Crown Prince Opens the Fourth International Conference on Disability and Rehabilitation

Sports Fanaticism …
A Fun Threatens Social Structure
Justice is the Basis of Human Rights

From Abdul-Aziz Bin Abdul Rahman Ibn Saud to the people of the Arabian Peninsula

"Is any of our subjects to feel oppressed or suffer an injustice, they should send their complaint via free mail or telegram and we are to afford the expenses. On the other hand competent employees shall accept such complaints even if they are addressed against members of the royal family (my sons and grandsons). Let it be known to any officer who attempts to dissuade any of our subjects from submitting their complaints or influences them to memorandum in a milder tone, will receive severe punishment. I am not willing to hear about any oppressed or wronged. I am not willing as well to be held guilty before Allah because any of my subjects suffered injustice or because I did not support the wronged or help them get their rights".

"O Allah, I have delivered the message, may Thou be my witness".
KSA .. and Rights of Peoples with Special Needs

Islam honored mankind and gave him a privileged position and made him the focus of its call and noble goal. It was therefore normal that Islam allocates a more privileged position for those with special needs, or those who are living in special conditions by virtue of being people with special needs.

There is no doubt that the world is experiencing today a qualitative shift in its perception of the rights of persons with disabilities, from narrow outlook and marginalization and granting them fixed rights in the shape of social gifts as a kind of compassion, to the overall and wide development concept based on human rights, which adopted disability through social model that considers that disability occurs because interaction between a person with impairments and attitudinal barriers and the environments surrounding it, which is always an obstacle on his way to accessing the fundamental rights, and his full and effective participation in public life on an equal basis with others, which results in devoting concepts and implications of human rights, and the inevitability of including disability issues into development plans.

KSA, where human rights are based on Islamic law (Sharia), was one of the first countries which hurried to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol in 2008, as it completed the preparation of the first report on the Convention, and also working on the development of disability legislation in accordance with the Convention and its guidelines in this regard. In addition, KSA paid attention to the issue of monitoring the implementation of the Convention and raising awareness of it. This was reflected in the establishment of a special unit of the rights of persons with disabilities affiliated to Human Rights Commission undertaking roles including: monitoring the implementation of the Convention in the KSA and raising awareness of it.

KSA is also working to enhance international cooperation in the field of international legislations of disability. In order to achieve this target, KSA held several international forums which discussed disability-related topics and implementation of the Convention and other topics. Moreover, Human Rights Commission, under its partnership with Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, had included the topic of disability to be among its top priorities in training and technical support scheduled for its staff.

The UN pays a considerable attention to the issue of rights of peoples with disability and tackled it in its conferences and seminars many times. Further, it sought to develop a legal frame before negotiating on the international Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability and its approval, which is the international binding legal basis.
This is the Seventh Issue of “Rights” magazine in English. It contains a translation of the most important topics and contents tackled by the Arabic version of the magazine.

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The current year of 2014 witnessed for the first time holding the event “World Day against Trafficking in Persons”, where 30 July every year is allocated to mark this occasion, in a move that reveals how dangerous is this world crime to societies and human dignity with support and funding from organized groups that make millions of dollars from it, but it causes a miserable life and the suffering of thousands of people from different nationalities, especially women and children.

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Security efforts are being exerted towards the effective contribution to the protection of the rights and giving rights back to its holders and fighting against criminal behavior in society. Security men come in first line in dealing with criminals, vandals, outlaws and criminal gangs.

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Undoubtedly, self-confidence is the way of success in life, and being affected by negativity, hesitation and uncertainty of the potentials is the start of failure. How much potentials have been wasted because of the people’s unawareness of their potentials which if turned to advantage they would achieve a lot.
KSA continues to contribute effectively to the efforts exerted to root out terrorism and cut off its sources based on its commitment to, and implementation of, the international resolutions related to fighting terrorism, in the light of its strong rejection and condemnation of terrorism in its all forms and shapes whatever is its source and objectives. Although terrorism takes several forms and disguises in unexpected means, KSA and its security services always stands ready, and continues to spread the spirit of social glue between all segments of society in order to maintain national unity and cohesion in all ways and means, firmly rejecting at the same time all kinds of contrived sectarian strife which are based on tribalism and ideological fanaticism aiming to sow discord among the sons of the nation. After all, no matter how much fierce is terrorism and how numerous its methods, it cannot in any way defeat the powerful nations that are armored with faith and coherence of its leadership and its people. Among these powerful nations is Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which subjugates terrorists and destroys their astray principles of ideas and approaches at the hands of the arms of its brave security men, and all of this came in collaboration with the KSA’s scientists and sheikhs who replied to terrorists’ arguments and disproved them and showed evidence of its mistake and nullity based on the Holy Quran and Sunnah.
In the Light of KSA Interest in Persons with Special Needs

Crown Prince Opens the Fourth International Conference on Disability and Rehabilitation in Riyadh

The Crown Prince then met a number of talented persons with special needs who accomplished remarkable achievements, expressing his pride and glory for their achievements and successes. Then the Crown Prince sat in his place in the concert hall, followed by citing verses from the Holy Quran.

On this occasion, HH Prince Sultan bin Salman bin Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Prince Salman Center for Disability Research and President of the Supreme Supervisory Committee of the Conference, delivered a speech at the opening session of the conference. After that, a member of the Saudi ‘Special Needs’ Soccer Team that won Soccer World Cup delivered a speech. Then, Dr. Qassim bin Othman Al Qasabi, Chairman of the organizing Committee of the Conference, delivered his speech in front of the attendance. And finally, Dr. Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Rabia, President of Prince Salman Award for Disability Research, delivered a speech in the ceremony.

After that, His Royal Highness Prince Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Crown Prince, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and Chairman of the Board of the Prince Salman Center for Disability Research, handed over Prince Salman Award for Disability Research to winners of the three sections of the prize, i.e. Medical and Health, Educational and Rehabilitation and Social. This prize is awarded within the State’s interest in honoring science and scientists locally, regionally and globally.

Thanking Custodian of the two Holy Mosques

From his part, Dr. Bandar Mohammed Al-Aiban, President of Human Rights Commission, extended his thanks to the Custodian of the two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, may Allah protect him, for his kind directions regarding the State’s bearing of costs of rehabilitation and training of persons with disabilities at the private centers inside KSA, stressing that these directions come in continuation to his kind support, keenness and follow-up of the needs of persons with disabilities.

He added that the world is experiencing today a qualitative shift in its perception of the rights of persons with disabilities, from narrow outlook and marginalization and granting them fixed rights in the shape of social gifts as a kind of compassion, to the overall and wide development concept.
based on human rights, which adopted disability through social model that considers that disability occurs because interaction between a person with impairments and attitudinal barriers and the environments surrounding it, which is always an obstacle on his way to accessing the fundamental rights, and his full and effective participation in public life on an equal basis with others, which results in devoting concepts and implications of human rights, and the inevitability of including disability issues into development plans.

This statement was made during his chairing of a main session at the first day of Fourth International Conference on Disability and Rehabilitation held in Riyadh. The session tackled the international laws and legislations in the field of disability, where Dr. Al-Aiban pointed out that UN tackled the issue of Human rights and disability several times, and sought to find a legal framework before negotiating on the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and approving it, which is considered the international binding legal basis. He also pointed out that KSA was one of the first countries that ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its optional protocol in 2008, noting that KSA completed preparation of its first report on the Convention and is working on developing its legislations of disability in accordance with the Convention and its guidelines in this regard. KSA also paid attention to monitoring application and implementation of the Convention and raising awareness on it, which was reflected in establishing a special unit for persons with disabilities at Human Rights Commission undertaking roles such as: monitoring application and implementation of the Convention and raising awareness on it in KSA. He added that KSA is working on enhancing international cooperation in the field of international legislations of disability, and held several international forums that discussed topics related to disability and other topics, pointing out that, Human Rights Commission within its partnership with the Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights, included the topic of disability into its schedules of training and technical support of its staff, and this current conference is just a continuation to the efforts exerted by KSA in this regard.

