

The Role of the Family in Addressing the Problem of Intellectual Deviation Among Youth in Algerian Society: Perspectives of Social Science Specialists

Samia Ibriam

Department of social sciences, 04000 Oum El Bouaghi University, Algeria.

Email: samia.ibriam@univ-oeb.dz

Received: 05/01/2026 ; Accepted: 13/05/2026 ; Published: 04/08/2026

ABSTRACT

The present study seeks to explore the role of the family in addressing the issue of intellectual deviation among youth in Algerian society, from the perspective of social science specialists. The study employs a descriptive-analytical methodology. The researcher developed and applied a tool assessing the family's role in treating intellectual deviation among youth, which was administered to a sample of 89 professors (49 female and 40 male) from various Algerian universities. The results revealed the following: The family plays a significant role in addressing the issue of intellectual deviation among youth in Algerian society, according to social science specialists.

Key words: *Role, family, treatment, intellectual deviation, youth, Algerian society, social science specialists.*

Background

The family is regarded as the primary social institution responsible for socialization and social regulation. It plays a crucial role in shaping either normative or deviant behaviours through the behavioral models it presents to its children. The patterns of behavior and interactions within the family serve as foundational models that influence the upbringing of the young—either positively or negatively.

As noted by Sayed Ahmed Othman, the family's central role in socialization stems from two primary factors:

1. The family is the first social unit in which the individual is raised.
2. The family serves as the ideal example of what Charles Cooley termed the "primary group"—a small group characterized by close bonds and cooperation [1].

The importance of the family is especially evident in shaping a child's personality during the first five years of life. Psychologists emphasize that a person's character begins to develop from the earliest days of life, owing to the parent-child relationship. Through continuous interaction with their parents, children internalize the behavioral patterns they observe, which become embedded in their psyche and later manifest as automatic behaviors [2].

The responsibility of raising and properly socializing children lies jointly with both the father and the mother. Only thereafter do other educational institutions play a complementary role in this process [3]. (Elizabeth, 1997, p. 10).

However, parents may at times lose control over their children's behavior, leading to problems. One of the most pressing issues confronting youth today is intellectual deviation—a problem that often arises when parents are unaware of their surroundings or fail to recognize the behavioral changes in their children. Some parents are observant of their children's intellectual development and activities, while others remain indifferent until the consequences become apparent.

These latter parents fail to monitor their children's behavior or ideas, which can eventually lead them down a destructive path (online source).

Given the family's influential role in shaping and safeguarding the character of its children—and in responding when deviations occur—this study was conceived to examine the role of the family in addressing the problem of intellectual deviation among youth, as perceived by specialists in social sciences. It is hoped that the findings will help families better understand and manage this issue.

Research Problem

Islam places great emphasis on establishing sound principles for Muslim families to raise and nurture their children. The Qur'an provides numerous guidelines to enlighten and guide Muslim families in navigating everyday challenges.

The Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) also highlighted the influence of upbringing on an individual's development and behavior. In well-known hadith narrated by Abu Huraira, the Prophet (PBUH) said:

"No child is born except on the natural disposition (fitrah), but his parents make him a Jew, a Christian, or a Magian, just as an animal produces a perfect animal: do you see any part of its body amputated?" [4].

In the face of modern challenges and the growing drift away from Islamic teachings, many youth today exhibit behavioral patterns that can only be corrected by families returning to the values of the Qur'an.

The family remains one of the most vital social and educational institutions responsible for nurturing and developing the individual. It is the foundational unit where the child is raised and acquires many of his or her behaviors and traits. As Ibn al-Qayyim stated, the family bears full responsibility for the child's upbringing [5].

Through knowledge, guidance, and deep-rooted religious support, families can play a vital role in protecting their children from intellectual extremism and its evolving forms—including drug abuse, terrorism, and other threats—thus safeguarding their mental and intellectual security and preventing influences that may lead to deviance. Such deviance has long-term negative consequences for both the individual and society [5].

If families fail to recognize the significance of protecting their children intellectually, religiously, and culturally, this neglect may contribute to the emergence of various forms of deviation—chief among them, intellectual deviation. This type of deviation reflects thinking that contradicts religious principles, social norms, and cultural traditions. It represents a deviant thought pattern that leads society away from its noble values and Islamic teachings [6].

