor in Saudi house, they include: cleaning the house and washing dishes washing pots, clothes washing.With regard to the effect of working women in the language development of the children, it has been shown that there is a significant impact on language development in many respects. As for the foreign women labor impact on the customs, traditions and values of the children, it has been shown that there are clear implications in this regard. The results also show that

there are clear effects from foreign women workers on the behavior of children. It also found that, there is a significant effect on foreign women workers in the religious beliefs of the family offspring. It has been demonstrated by the results of the study that, there is a clear and obvious effect of female foreign women on family relations in the Saudi household, both at the level of the relationship between the children to the father and the mother, or at the level of the relationship between the couples with each other. In light of the findings of the study came with many recommendations that can contribute to the reduction of this phenomenon, and the its negative effects on the Saudi household.