Dr. Al-Aiban extended his thanks to HH Prince Sultan bin Salman bin Abdul Aziz, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Prince Salman Center for Disability Research, for his efforts in supporting Prince Salman Center for Disability Research, and his kind caring and interest in the persons with disabilities in general. He also extended his thanks to Prince Salman Center for Disability Research, that made several national achievements in the field of caring for persons with disabilities, and prepared scientific programs aiming at addressing disability, knowing its causes, identifying it and early intervention in treating it, in addition to making use of research findings for planning and assessing purposes in various fields of protection, caring, rehabilitation and scientific research, and studying cases of child disabilities in KSA, which gave the initial indicators for developing an overall research strategy, and early identifying program for the early detection of metabolic diseases in newborn children, which will contribute to saving hundreds of children with disabilities and other diseases.
His Excellency President of Human Rights Commission, Dr. Bandar Al-Aiban, said that KSA continues its march to wider horizons of progress and development, and making greater achievements of the homeland and the citizen under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, may God preserve him.

In honor of the Saudi national day for the year 1435 H, Dr. Al-Aiban added that this year’s anniversary came and KSA has achieved developmental achievements in various sectors, most notably: continuation of the security and stability which KSA enjoys despite the conflicts, terrorism, violence, murders and destruction taking place in the region. KSA has succeeded in promoting the concept of moderation and rejection of extremism based on the approach of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz - may God preserve him – which calls for peacekeeping and human rights.

He stressed that KSA has led the international efforts to address the takfiri (accusers of unbelief) and terrorist organizations, through the detection of thought of these organizations that violate all human rights, and pursue terrorist act that kills innocent people and raises terror and panic in the hearts of the people, without a restraint of conscience or religion. This effort was a continuation of the prominent role of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques in his fight against terrorism during his speech upon receiving recently a number of ambassadors accredited in the UK. The speech received a global resonance in all States and all international and regional organizations. Then KSA crowned its efforts in this regard through a donation to the United Nations by $ 100 million to fight terrorism so as to ensure international peace and security and to preserve and protect human rights.

Head of Human Rights Commission explained that the national day made us remember proudly achievements that have been made in our country, thanks God, such as the project of expanding the Two Holy Mosques, which is historically the largest of its kind, and approving a standard budget for KSA that included allocation of 210 billion iyals to education sector, 108 billion riyals to health and social services and 66,6 billion riyals to basic equipment and transportation sector. Also in this year, all stations of Haramain train project will be completed, and work is under way to create the longest railway network in the world. These are only a few things out of many things. There are many achievements in various sectors of economy, education, health, society, transportation, industry, electricity, water and agriculture. These achievements aim to achieve provide a decent life that takes into account human rights.

Al-Aiban pointed out that the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz - May God support him- is keen to enact laws and build a state of institutions and Informatics in many sectors in addition to the expand applications and construct many government agencies and departments and nongovernmental organizations concerned with citizen matters and observing their interests. This matter enhances what KSA is witnessing of his auspicious reign a cultural shift and developmental leaps in its position in the ranks of states. This was not possible without the grace of God firstly then Patronage of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and his love of the homeland. It was not strange that Sheikh Zayed Book Foundation awarded the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques the “Cultural Personality of the Year” award in 2014. In Egypt, Al-Azhar granted him honorary doctorate concerning the international relations and achieving the principles of Islam.

Al-Aiban added: our country is proud because since its unification by King Abdulaziz – God bless his soul - its governing authority relies on the book of Allah and the Sunnah of His Messenger - Muhammad peace be upon him- as the country’s constitution and approach. These two books are the two ruling factors to all its laws that require respecting human rights and call for necessity of maintain religion, soul, brain, offspring and money, and uphold human values and call for honoring him.
His Excellency President of Human Rights Commission, Dr. Bandar Al-Albane, said that KSA continues its efforts to promote, spread and raise awareness of values and culture of human rights. KSA can achieve this by supporting constantly all things that protect and enhance human rights by enacting many laws and regulations. These laws and regulations protect human rights and punish those who breach them. Some of these laws are Protection from abuse law and labor laws. KSA is also working to enhance women and children rights at all levels and continue Judiciary Development through the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques Judiciary Development project. This year has seen specific shifts whether on the procedural level or speeding trials and activating the electronic system in a way that would serve the litigants, in addition to the final decision, which guarantees to women obtaining jurisdiction over their children.

He added in his speech on the occasion of the National Day No. 48 that with the coming of this anniversary, KSA achieved developmental achievements in various sectors, most notably: continuation of the Security and Stability which KSA enjoys despite what is happening in the region of conflicts, terrorism, violence, murders and destruction. KSA has succeeded in promoting the concept of moderation and rejection of extremism based on the approach of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz - may God preserve him - which calls for peacekeeping and human rights. KSA has led the international efforts to address the takfiri and terrorist organizations, through the detection of thought of these organizations that violate all human rights, and pursue terrorist act that kills innocent people and raises terror and panic in the hearts of the people, without a restraint of conscience or religion. This effort was a continuation of the prominent role of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques in his fight against terrorism during his speech upon receiving recently a number of ambassadors accredited in the UK. The speech received a global resonance in all States and all international and regional organizations. Then KSA crowned its efforts in this regard through a donation to the United Nations by $ 100 million to fight terrorism so as to ensure international peace and security and to preserve and protect human rights.

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Al-Albane added: our country is proud because since its unification by King Abdulaziz – God bless his soul - its governing authority relies on the book of Allah and the Sunnah of His Messenger - Muhammad peace be upon him- as the country’s constitution and approach. These two books are the two ruling factors to all its laws that require respecting human rights and call for necessity of maintain religion, soul, brain, offspring and money, and uphold human values and call for honoring him.

Al-Albane concluded his statement, explaining that celebrating the National Day represents a communication bridge for all citizens between the glorious past, bright present and promising future. On this occasion they have an appropriate chance to evoke the achievements that KSA has achieved in all fields. these achievements match what happened in the most advanced country in the world. All of this comes in the context of the application of Islamic Sharia which guarantees justice and equality for all its sons and those who reside in its territory. We pray to God to preserve the security, stability and prosperity of this country under leadership of the custodian of the two Holy Mosques- may God support him – and his highness the Crown Prince - May God preserve them.
Vice-President of HRC Discusses Ways of Cooperation with GCC Secretariat

**Rights-Exclusive**

Vice-President of the Human Right Commission, Dr. Zain bin Abdul Mohsen Al-Hussein, discussed with Director of the Human Rights Office in General Secretariat of the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf (GCC), Modhi Mutran Al-ardi, ways of cooperation and prospects for joint work between the office and the commission.

The vice-president pointed out, during a meeting at his office, the importance of commonalities between the GCC countries and the role assigned to sons of the cooperation Council in achieving effective and Comprehensive Cooperation.

He called for activating the role of the office so as to contribute to improving work of human rights in the Arab Gulf States and in the world, expressing the readiness of the commission to assist the office in all things that enable him to perform its work and achieve its goals.

From his part, Al-Ardi confirmed the active role of KSA and the specific shifts that it is witnessing whether through the laws enacted or through social programs that serve the Citizen and resident in the Kingdom. He noted the success of the visit conducted by chairpersons of the human rights departments in the council to the Kingdom. He notes also possibilities and hard work of Human Right Commission to improve the Human right.

Al-Yami: We Follow-up Abused Child of Jizan Issue and Stress the Punishment of the Offenders

**Rights-Special**

Dr. Hadi Al-Yami, head of the Asir branch of the Human Rights Commission, explained that the commission revealed case of Jizan abused child after skinning his head by his father. All the security, medical and social relevant authorities have been communicated to take the necessary measures in order to provide health care and to provide the necessary protection measures.

The commission sent a team to pursue the case, know its circumstances, and the follow-up applying the law on protection from abuse on the person against whom the charge is proved, whether the father or other.