Therefore, the research problem is encapsulated in the following question:

What is the role of the family in addressing intellectual deviation among youth, from the perspective of specialists in the field of social sciences?

Research Hypothesis

- The family plays a significant role in addressing the problem of intellectual deviation among youth in Algerian society, from the perspective of social science specialists.

Research Objective

- To explore the role of the family in addressing intellectual deviation among youth in Algerian society, from the perspective of social science specialists.

Significance of the Study

- Intellectual deviation is considered a root cause of several youth-related problems, especially terrorism.
- The study's findings and recommendations may be beneficial to social science specialists and stakeholders interested in this topic.
- By highlighting the role of the family in addressing intellectual deviation among youth, this study could contribute to strengthening the family's capacity to deal with such challenges.
- The study aims to raise awareness among families about their duties and responsibilities.
- It tackles a particularly timely and relevant topic, especially in light of its limited prior coverage within the current academic environment—according to the researcher's knowledge and review.

Study Delimitations

Spatial Delimitation

University of Larbi Ben M'hidi – Oum El Bouaghi.

Temporal Delimitation

This study was conducted during the academic year 2024/2025.

Human Delimitation

The study sample includes male and female professors from selected Algerian universities (Oum El Bouaghi, Algiers 2, Biskra, Batna 2).

Definitions of Key Terms

The researcher has limited the scope to defining the key terms used in this study as follows:

Role

- *Al-Juhani's Definition:* The set of behavioral activities expected by a group from an individual occupying a particular job or position [7].
- *Operational Definition:* In this study, "role" refers to the duty or responsibility expected to be fulfilled by an individual.

Family

- *Al-Hashimi's Definition:* The primary institution that embraces the human being from birth, where one learns the fundamentals of life and behavior and forms the first social relationships. The family is thus described as the "social nucleus," being the smallest yet strongest cohesive social unit [8]. (Al-Hashimi, 2008, p. 103).
- *Operational Definition:* In this study, the family is defined as the small social unit consisting of a husband, wife, and children who interact continuously and uphold religious, educational, and social values and morals.

Treatment

- In its general meaning, treatment refers to the process of dealing with or managing something. [9] (Source: Almaany Arabic Dictionary, accessed January 20, 2017: almaany.com)
- *Operational Definition:* In this study, treatment refers to the steps or programs implemented to address a particular issue.

Intellectual Deviation

- *Taleb's Definition:* A form of thinking that contradicts the spiritual, moral, and civilizational values of society; defies communal conscience; and, most critically, deviates from logic and sound reasoning, ultimately threatening the unity and structure of society [10]

- *Operational Definition:* In this study, intellectual deviation refers to thought that contradicts the society's creed, moral principles, prevailing culture, and departs from moderation.

Youth

- *Al-Tarrah's Definition:* A life stage with approximate age boundaries, distinguished by specific characteristics that set it apart from other developmental stages, within the cultural context in which individuals live. It is generally defined as the period between the ages of fifteen and twenty-four [11].
- *Operational Definition:* In this study, youth is defined as the age range between 19 and 24 years old for individuals within Algerian society.

The Family's Role in Addressing the Problem of Intellectual Deviation Among Youth

- *Operational Definition:* This term refers to the expected role played by the family in addressing the issue of intellectual deviation among youth. It is measured by the overall score obtained by study participants on the questionnaire developed by the researcher.

Field Procedures of the Study

Research Methodology

To test the study's hypotheses, the descriptive-analytical method was employed, as it aligns well with the topic and objectives. This methodology involves studying existing events, phenomena, and practices objectively, without researcher bias [2].

Study Population

The study population consisted of male and female university professors specializing in social sciences from selected Algerian universities (Oum El Bouaghi, Algiers 2, Biskra, and Batna 2) during the 2024/2025 academic year.

Study Sample

The sample consisted of 89 professors (49 female and 40 male) from the aforementioned universities. Their ages ranged between 35 and 60 years, with an average age of 14.81 years (*Note: This average seems to be a typographical or calculation error in the original text*) and a standard deviation of 3.06. The sample was selected using purposive sampling, which is appropriate for this type of research.

Research Instrument

Questionnaire on the Role of the Family in Addressing Intellectual Deviation Among Youth in Algerian Society from the Perspective of Social Science Specialists

Questionnaires are commonly used in descriptive research due to their simplicity and ability to reveal respondents' experiences and attitudes toward a specific topic. They often consist of structured questions with standardized formats.