He stressed that HRC is taking all measures that ensure providing an appropriate environment for the child, protecting him from violence and studying the family status and reasons of violence, in cooperation with the concerned bodies.
Riyadh Launched «Capacity Building» Initiative to Support Child Programs

KSA Calls the International Community to Combat Violence Crimes against Children

Rights-SPA
Faisal Trad, the Ambassador of KSA to the United Nations in Geneva, stressed that KSA condemns all forms of violence against children, including physical and psychological violence. Trad said in a speech before the UN Human Rights Council during his discussion of the issue of violence against children that promotion and protection of children rights are the primary responsibility and priority at the national level and global alike. This matter deserves immediate attention from the international community and the effective implementation of international obligations in relation to the rights of children.

He said that any violence against children cannot be justified, and that there is a need to strengthen international cooperation in order to preventing and protecting children from all forms of violence and putting an end to impunity for crimes against children, to address domestic violence by awareness, guidance and strengthening the partnership and solidarity at the official and the non-official level, and to find solutions and programs aimed to ease the suffering and care for the affected.

Saudi Ambassador stressed that the Islamic Shariah, from which KSA derived its laws dictate protection of all human rights, including the rights of the child. Therefore KSA joined the Convention on the Rights of the Child and enacted many local laws and social initiatives in addition to the basic rights guaranteed by statute. The most important of these laws and initiatives are enacting the law on protection of violence and abuse which is based on the issue of domestic violence and relates to all family members and their protection, and launching the National Registry of Child Abuse by The National Family Safety Program and research center at King Faisal Specialist Hospital. The purpose of launching this registry is to enter data online directly by child protection center in the health sector when monitoring cases of abusing and neglecting children. These data can be updated successively to obtain accurate statistics on cases of violence against children and its causes. This would lead to developing programs commensurate with the circumstances, causes and community.

He explained that KSA issued “Asas” program, which aims to improving early childhood education, and launched the initiative of “child-friendly media” which establishes a professional relationship and sustainable partnership with media organizations in order to raise awareness and interest in children’s issues.

Trad said that KSA developed the “capacity building” initiative that aims to raising the capacities of competent leaders who supervise directly childhood programs in different sectors of the State and enabling them to deal with the challenges in this aspect. KSA developed also “Himaia” program which aims to contributing in raising level of protection from violence against children at the national level by training teachers and educators to detect cases of violence and how to address them. In addition, KSA strengthened the “childhood partners” initiative which is the important tool to implement the national strategy for childhood aiming to achieve full coordination between the various stakeholders of childhood.

..and Prosecutes those who are involved in sexual assaults against children online

Rights-Exclusive

The sources pointed out that Saudi ministry of interior has received an application from the American embassy in Riyadh to enter into a partnership with KSA to disable global networks, whether commercial or non-commercial, for sharing photos and videos of sexual abuse of children in light of the close relations between National Center for Missing and sexually abused children and International Center for Missing and sexually abused children.

From its part, Communication and information Technology Commission explained earlier that it tracks the harassers electronically, its role is an awareness role and it deals only with pornographic sites that are reported. Among its social and ethical responsibility, the Commission has always made efforts to raise awareness regarding such subject, whether on the level of appearing in media or on the level of awareness campaigns. It is worth mentioning that the sexual exploitation of children crimes represent 14 percent of all e-crimes.
“Tarad”: We Guarantee Freedom of Opinion... and Sanctions are Compatible with Shariah

Rights – SPA

The KSA Ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva said that KSA, which prides itself on following the Islamic religion as its law, is eager to protect and promote the human rights within the Islamic legitimate framework and in compliance with KSA international obligations.

In an intervention of the right to respond in the meeting of the UN Human Rights Council held in Geneva, he said “with respect to what was mentioned by the “Israeli” envoy, it is more worthy for him to consider his country file, which brushed off all the international resolutions and it is now the most shockingly violator in the world of the human rights for the violations it committed against the Palestinian people.” With respect to what was mentioned by Switzerland envoy, I would like to recall that KSA has explained its position regarding the death penalty and stated in its reports and statements that the death penalty is one of the penalties stipulated in its constitution (Quran and the Sunnah) and there is no authority in the country has the right to cancel it or to suspend it in order to absolutely cancel it” Tarad added.

He also stated that in the light of KSA international obligations, KSA is keen not to discretionary judge with the death penalty except in the minimum limits and in the crimes of high risk and in the crimes with destructive effects on the human and the community and its beliefs and social fabric, as well as this penalty will be applied with judicial procedures which ensure the rights of the convict and the victim.

With respect to what was mentioned by the Norwegian envoy, Tarad confirmed that the freedom of opinion and expression is guaranteed in KSA according to the Statute of Rule and the prevailing laws. KSA reconfirms its commitment to continue its efforts to protect and promote the human rights at the national and international levels. The applicable laws in KSA has guaranteed this freedom, as they ensure also that the enjoyment of this freedom will not lead to any violations to the rights of others; or to threat the national security, the public order, the public health or the public morals, which is consistent with the International Human Rights Law which states that the freedom of opinion and expression may be subject to some restrictions in order to ensure respect of the rights or the reputation of others, or to protect the national security, the public order, the public health or the public morals. The IT crimes regulation stated the penalties to be imposed on the people who are convicted with that.

He also emphasized that there is no people arrested or imprisoned for their opinion in KSA, and that the arrest or imprisonment of anyone is made in accordance with the regulations, with a clear indictment and in accordance with a penal procedures guarantees rights to all who are equal before the judiciary, which is fully independent and clearly transparent in its judgments.

HRC Prepares Study on the Causes of the Phenomenon of Terrorism and Violation of the Human Rights

Rights – Exclusive

The Human Rights Commission (HRC) Council, in its second meeting headed by Zaid bin Abdul Mohsen Al-Hussein, the HRC vice president, has discussed the subject of combating terrorism, where the worksheets provided by some members of the council, the Centre for Publishing and Media and Women Section in HRC, through the HRC role in contributing to the treatment of the phenomenon of terrorism and studying the causes of its spread and increase.

The Council agreed to prepare an extensive study on terrorism and its violation to the human rights to identify the HRC responsibility as stipulated in its organization.

The Council also appreciated the resolution of the Supreme Judicial Council that the competent department should consider the claim of custody, provided that the judgment should include that the prevailing party in custody case shall be entitled to refer to the governmental authorities to complete the relevant actions in all civil and governmental authorities, as this resolution will contribute rapidly and effectively in alleviating the suffering of the incubator women and the child. The HRC receives various complaints related to arbitrariness in using the right of guardianship, assuring that this resolution is one of the benefits of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques project to develop the judiciary facility which allocated independent courts for personal status.
The official spokesman of Majlis Ash-Shura, Dr. Mohammed bin Abdullah Al Muhanna, said that the draft regulation is still under consideration and discussion in the Majlis and has not been rejected or withdrawn as mentioned in some media outlets. Dr. Muhanna explained, in a press statement, that the proposed draft regulation was previously included in the agenda of the 31st regular meeting of the Majlis which was held on Monday, 21.06.1435 AH, under the title of “The draft regulation of anti-harassment from the two genders” submitted by a number of members under article 23 of Majlis Ash-Shura regulation, but it has not been discussed because the meeting was ended before that. “The introduction of the draft regulation to the Majlis for discussion was postponed because there was a subject received from His Majesty the King to the Majlis relating to the draft regulation and for His Majesty direction to add this draft regulation to the Majlis’s researches regarding the anti-harassment, and to provide the Majlis’s view about that to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques” He said.

Muhanna said that the draft regulation is still in the Committee on Social, Family and Youth Affairs, and will be subject to research with the participation of some members from the Committee on Islamic and Judiciary Affairs and Committee on Human Rights and Petitions, emphasizing that the Majlis and its presidency are keen to listen to the different views of members regarding the topics discussed in the Majlis, whether supporting or opposing, pointing out that this is an advantage given that the Majlis has various experiences in different fields, and because that the dialogue and differing views are advantages in the shura work in order to reach informed decisions.

“Shura Council”: Anti-harassment Regulation is under Consideration... All Views are taken into Account
The Meeting of Human Rights Bodies in GCC Discuss the Protection of the GCC Children

Rights – SPA

In the Secretariat General of the GCC headquarter, the 8th meeting of the heads of the government agencies concerned with the human rights in the GCC was held.

The meeting addressed the draft declaration of human rights for the GCC, as well as the draft mechanism for dealing with the international organizations of human rights and to respond to their criticisms against the GCC states.

The meeting reviewed the perception of the Office of Human Rights regarding its requirements and the necessary means to activate its mechanism of work, in addition to its proposal to prepare a guiding standard law (regulation) to protect the children for the GCC.

The British Justice Minister: KSA Respects the Rights and Beliefs

Rights – Exclusive

The British Justice Minister, Chris Grayling, visited Majlis Ash-Shura yesterday, as part of his current visit to KSA, where he held a joint meeting with the heads and members of the Committee on Islamic and Judiciary Affairs and Committee on Human Rights and Petitions in Majlis Ash-Shura. This meeting was headed by Dr. Abdullah bin Moharib Al Zafiri, the Majlis member and the head of the Committee on Human Rights and Petitions.

Dr. Al Zafiri confirmed that Majlis Ash-Shura, represented by its specialized committees especially the Committee on Islamic and Judiciary Affairs and Committee on Human Rights and Petitions, is keen to develop the judicial and legal regulations and the human rights regulations in KSA, by studying the annual reports on the performance of the governmental systems and the international treaties and agreements, indicating that the Committee on Human Rights and Petitions cooperates with all governmental and non governmental bodies related to human rights in KSA. The committee also receives petitions from the citizens in which they express their needs and issues, the committee also may meet with the citizens when necessary.

From his part, Dr. Faleh bin Mohamed Al Saghir, the member of Majlis Ash-Shura and the deputy chairman of the Committee on Islamic and Judiciary Affairs, provided a brief about the authorities and functions of the committee, and its role in discussion of many judicial and legal regulations recently issued such as the Judiciary Regulation, the Board of Grievances Regulation, Legal Pleadings Regulation, Criminal Procedures Regulation, etc.

The British Justice Minister expressed his pleasure to visit KSA, especially Majlis Ash-Shura. He also praised the level of bilateral relations between the two friendly countries in various fields.

The Minister confirmed, in a reply to an inquiry from a member of Majlis during the meeting, that the KSA laws respect the human rights and all religions, indicating that there is a fine line between maintaining the freedom of expression and the criminalization of the profanity. He also explained that most laws respect the rights of the religious beliefs of all human beings.
KSA: We are Keen to Promote Human Rights and call to end the Suffering of the Palestinians and Syrians

Rights – SPA

Faisal Tarad, KSA Ambassador and Permanent envoy to the United Nations in Geneva, confirmed that KSA was and still keen to promote the human rights at all levels, by adopting the rights guaranteed by the Islamic teachings granted by the creator of the universe.

In the KSA speech before the Human Rights Council, he said "KSA believes that the call for the universality of the human rights does not mean to impose principles and values conflict with our values and the Islamic religion," confirming that he refuses to use this as a way to intervene in the internal affairs of countries under the pretext of claim for protecting and respecting the human rights, demanding to respect the right of countries and communities and their direct responsibilities for choosing the approaches, principles and values accepted for their peoples.

"From this Juristic platform, Saudi Arabia reiterated its call for the international community to have the courage to protect the rights of the Palestinian people, which suffering lasted for more than 60 years" he added, calling for the need to activate the relevant rights of the international legitimacy, and the Human Rights Council resolutions expressing the aspirations of the Palestinian People to achieve freedom, enabling its rights of self-determination, establishing their independent state with Jerusalem as its capital, and accounting the Israeli occupier for the terrible war crimes against the Palestinian People and for the massive destruction of infrastructure in the Gaza Strip.

The Ambassador, Tarad, explained that KSA has repeatedly expressed its disappointment for the continued international weakness to take a decisive and courageous position to end the suffering of the Syrian people which lost more than 191 thousand dead people and twice that number of wounded people on the hands of the Syrian regime who lost its legitimacy, expressing its condemnation for the continuous killing and destruction by this regime, leading to the deterioration of the of the humanitarian situation in Syria, and the displacement of more than Syrian people, demanding to unify the international situation to save what can be saved in Syria, to provide sufficient support to the moderate opposition forces which was approved by more than half of the countries in the world to be considered as the sole legitimate representative of the Syrian people, and to activate the political process based on the "Geneva 1" statement.

Tarad stressed the firm position of the KSA against terrorism and extremism, with all their types and forms whatever its motives, justifications and sources, and emphasized its Islamic approach to promote tolerance and peaceful coexistence among nations and peoples, emphasizing its commitment to fight the thought upon which the terrorist groups are based and fed, as it does not relate in any way to Islam. In this regard, we reiterate our rejection and condemnation to the gross violations to the human rights committed by the terrorist organization commonly known as "Daash" which no one is in safe from it, emphasizing that we support the international coalition against the terrorist threats facing the world to ensure the security and peace.
SPA – New York

Prince Saud Al Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, affirmed the importance of the pivotal role being played by King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz International Centre for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue (KAICIID) between religions’ believers, its activities, events and efforts related to spread of peace culture, and building bridges of communication and co-existence that reflect the message of religions and cultures based on human-behavior customs.

In a statement after signing KAICIID Document of Principles by Founding States, Foreign Minister said: “signing this document is an important issue, particularly in current circumstances in which we witness sectarianism and religious conflicts in different places, in addition to doubts and concerns amongst communities. KAICIID will bear its fruits by erasing such concerns from these communities and making them see similarity in their issues and problems”. “There are many steps and prepared programs, including educational programs on other religions, holding religion seminars for them or for religions with differences – i.e. the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques held a conference between Sunni and Shiite scholars- as well as the Christian scholars, and also meetings between different religions. This program is huge, coherent and broad. We are so optimistic especially after its staff has been recruited at the same time. KAICIID plays an important role in international policy” he added.

Prince Saud Al Faisal, Foreign Minister of Austria, Sebastian Kurz, Deputy Foreign Minister of Spain, Gonzalo de Benito Secades, and Vatican representative, Miguel Ayuso held a meeting to sign the approved declaration of the KAICIID Document of Principles which emphasizes the preservation of human being and that religion is an important factor for coexistence based on respect for others.

“Al Faisal” Assures KAICIID Pivotal Role
Arab Countries Demand Respecting the Rights of Peoples and Promotion of Human Rights

Rights - SPA

The Arab countries called for respecting the right of societies to choose the values and rules commensurate with its circumstances for the promotion of human rights in these countries.

In a joint speech before Human Rights Council delivered by UAE Ambassador to UN Obaid Salem Al Zaabi, the Arab countries said "new concepts related to sexual orientation and its related behavior and practices that are alien to Arab societies and many other societies have appeared while there are still challenges of vital issues affecting millions of peoples such as the right to potable water and the rights to health, education and accommodation".

The Arab countries affirmed its condemnation of the continuation of the Israeli occupation of Palestinian territories and other Arab territories, and the systemic aggression of Israel against the Arab territories the latest of which was in Gaza Strip which resulted in thousands of martyrs and wounded persons and displacement of thousands of families and destruction of infrastructure.

They called upon the international society to undertake its responsibilities to end the occupation and admitting the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Peoples on its top is the right of self-determination and establishing the independent Palestinian State and the return of refugees, expressing its aspiration to the report that will be issued by the international investigation committee, believing in the importance of accountability to achieve justice.

They expressed their concerns on the situation in Syria and the transgressions against the Syrian people that cannot be tolerated, confirming the stance of Arab League in this regard, in particular the condemnation of all acts of killings and violence against civilians, requesting all parties to provide appropriate climate for the success of the efforts exerted to adopt the political solution as a priority to solve the Syrian crisis.

The Arab countries called upon the international society to push all concerned parties in Syria to respect human rights and provide humanitarian aids for refugees and displaced persons and to mitigate the burdens placed on the countries receiving these refugees.

They also expressed their solidarity and support for Libya for the sake of maintaining its sovereignty and unity of its territories, calling upon the international society to support the efforts of the Libyan government aiming at the reconstruction process and achieving the social and economic development.

Regarding what is going on in the Iraqi arena, the Arab countries demanded the necessity of addressing the terrible violence acts committed by the terrorist groups with all legal means, renewing their support for Iraq to restore its sovereignty over all its territories.