As defined by Abu Al-Nil (1995), a questionnaire is a set of questions designed to uncover factual information sought by the research [13].

To fulfill the study's objectives and gather data on the family's role in addressing intellectual deviation among youth—specifically from the perspective of social science specialists at the University of Oum El Bouaghi—the researcher constructed a questionnaire composed of 22 items. Each item was accompanied by the following response options: “Very High Degree,” “High Degree,” “Moderate Degree,” “Low Degree,” and “Very Low Degree.” These options were assigned the weights (1, 2, 3, 4, 5), respectively (see Appendix 01).

To construct the questionnaire, the researcher undertook the following steps:

- Reviewed theoretical literature on the family's role in addressing intellectual deviation among youth.

- Examined previous studies directly or indirectly related to the topic. After developing the questionnaire, its psychometric properties—validity and reliability—were assessed.

a. Validity of the Questionnaire

Two types of validity were assessed:

- *Expert Validity*: The preliminary version of the questionnaire was reviewed by nine university professors from Algerian universities (Biskra, Oran, M'sila, and Ouargla), specializing in social sciences (psychology, educational sciences, sociology). They evaluated the suitability of the items for the study's objectives and their linguistic clarity. Based on their feedback, some items were removed, and others revised, resulting in a final version comprising 52 items.
- *Discriminant Validity (Extreme Group Comparison)*: The researcher selected the top and bottom 27% of scores from a sample of 32 participants. This yielded two groups of 8 individuals each. A t-test was conducted using SPSS 20.0 to compare the two groups.

Table 01. T-test for the Difference Between High and Low Scoring Groups on the Questionnaire

Questionnaire	Group	N	Mean	SD	t	Sig. Level
Family's Role in Addressing Intellectual Deviation	Low	8	4.23	3.34	3.11	0.01 (significant)
Family's Role in Addressing Intellectual Deviation	High	8	6.22	4.25		

Source: Prepared by the researcher.

The results indicate a statistically significant t-value of 3.11 at the 0.01 level, confirming the questionnaire's discriminant validity.

b. Reliability of the Questionnaire

To assess reliability, Cronbach's alpha was calculated using SPSS 22.00. The alpha coefficient was found to be 0.772, indicating a high level of internal consistency and reliability.

Presentation and Discussion of Results

Hypothesis Statement

The family plays an important role in addressing the problem of intellectual deviation among youth in Algerian society from the perspective of social science specialists.

To test this hypothesis, both the arithmetic means and standard deviations of the study sample's responses to the questionnaire on the family's role in addressing the problem of intellectual deviation among youth in Algerian society were calculated. Statistical analysis was conducted using SPSS version 22.00, and the results are presented in the table below:

Table 02. The Family's Role in Addressing the Problem of Intellectual Deviation Among Youth in Algerian Society – Perspectives of Social Science Specialists

Item	Mean	Std. Dev.	No	Yes	Rank
1. Enhancing children's awareness of security-related issues.	4.09	0.18	0.33	3.24	18
2. Avoiding punitive disciplinary methods with children.	4.81	0.99	1.33	3.18	2
3. Instilling religious values in children.	4.03	0.11	1.00	3.20	20
4. Keeping children meaningfully occupied during free time.	3.88	0.22	0.29	3.26	16