Family Safety Program Honored in Japan

Rights – SPA

The International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect honored Protection from Abuse team of the National Family Safety Program on the occasion of the receiving the first place prize as best team working in the field of protecting children from violence in 2014.


The conference allowed various participants from different countries of the world participating in the presentations and workshops that focused on searches and practices in the field of protecting child, where Family Safety Program participated in sessions and workshops at the conference.
HRC’s Branch in the Eastern Province Inspects QCH

For raising awareness about HRC, its committees, and mechanism

Rights – Exclusive

A delegation from HRC’s branch, led by HRC’s board member and general overseer of the HRC’s branch in the Eastern Province, Mr. Abdullah Bin Saleh Al-Suhail, paid a visit to Qatif Central Hospital (QCH). During the visit, Mr. Abdullah met Dr. Kamel Bin Hussein Al-Abbad, the hospital director. The meeting began by presenting a general overview of HRC and its committees, mechanisms, and duties entrusted thereto in accordance with its regulation.

During the meeting, they discussed matters of interest to both entities; on top of which are issues related to inherent blood diseases. They also agreed to a speedy communication mechanism via the Rights and Patient Relation Department, and affirmed permanent and continuous cooperation. At the end of the meeting, a bag, full of Saudi HRC’s publications, was presented.

Regarding the issue of the right to drinking water

Al-Faleh: KSA Has the Largest Environmental Development Project in History

Rights - Exclusive

Mr. Abdel-Aziz Bin Osman Al-Faleh, HRC’s board member, affirmed that KSA’s regulations and legislations on the right for drinking water and for sewage services have guaranteed to all residents of KSA access to these rights. By spending more than USD 100 billion during the last 3 decades on water desalination and sewage projects for ensuring the provision of drinking water for all residents on equal footing, KSA has dedicated all its economic capabilities for this issue despite lack of natural water resources.

This was a part of the speech delivered by Mr. Al-Faleh during the twenty seventh session of HRC. Mr. Al-Faleh dedicated a part of this speech for addressing the decisions related to the right of a human being to safe drinking water and sewage services, as well as the decision related to environment.

Mr. Al-Faleh noted that KSA has actively and seriously contributed to the international efforts for preservation of environment and has been among the States which signed international conventions aiming at the preservation of environment, including UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol. During OPEC Summit in 2007, KSA contributed to the creation of a fund for energy and environment researches by paying USD 300 million. Mr. Al-Faleh affirmed that KSA has the largest environmental development project in history. The UN Compensation Commission -formed by virtue of UNSCRs 692 and 786 on compensations of the Gulf War 1991- together with the Presidency of Meteorology and Environment, celebrated the completion of the project that costs more than USD 1.1 billion.

Mr. Al-Faleh concluded his speech before HRC saying “while we present our experience in environmental development projects, we call on all stakeholders -including states, international and national institutions, researchers and specialists- to exert more and concerted efforts for searching for the best methods and practices for maintaining a clean and safe environment.
HRC’s Branch in Al-Jawf Inspects Hajj City

A team from HRC in Al-Jawf made an inspection visit to the Hajj city in Abu Ajram. The visit included all the premises of the involved governmental entities, on top of which Health Departments, Red Cross, Civil Defense, Police Stations, Education Departments, scout camp, and the premises of General Supervision in the Emirate. The team took tours inside these premises and supervised the workflow with no significant remarks.

It is worth mentioning that Al-Jawf branch, since inauguration, pays a visit to the Hajj city each season of Hajj to provide remarks, if any, and continuously follow-up with the Emirate of the region the implementation of these remarks; KSA is keen to eliminate all difficulties that might face pilgrims and to streamline their trip.

The Man Accused of Torturing His Children in Arar Arrested and Referred to Psychotherapy

The Northern Boundary Police arrested a citizen who frequently beats his 3 children following many reports made by the neighbors of the citizen. The man is transferred to the Psychiatric Hospital in Arar for diagnose and treatment.

The spokesman of the Northern Boundary Police, Colonel Doctor Ouward Bin Mahdy Al-Anzy, noted that reports were made to Al-Faisaliah Police Station about a man beating his kids. After arrest, it was found that he is an old man who suffers psychological disorders. Necessary measures have been taken for remanding him to the Psychiatric Hospital.

A neighbor of the family mentioned in a press release that the children, after being subjected to physical violence, have escaped from the house of their father suffering bad psychological states and that his mother calmed them down; which motivated him to call security authorities to save the young kids from the assault of their father who suffers various diseases and always suffers behavior disorders. He also added that the beaten kids are two female children of “14 years” and “10 years” and have a brother of 9 years.

The neighbor affirmed that his mother took care of the children in his home until communicating a relative to the father who has sent them a person to receive the children from them, pointing out that the father of the beaten kids submitted a few days ago an official complaint accusing a neighbor of beating his children and the latter was arrested pending investigations.

He concluded saying that kids are of the habit to be absent from their schools for weeks, indicating that the young girl is a victim of family violence and that she received first aids from a citizen after her neck was tightly wrapped and was beaten in many parts of her body.
Hosted by Jeddah Chamber for 2 days

400 Specialists Participate in a Right Culture Seminar for Discussing Family Violence

Rights – Jeddah

Over 400 specialists and persons interested in legal and rights affairs participated in the right culture seminar organized by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Jeddah represented by the “Law and Conciliation” Center in cooperation with Al-Qadem Center for Consultation with the aim of raising the culture of rights among the specialists in all social and economic areas and in dealings in the business community. A selection of experts in family and social affairs also attended with the participation of the branch of the Ministry of Social Affairs in Mecca and HRC in Mecca. The head of the Contracts and Consultation Department of the Law and Conciliation Center in Jeddah Chamber, Mr. Youssef Bin Ahmad Kharrar, noted that the 2-day seminar hosted by Jeddah Chamber aimed it shedding light on a range of issues especially, regulatory measures in case like divorce at the instance of wife for consideration, children custody, visits, alimonies, and prevention of women from choosing husband, as well as discussing family violence and prevention system from hurt.

He noted that the seminar dedicated the second day for addressing the issues of means of communication, combating electronic crimes, check cases, and common mistakes and procedural amendments in this regard. He called on the segments of the community and interested persons to enrich this seminar by attendance and participation for achieving the aim of the seminar and its mission; namely, promoting right culture.

For Discussing Cooperation Methods

Al-Suhail Meets Both the Director of King Fahad Hospital & President of Dammam University

Rights – Eastern Province

In his office at the University, Dr. Khalid Bin Saleh Al-Sultan, the president of King Fahd University For Oil and Metals, met Mr. Abdullah Bin Saleh Al-Suhail, HRC’s board member in the Eastern Province, and the accompanying delegation.

During the meeting, both of them discussed the methods of cooperation between HRC and the University. Al-Suhail presented a brief summary about HRC, its progress, and its achievements since inception, as well as HRC’s contributions to spreading human rights culture. He also noted the role of universities, including the well-established King Fahd University For Oil and Metals, in this regard.

On his part, the president of the University welcomed the visit, cooperation, and communication. He also pointed out the available capabilities that can be offered by the University in this regard.

In another context, Mr. Abdullah Alrobaish, the president of Dammam University, has met HRC’s board member and general overseer of the HRC’s branch in the Eastern Province, Mr. Abdullah Bin Saleh Al-Suhail.

During the meeting, methods of cooperation between HRC and the University were discussed, as Mr. Al-Suhail presented a brief explanation about HRC, its progress, and its achievements since inception, as well as HRC’s contributions to spreading human rights culture in cooperation with success partners, including universities, in the society.

On his part, the president of the University welcomed the visit, cooperation, and communication. He also pointed out the available capabilities that can be offered by the University in this regard.
A Scientific Study: Increasing Family Awareness about The Risks of Family Violence Contributes to Getting Rid of It

A recent Saudi study conducted by the Taif University Faculty of Medicine found that 38% of the children, who are exposed to verbal abuse that involves usage of words like “stupid, lazy and ugly” and other offensive words and expressions, are subject to psychological disorders such as lack of self-worth, impulsiveness, aggression, anxiety and depression.

Maha Al-Zori, a clinical psychologist, explained that violence is a global public health problem, and is defined as the usage of any kind of force and coercion, being physical or verbal, that would endanger the physical and psychological integrity of others.

“According to the World Health Organization, children under 18 years old are the most vulnerable to violence, followed by women, girls, elders, disabled persons, handicapped persons, mentally retarded persons and servants” she added regarding the categories that are most vulnerable to violence.

The psychologist Al-Zori added that verbal aggression is the most dangerous type of violence to which children are exposed, whether by screaming at them or using offensive negative words with them at home or at school. She noted many implications of violence, such as body strain which causes disorders of the immune system, nervous system, and hormonal system; deteriorations of the memory and learning capabilities; behavioral problems, such as aggression, stubbornness, onychophagia, finger sucking, and aconuresis; psychological disorders such as depression, anxiety, fear, and personality disorders; loss self-confidence; and introversion.

Ahmed Al-Saeed, a psychologist in the Ministry of Health and a child behavior specialist explained that verbal violence is one of the well-known forms of violence and may be the most painful one to persons, being adults, children, boys, girls, husbands or wives. Unfortunately, we neither have accurate statistics on the issue, nor researches or studies that address only verbal violence, but rather most of the books, literatures, and studies address different types of violence. He also noted that the prevalence of family violence in the society is attributed to several reasons such as the misconceptions of the head of the household that he has the right to do that, consequently children imitate the example of their fathers who adopt this approach. Another reason is the unawareness of the pedagogical culture, lack of interest and carelessness, thus specialists and psychotherapists should pay attention to these reasons.

As far as treatment methods are concerned, Al-Saeed noted that the most important treatment method is raising the awareness of the family about the dangers of this approach, especially that the most prominent dangers of which are self-contempt suffered by the victims of verbal abuse, despair, and depression. The more dangerous is the child’s desire for revenge by using the same method with his/her parents or others, in addition to lack of self esteem. A therapist must be aware of these dangers to warn the family against such dangers and against persistence on doing such dangerous acts.

He also noted added that this phenomenon is very dangerous to individuals and to the whole society, and persistence of this phenomenon results in persons who have lost respect and love among themselves and among others. He also expressed his hope that therapists, educators, fathers, and mothers be aware of the importance of avoiding such phenomenon.
HRC Inspects «Social Protection House» in Al Ta’if and the Orphanage of Jeddah

Rights - Jeddah

A team from Feminist Section of HRC’s branch in Mecca paid an inspection visit to the Social Protection House in Al Ta’if governorate and to the Comprehensive Rehabilitation Center for Women, to verify the implementation of the applicable human rights rules and regulations by the concerned authorities, and to detect any infringements of the regulations, if any. The visit included the administration building and all the facilities, including residential facilities. In a statement on this occasion, Dr. Jawahir Bint Abdulaziz Alnahary, the director of the Feminist Section of HRC’s branch in the province, explained that the residents enjoy a good treatment by the social workers and are under the supervision of the house manager, Amal Khamash. No concerns were reported except that both the Protection House and the Comprehensive Rehabilitation Center are in a single building.

A team from the HRC’s Feminist Section in Mecca province paid an inspection visit to the Social Education House for girls in the governorate of Jeddah in order to review all the services provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs, represented by the administration of the Social Education House, to the residents, specifically the category of orphans and girls with special needs.

The team added that they have noticed the valuable efforts exerted by the administration of the House for providing a decent life for girls and dedicating committees specialized in psychology and behavior evaluation to deal with the various problems facing the administration with the residents.

Received 54 inquiries and 7 complaints,

Conclusion of Human Rights Events in Abha Summer 1435 A.H

Rights – Eastern Province

HRC in Asir concluded its events that began early in Ramadan, which coincide with ‘Abha Summer’ festival 1435 A.H, and last until the end of Shawwal. The pavilion received 54 inquiries to which replies were made in due course and 7 complaints referred to the competent authorities in the branch in order to take necessary actions.

Events witnessed the implementation of various activities that ranged from a program for holding a festival in which sunset breakfast meals were provided for fasting persons inside the social nursery house in Abha and for the protection house. Invitations were directly addressed to the resident girls and girls affiliated to the house.

Events involved setting up awareness pavilions inside entertainment centers, commercial malls, and public parks. This pavilions contained booklets, publications, and pamphlets about the concepts of human rights in general, human rights in Shari’ah, and explanations of forms of violence; which would achieve the goal of activating the program of spreading human right culture, in addition to replying to females’ family inquiries.

HRC also set up an awareness pavilion focusing on children in order to practice rights-related drawing and coloring activities in an entertaining manner that suits the targeted ages, in addition to raising the awareness of families by displaying an awareness educational documentary film about family rights, rights of the child, impact of violence on the mind of the child, and sound and legal mechanisms for dealing with the positive and negative points of the behavior of the child.
8 SESSIONS AND WORKSHOPS FOR DISCUSSING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF THE ISSUE

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION CENTER ORGANIZES THE FIRST FORUM FOR WOMEN PROTECTION IN RIYADH

Rights - Riyadh

Domestic Violence Prevention Centre organized, in Prince Sultan Military Medical City, Minister of Defense, the first forum for women protection from abuse and raising awareness on the domestic violence and its psychological harms, as well as enlightening the society with the dangers of the spread of this phenomenon and working towards eliminating it using appropriate scientific instruments.

Dr. Samira Al Ghamdi, Head of Domestic Violence and Negligence Prevention Office, and Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Consultant in Prince Sultan Military Medical City, said that the forum which lasted for two days aimed at contributing to acquainting women with the protection from abuse system, highlighting the role of the concerned authorities in protecting women from abuse and indicating the psychological effects of violence against women in addition to raising awareness of women’s legal rights.

The first session of the forum was chaired by Dr. Nasser bin Rajah Shahrani, Member of Shura Council, in the presence of Dr. Mohamed bin Abdul Rahman Al Moqren, Judge in the Supreme Judicial Council, who talked about the role of the concerned authorities in protecting women from abuse, and Staff Colonel Dr. Abdullah bin Motab bin Rabaq, Professor of law at Saudi Armed Forces Command and Staff College, who talked about activating the protection of abused women according to protection from abuse system.

In the second session chaired by Ibrahim Al Shathri, General Manager of the General Directorate of Public Rights in the Emirate of Riyadh, Ms. Modi bint Hamad Al Zaharni, Director of Social Protection and Hosting House in Riyadh, talked about the role of the Ministry of Social Affairs in protecting women from abuse. Dr. Nasser bin Saleh Al Awad, Ministry of Justice Advisor for Social programs, discussed the role of the Ministry in protecting women from abuse.

The third session was chaired by Dr. Abdullah bin Mohammed Al Hazlol, the former Chairman of the Scientific Council of Psychiatry in Saudi Commission for Health Specialties, and Dr. Abdul Hamid Al Habib, General Director of the psychological and Social Health. Dr. Dakhil bin Ayed Al Saedi, a Psychiatry Consultant, discusses the treatment of post-traumatic distress between the past, present and future. Dr. Nazneen Aswad, Psychology Specialist, discussed the psychological effects of violence against women.

The fourth session was chaired by Dr. Maha Al Muneef, Executive Director of the National Programme for Family Safety, and Dr. Khakid bin Abdul Rahman Al Fakhri, Secretary-General of the National Commission for Human Rights. Dr. Abdul Aziz Othman Al Faleh, member of the Human Rights Commission, explained the role of the Commission in implementing the protection from abuse system, while Ms. Nora Al Ahmari, Clinical Psychology Specialist in Family Safety, discussed rehabilitation of abused women for a new beginning.

Four workshops were held within the activity of the forum; the first one entitled “Disorder of the Post-traumatic Distress” was presented by the Psychiatry Specialist Nazneen Al Aswad. The second workshop entitled “Evaluation of the Physical and Sexual Violence Cases against Women” was presented by Ahmed bin Mohamed Agilan, Forensic Medicine Consultant, and Dr. Amira bint Mohammed Al Dosari, Assistant Professor and Nursing Consultant (Healthy Development of Adults).