5. Promoting the concept of intellectual security.	4.09	0.10	0.21	2.66	17
6. Fostering civic values in children.	4.15	0.13	0.98	2.31	11
7. Encouraging social values among children.	4.02	0.25	1.05	3.22	21
8. Instilling respect for and appreciation of work.	4.16	0.28	1.03	3.55	10
9. Strengthening family relationships and values.	4.11	0.35	0.99	3.43	15
10. Allowing sufficient time to listen to children's problems.	4.00	0.09	0.22	2.96	22
11. Cultivating religious commitment and discipline.	4.19	0.31	0.29	3.66	9
12. Developing a sense of national identity in children to protect them from intellectual deviation.	4.89	0.29	0.98	2.00	1
13. Strengthening family bonds to enhance intellectual security.	4.13	0.25	0.36	2.18	13
14. Promoting environmental values to enhance intellectual security.	3.96	0.29	1.20	3.29	8
15. Promoting justice and equality among all family members to protect them from intellectual deviation.	4.66	0.74	0.23	3.55	3
16. Equipping children with ideas, emotions, and skills to combat intellectual deviation.	4.28	1.23	0.24	2.36	7
17. Encouraging positive thinking in children.	4.23	0.58	0.06	3.29	4
18. Raising awareness about threats to both religion and daily life to prevent deviation.	4.42	0.75	0.18	3.66	5
19. Discussing and deconstructing deviant ideas with children.	3.91	0.80	0.42	3.21	1
20. Encouraging children's connection to the mosque as protection against deviation.	4.18	0.52	0.29	3.81	5
21. Preparing children for practical life and involving them in national issues to support their intellectual security.	4.48	1.23	0.26	2.22	2
22. Promoting awareness of respectful dialogue to avoid intellectual deviation.	4.33	0.25	0.06	2.26	6
Overall Score	5.25	1.02	0.58	4.18	—

Source: Prepared by the researcher.

Discussion of Results:

As shown in Table 02, the overall mean score of the participants' responses to the questionnaire was 5.25, which reflects a moderate level, indicating that—according to the participants—the family does play a significant and effective role in addressing intellectual deviation among youth in Algerian society.

The mean scores of the individual items ranged from **3.91 to 4.89**, indicating varying levels of agreement among respondents.

- The highest mean score (**4.89**) was attributed to item **12**: *“Developing a sense of national identity in children to protect them from intellectual deviation.”*

- The second-highest score (4.81) was for item 2: *“Avoiding punitive disciplinary methods with children.”*
- The third-highest (4.42) was for item 18: *“Raising awareness about threats to both religion and daily life to prevent deviation.”*
- Item 17 followed with a score of 4.23, focusing on *“Encouraging positive thinking in children.”*
- Next was item 20, with a mean of 4.18, which emphasized *“Encouraging children's connection to the mosque as protection against deviation.”*

On the other hand, the items with the lowest mean scores included:

- Item 4 (3.88): *“Keeping children meaningfully occupied during free time.”*
- Item 19 (3.91): *“Discussing and deconstructing deviant ideas with children.”*
- Item 14 (3.96): *“Promoting environmental values to enhance intellectual security.”*

These variations suggest that while most family-related strategies are viewed positively by experts, certain aspects—such as dialogue about deviant ideas or managing children's free time—may require further emphasis and development within family settings.

Interpretation and Discussion of Results

Interpretation and Discussion of Results Related to the Study Hypothesis

The data obtained from the results presented in relation to the study's hypothesis—which states that *“the family plays an important role in addressing the problem of intellectual deviation among youth in Algerian society from the perspective of social science specialists”*—and based on the calculated means and standard deviations (as presented in Table 02), clearly indicate that the family has a significant impact in addressing this issue.

The results affirm that the family plays a vital role in helping youth overcome the scourge of intellectual deviation, a phenomenon that has become increasingly widespread in Algerian society. Algeria has been among the countries most affected by the rise of intellectual deviation, particularly due to the absence of a coherent strategy to safeguard its societal foundations. The dark chapter of the 1990s, commonly referred to as the "Black Decade" or the "Years of Fire," stands as stark evidence of this vulnerability. Therefore, it is imperative to intensify the efforts of all socialization institutions—especially the family—to develop effective strategies for protecting youth from intellectual deviation, extremism, and ultimately, radicalism.

A review of theoretical and empirical literature—whether directly or indirectly related to the topic—confirms that the family plays a central role in both the prevention and treatment of intellectual deviation among youth. This stems from the family's foundational position within the broader social structure. As the primary unit of society, the family remains the most capable institution for fostering and reinforcing intellectual security, owing to its proximity to the individual and its unique ability to influence and shape behavior. Every person is born into, raised within, and lives in a family. It is within this setting that individuals are prepared to meet societal expectations and, in turn, contribute to the development of a skilled human capital base—one capable of supporting comprehensive economic and social development and advancing the prosperity and civilization of any aspiring society [14].