The third workshop entitled “Dealing with Violence against Women Cases Psychologically” in which Dr. Nadia Tamimi, Clinical Psychology Consultant, gave a lecture about “Method of Learning how to Deal with an Abused Woman”. Dr. Abdou Kamel Al Tayfi, Associate Professor in Sociology and Social Service Department and Ms. Maha Al Qattan, Social Worker, presented the fourth workshop about Social counseling upon receiving violence cases.”
KSA STEPS STEADILY TOWARDS PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS VALUES AT THE LEGISLATIVE AND SOCIETAL LEVELS

National Day comes every year to remind the Saudi people of struggle of the founder King ‘Abdul Aziz ibn Abdurahman Al Saud and his sincere men to consolidate his state and bring together its people under the banner of monotheism. After that, he laid the foundation stone upon which the KSA as a state was established being guided in all directions by Allah’s Book and the Sunnah of His Messenger, peace be upon him, that bears comprehensive and full faith in human rights and dignity. KSA has been contributing, for eighty four years with the rest of the world, to rooting the principles of peace, human rights and security for the good of all humanity.

In the eighty-fourth anniversary of the National Day, celebrations continued and writers passionately wrote on this historical achievement which was and still a pride for all Saudis who celebrate the National Day on September 23th, every year. This day dates back to the issuance of a decree by King Abdul Aziz on consolidating the Kingdom of Saud Arabia, as King Abdul Aziz issued a decree on on Jumada al-awwal 17, 1351 AH on unifying all parts of the modern Saudi state under the name of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and he chose Thursday Jumada al-awwal 17 of the same year corresponding to September 23th, 1932 AD, as the day of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

On this occasion, Dr. Bandar bin Mohammed Al Aiban, President of the Human Rights Commission, confirmed that the 84th National Day came and the KSA continues its way to wider horizons of progress and development to bring more achievements to the nation and the citizen under the leadership of King Abdullah ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud, Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, may Allah protect him.
Security and Stability against Terrorism

Al Aiban said in his speech that this anniversary comes while KSA is bringing more comprehensive developmental achievements in different sectors; most notably is the continuity of security and stability that KSA enjoy, despite what happened in the region of conflict, violence, terror, murder and destruction, given that KSA succeeded in enhancing moderation concept and rejecting extremism, proceeding from the approach of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques calling for peace and preserving Human Rights. KSA has led international efforts to address the takfiri and terrorist groups through detecting their thought which violates all human rights and pursuing a terrorist act that kills innocent people and arouses terror and panic of people without a shred of conscience or religion.

He added that this effort is a continuity of the prominent role of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques in fighting terrorism through his recent speech during receiving the accredited ambassadors in KSA that had a universal echo among states and international and regional organizations. Then, the Kingdom culminated its effort in this context by a donation of $100 million to the UN for fighting terrorism to ensure the international peace and security in order to preserve and protect human rights.

He indicated that the National Day makes us recall, with pride, the great achievements attained – Thanks to Allah - in our country such as: the expansion project of the Two Holy Mosques which is the largest project in history and ratifying a record budget of the state that included SR 210 billion for education sector, SR 108 billion for health and social services and SR 66.6 billion for infrastructure sector and transportation.

A Decent life Respecting Human Rights

He noted that during this year, all stations of the relevant project of the Two Holly Mosques train will be completed, and establishing the longest railway network in the world is underway; this is a tip of the iceberg. There are many achievements in the various sectors of Economy, Education, Health, Society, Transportation, Industry, Electricity, water and agriculture that all of which aimed at achieving a decent life respecting human rights.

Al Aiban indicated the keenness of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques on enacting systems, to establish a state of institutions and information technology in all fields in addition to the expansion of applications and establishing a number of bodies, government departments and NGOs which cares for the citizens’ affairs and interests. This will promote
KSA civilized progress and development movements during his prosperous era, which placed it in the world ranking, that was not to happen without Allah then the Custodian of the two Mosques care and his love to the nation and citizens.

He added: Therefore, this was not surprising that Sheikh Zayed Book Foundation gave the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques the Cultural Personality of the Year Award 2014 in recognition of his faithful efforts, may Allah protect him, in the service of Islam and his courage stances with Egypt so Al Azhar granted him an honorary doctorate and Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University granted him, may Allah sustain him, an honorary doctorate in international relations and achieving peace and security principles.

Regulations and Laws Supporting the Rights of Children and Women

Al Aiban said, «Our country is proud that, since its consolidation with the hands of the founder King Abdul Aziz Al Saud, may Allah have mercy upon him, it derives the power of governing from Allah’s Book and the Sunnah of His Messenger, peace be upon him, being the country’s constitution and approach., as they govern all systems requiring respect for human rights and calling for the necessity of preserving religion, soul, mind, offspring and money as well as upholding human values and calling for honoring people. It goes without saying that KSA nowadays, thanks to Allah then the wise policy it adopts under the leadership of King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, may Allah protect him, continues enhancing human rights, spreading this culture and raising awareness thereof through the permanent support given to whatever protects and promotes human rights by enactment of many laws and regulations protecting human rights and penalizing those who violate them. One of these systems is the protection from abuse, labor laws, promotion of the rights of women and children at all levels, as well as continuing the development of the judiciary through the project of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for developing judiciary facility, as this year has witnessed significant movements at the procedural level, speeding up trials and activation of the electronic system to serve litigants, in addition to the recent decree which ensures that a divorced woman shall have custody of her children.

President of the Human Rights Commission concluded his statement indicating that the celebration of the National Day represents a communication bridge for every citizen between the glorious past, bright present and promising future. They find on this occasion the opportunity to invoke their country’s achievements in all fields which are comparable to those of the most advanced countries in the world. All of this comes in the context of applying the great Islamic Shari’ah that guarantees justice and equality for KSA people and all those residing thereon. He hoped to Allah to keep the beloved nation’s security, stability and prosperity under the leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, His Highness Crown Prince and His Highness Crown Prince Heir, may Allah save them.

KSA achievements has received wide response on the National Day not only within the Kingdom, but also abroad. Arab and foreign media highlighted some achievements of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques and KSA during the anniversary this year. The anniversary this year comes to confirm the achievements on this blessed land which was established by the founder whose children continued accomplishing constant political and economic achievements. KSA witnessed many developments in various fields and big developmental achievements.

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques re-formed the Shura Council and selected 30 women to be members of the Council for the first time in the history of the Kingdom.
The Biggest Expansion in the History of the Holly Mosque

One of the most prominent of these achievements is the expansion of the Two Holy Mosques which amounted to $25 billion. It is considered the biggest expansion in history that will increase the capacity of the Holly Mosque to be about a million and two hundred thousand worshipers, which is an achievement for all Muslims on the earth.

The media continued talking about another aspect, the fight against terrorism, confirming that KSA leadership, government and people not only strictly condemned terrorism in all its forms but they also exerted much efforts and played an effective and influential role in preserving security and confronting the phenomenon of terrorism at all the local, regional and international levels.

Decrees and orders by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques came one after another to elevate the status of Saudi women to be a key partner in development programs. The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques has re-constituted the Shura Council and selected 30 women at 20% of the members of the Council for the first time in the Saudi history. He also give women the right to vote and run for municipal elections.

Man is the Real Wealth

On the economic side, the Arab media covered what KSA has been witnessing under the reign of King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, in terms of the huge developmental boom including great achievements by strategic planning and careful analysis of the policies in various society sectors which are not limited only to the economic side but also include other aspects such as education, health, culture and environment, based on the concept that man is the real wealth of the nation in the context of seeking sustainability and preserving Islamic personality that has a balanced moderated character combining originality, modernity, science and faith.

Media also stressed that the reign of King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz is characterized by political stability reflected on that state and society in various fields especially the economic and development field. The one who considers the Kings internal and external policies feels the presence of a large balance in the foreign policy of KSA that always adopts peaceful rather than hostile situations with countries without interfering in others' affairs, the matter that comes in harmony with the fact that KSA is the host of the Two Holy Mosques and the destination of hundreds of million Muslims. It has the honor and commitment to serving pilgrims at all times.