In this context, the family can contribute to addressing intellectual deviation and protecting youth—who represent the backbone of the nation—through the following key mechanisms: The first point of influence on children is undoubtedly the mother and father. Therefore, it is essential to foster family stability, which ensures emotional bonding between children and parents. Emotional

estrangement within the family often leads to intellectual estrangement, wherein the youth become vulnerable to external influences—namely, the influence of those who promote ideological extremism. Hence, the role of parents becomes critical in monitoring their children's behavior, friendships, communication channels, and use of informational tools—not after their children are already lost, but proactively.

Far too often, the consequences of neglect are only realized when the media broadcasts the faces of young individuals wanted for crimes of terrorism. At that point, their parents are left grieving—lamenting the loss of their children—forgetting that the absence of conscious, deliberate parenting is what led to this tragic outcome. Thus, a central responsibility lies with the mother, particularly in shaping her children's intellectual guidance. She must instill values that shield them from deviant ideologies—especially those that seek to create division and conflict. She should also strengthen familial bonds, especially between siblings, fostering unity and teaching lessons that cultivate an aversion to conflict, hostility, and violence. By nurturing these authentic values, her impact will not only be confined to her own family but will extend to the broader society (Source: *Educational Methodology and Its Role in Addressing the Phenomenon of Extremism*, accessed January 23, 2017, from <https://www.policemc.gov.bh/.../864f6130-2d73-422d-bee1-b039>).[15].

In this same vein, Al-Malki emphasized that the family holds significant potential to contribute effectively to achieving intellectual security. This is realized through the intellectual and ethical upbringing of children, balanced cultural education, and safeguarding them against deviant ideologies. Families must immunize their children against problematic books and fatwas that contradict societal values, warn them against associating with individuals who promote deviant thinking, and educate them about the rights that Islam guarantees to all. Children should also be taught the correct meanings of key societal concepts, warned against religious innovations, and steered away from extremist ideologies.

Moreover, families should educate children on the true meaning of jihad in Islam, its legitimate purposes, and the rights of non-Muslims in a Muslim society. Political awareness should also be part of this upbringing, including an understanding of the nation's governance system and the duties of citizenship. Most importantly, the family must nurture a spirit of patriotism across the various stages of a child's development [16].

The findings of the current study are consistent with previous research, such as that of Al-Khamshi (1425H), titled *The Role of Family Education in Protecting Children from Terrorism*. This study aimed to examine the role of familial upbringing in shielding children from terrorism. It concluded that instilling the correct Islamic teachings and moderate values in children, as well as meeting their physical, psychological, and social needs, are critical protective factors. Additionally, families must cultivate a deep sense of belonging among children and ensure their time is meaningfully filled with positive, recreational activities [17].

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, several recommendations can be made regarding the family's role in the prevention and treatment of intellectual deviation:

- Parents should serve as positive role models through their behavior and attitudes, demonstrating alignment with societal values and laws. They should also train their children to productively and constructively utilize their free time while guiding them in making sound choices, particularly when it comes to selecting peers and friends.

- Parenting styles should be balanced and moderate—avoiding extremes such as excessive pampering, harshness, or overprotection, as these approaches are generally considered harmful.
- Families should assist youth in rational and appropriate use of media by providing guidance and supervision.
- Strengthening social relationships within the family is essential. Family ties should be built on honesty, transparency, mutual respect, and consultation, and a culture of open and continuous dialogue based on persuasion and understanding should be fostered.
- Families must avoid gender discrimination, particularly regarding shared rights and responsibilities between males and females. Additionally, in light of the prevailing patriarchal structure in society, fathers must be encouraged to actively promote the values of intellectual security and commit to its principles.
- It is crucial for fathers to show respect and appreciation for their wives in front of their children, acknowledging the mother's central role in the family. Expressing affection and gratitude on various occasions reinforces the mother's position as a source of noble values and moral principles. This behavior contributes to creating a warm and emotionally supportive family atmosphere.
- Spousal cooperation should be emphasized in all aspects of family life, including household duties, child-rearing, and educational follow-up—each partner contributing according to their capabilities.
- Greater attention should be given to research in family relations, and efforts should be made to establish research centers that focus on such issues.
- Emphasis should be placed on empowering women, given that if the family is the foundational unit of society, the woman is its core. She plays a central role in managing family relationships. Women are also generally more adaptable than men, and change within the family often begins with them. This flexibility should be leveraged to promote constructive ideas that preserve family unity and resilience while also adapting to societal changes—without compromising cultural identity and core values.
- There is a pressing need to enhance women's education from early childhood through to higher education. Furthermore, policies for literacy eradication and adult education should be supported, and educational curricula should be adapted to help elevate women's roles both within the family and in society at large.
- Families should prioritize engagement with mosques, which play a significant role in protecting children from intellectual deviations.
- There is a need to correct misconceptions about Islam to prevent misunderstandings that could contribute to extremism or deviation.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this study has affirmed that the family plays a vital role in addressing the problem of intellectual deviation among youth in Algerian society, as seen through the lens of social science specialists. Protecting this age group from intellectual deviations is not just a national imperative but also a legitimate right for youth, as it provides them a safeguard amidst the violence, destruction, and violations of basic human rights witnessed across many parts of the world.

Today—perhaps more than ever—it is essential that we unite around constructive efforts to protect our nations and societies from the perils of deviant ideologies, which have become ideological threats

in their own right. Combating these ideologies has become a strategic national priority, requiring the collective effort of all segments of society.

However, addressing intellectual deviation should not rest solely on one institution. While multiple stakeholders must be involved, the family remains the cornerstone, being the primary agent of socialization responsible for nurturing, educating, and guiding the young. The responsibility to cultivate sound thinking, strengthen moral behavior, and protect against extremism and disintegration is a lofty goal—one that can only be achieved through deliberate preparation and education. Protecting youth from harmful ideologies and achieving intellectual security necessitates well-planned, proactive efforts. Finally, it is important to emphasize that this study is an initial attempt to explore the family's role in treating intellectual deviation among youth in Algeria, as perceived by social science experts. Conducted with a sample from the University of Oum El Bouaghi, the findings are not conclusive and call for further research. Future studies should consider larger and more diverse samples to enhance the generalizability and depth of the findings.

References

1. Abu Jadu, Saleh Mohammed Ali (2007) Amman: Dar Al-Masirah for Publishing, Distribution, and Printing.
2. Ronal , J, Hotyat ,F (2000) Edition Molion :Psychologie de l'enfant et de l'adolescent.
3. Elizabeth , A , (1997) Dictionary of Law London: oxford university press.
4. Al-Bukhari, Muhammad bin Ismail Abu Abdullah (1411H) Beirut: Dar Ibn Kathir Al-Yamamah.
5. Ibn Al-Qayyim, Shams Al-Din Muhammad bin Abi Bakr Al-Jawziyyah (1407H) Amman: Dar Al-Fikr
6. Ghbari, Mohammad Salama Mohammad (1989) Alexandria: University Office.
7. Al-Juhani, Ali bin Fayez (January 2004) Journal of Police Thought, Vol. 12, Sharjah Police, UAE, 12(4), pp. 155–190.
8. Al-Hashimi, Abdel Hamid Mohammed (2008) Beirut: Dar wa Maktabat Al-Hilal for Printing and Publishing.
9. Definition and meaning of "Treatment" in Almaany Comprehensive Arabic Dictionary. Available online: <http://www.almaany.com/ar/dict/ar-ar/%D8%B9%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AC> (Accessed: 09/12/2024).
10. Taleb, Ahsan (1426H) Riyadh: Center for Studies and Research, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences.
11. Al-Tarrah, Ali Ahmed (2003) Journal of Human and Social Sciences, 19(2), pp. 19–35.
12. Al-Agha, Ihsan (2000) Gaza: Al-Amal Commercial Press.
13. Al-Jarjawi, Ziyad bin Ali bin Mahmoud (2010) Gaza: Ibn Al-Jarrah Press.
14. Al-Hajj, Belkacem (December 2011) Journal of Law and Human Sciences, (9), pp. 165–178. <https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/87559> (Accessed: 20/12/2024).
15. Educational Methodology and Its Role in Confronting the Phenomenon of Extremism. Retrieved January 23, 2017, from: <https://www.policemc.gov.bh/.../864f6130-2d73-422d-bee1-b039> (Accessed: 20/12/2024).
16. Al-Malki, Abdel Hafiz bin Abdullah bin Ahmed (2008) Unpublished PhD Dissertation, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Riyadh.

17. Al-Muwaishir, Mohammed bin Ahmed (2007) Unpublished Master's Thesis, Department of Police Sciences, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, p. 12.