The reign of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques is considered one of the brightest eras in the history of KSA at the level of development and building the Saudi individual's mentality in various intellectual and cultural fields. King Abdullah is fully keen on completing the infrastructure of big projects in KSA, through his achieving large projects, including: preparing infrastructure of all regions in KSA and establishing King Abdullah Financial Center in Riyadh which will be completed soon and will be a milestone in economic transaction whether inside or outside KSA, in addition to his approval on the great metro project in Riyadh which cost dozens of billions of riyls and the major expansion in large economic projects such as King Abdullah Economic City, Knowledge City and other economic cities that are still under construction.
Paying Attention to Elementary Education and Higher Education Outputs

In regard to intellect building and Saudi people development, the reign of King Abdullah has witnessed large expansion in establishing universities in various cities and provinces of KSA. The number of universities amounted to more than 26 in addition to private universities. Such universities absorbed more than one million male and female students. This is to be added to the great expansion in foreign scholarship programs for male and female students and «King Abdullah Foreign Scholarship Program».

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques’ reformist project is based on two main pillars: man and nation. His reformist projects in regulation and legislation are going together with developmental services in scientific and economic fields directly related to the concept of the state of welfare for the citizen. All this coincides with the development and reform of the state’s institutions and the nature of internal and external policies that aim at establishing political, economic and security stability. Therefore, King Abdullah regarded these 2 pillars as a compass for reform and development to ensure the essential graduation of the development and modernization process. The importance of this policy appears when we see communities and states that did not consider this graduation process which led to destabilizing them internally which was reflected negatively on peoples’ lives and livelihoods.

KSA, according to witnesses of Arab and international media and institutions, has achieved a great success in building and diversifying the economic base to reduce dependence on oil, through promoting its productive capacities in other sectors. Non-oil GDP has increased at a rate of more than four times with an annual growth average of (6%). Non-oil sectors contributions to GDP increased from (53%) to (67%) and the ratio between non-oil revenues contribution to the total government revenues increased from (16%) to (22%). This is due to the remarkable growth in petrochemical exports, which became widespread in the world markets.

International Position … and Leading Role

KSA foreign policy, since the reign of the founder King Abdul Aziz, has been based on well-established principles and fundamentals derived from Islam principles and original Arab traditions. The most important features of Saudi foreign policy is supporting Arab and Islamic solidarity, defending Arab and Islamic fair issues, serving Islam and Muslims all over the world and maintaining world stability and peace without interfering in the affairs of other countries and in return without allowing others to interfere in KSA affairs. KSA comes at the forefront of world in terms of the proportion of aids to the national GNP. While the ratio established by UN for donor countries for aid is 0.07% of the total income, the ratio of the aids provided by KSA to developing countries is (5.45%) of the annual average of national GNP. It is worth mentioning that the ratio of external aids provided by the biggest industrialized countries compared to the GNP is not up to KSA level.

The last initiative by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques in foreign aids coincided with the National Day celebrations; it was announced by H.R.H Prince Khalid bin Bandar bin Abdulaziz, Chief of General Intelligence, that KSA will re- renovate Al-Azhar Mosque. Prince Khalid, after his meeting with Al-Azhar Sheikh Dr. Ahmed Al-Tayeb in Azhar chieftdom in the Egyptian capital Cairo, «announced The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques’ initiative to re- renovate Al-Azhar Mosque and KSA informed Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, Egyptian President, and Al-Azhar Sheikh Dr. Ahmed Al-Tayeb of this initiative which embodied what The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques holds to Egypt’s leadership and people and what Saudi people’s love and appreciation of their brothers in Egypt."
Civil ethics and religions emphasized the animal right to care or even while dealing therewith through breeding or exploitation till such rights end with being kind with animals at the last moment of their lives if their meat is eatable; sacred or classical texts in this context are so many. According to the extent of man’s urbanization and elegant aspects of life, the aspects and forms of such care vary till they become the fruit of the culture of this era and society and get imbued by the spirit of the components thereof such as religion, law, instructions and principles.

The first man learned how to burial from crow «Then Allah sent a crow searching in the ground to show him how to hide the disgrace of his brother. He said, «O woe to me! Have I failed to be like this crow and hide the body of my brother?» And he became of the regretful.» Al-Ma‘ida (31). He used pigeons in his correspondence and mail and prepared poultry farms, vitality and health towers to do so. He also trained many animals to accomplish many tasks such as hunting, where the dog was the most prominent animal in doing, and many denotations have been named after the name of the dog so that every trained hunting animal named (becomes) a dog… what you have trained of hunting animals which you train as Allah has taught you» Al-Ma‘ida (4). His name derivation becomes associated with the profession itself or with hunting by animals even it was not a dog. Thereby deserved to be the first friend and most loyal for the human being.

In Bright Civilization Era a new type of elegiac poetry appeared in the Arabic poetry, i.e the animal elegy. This kind of elegiac poetry had taken many heroes such as cat, horse, donkey or …etc. Thus, this reflects a poetic side in human personality when it takes its share of upbringing, education, urbanization, civilization and culture and interacts with the surrounding things, particularly the living creatures, and it becomes in harmony with all its aspects and glory so that it feels and intermingle with them.

In the light of this civilization and this civic culture promoting good moral with animals and encouraging rejoice with all aspects of life, a new type of waqf appeared and was known as ‘waqf on animals’ which has involved many types of animals such as waqf on animals in Damascus, which involved stray dogs and horses injured in battles or wars or unable to perform any duty so owners discarded them. Some wealthy people, who appreciate its importance, established waqf to spend on these types of animals to be safe until death. This waqf provided care, food and necessary drugs and paid wages for those who were taking care of them. Not long ago, this kind of waqf on horses was common in metropolitan cities of the Islamic world, especially with regard to distinguished position horses have from a religious and a civilized point of view. An example is Green Meadow Land in Damascus, which was a waqf on disabled horses whose owners refused to spend any money for taking care of them because they were unable to perform any duty. (Animal Welfare _ Ratib Al Saud «49», Environment Preservation», Kotb El Raisony, 113».

Another example, common not long ago, was the waqf on pigeon in Holy Makka. It is established by scholars that any one hunts or kills Haram pigeons (pigeons existing within the lawful area of Haram) is considered to be a sinner and has to expiate for that. One of these waqfs is called Al-Yalaq, which means hollow stone put in front of houses that can be used to put food and drink for animals. (Dictionary- as stated in Al Safsafy lexicon p. 697).
A number of specialists and observers of women’s rights in Saudi Arabia unanimously agreed on the importance of the decision taken by the Saudi judiciary to grant divorced women guardianship over their children, and considered it a step in the right direction towards strengthening the rights of women in Saudi society. The experts pointed out that the Saudi judiciary, with this decision, strengthened the rights of divorced women in Saudi Arabia, especially in relation to child custody, and the consequent actions concerning the future life of the child under guardianship, having finally given them the right to sign and consult government departments to complete their interests and the interests of their children under their guardianship. In this regard, the Supreme Judicial Council issued a historical resolution to oblige the competent deciding on the issue of guardianship to include, in its rule related to the divorced woman that has obtained a rule granting her guardianship of the child, a custody right to the child, which enables her to consult of Civil Affairs Department, Passports Department, embassies, Education departments and schools, and completing all procedures related to the child under guardianship at government and non-government departments and agencies, except travelling with the child under guardianship outside KSA, which is only allowed with the permission of the judge in the country of the child under guardianship, if the guardian is non-custodial guardian, and that the request for a permission to travel with the child under guardianship outside KSA shall be treated as urgent matter in accordance with articles (205 and 206) of legitimate procedural law.

First of all it is necessary that we look at the assessment of the situation of women’s rights in KSA.
Women Rights in Law

Article 8 of the Basic Law of the State provides for equality among Saudis citizens and the rejection of discrimination on the basis of sex. However, that desired equality is not respected in practice. For example, but not limited to, the woman guardian’s permission is a conditional requirement to gain access to government services or resources, including obtaining official identity documents. Also, discrimination against women is not strictly prohibited in laws, policies or procedures. To dot the i’s and cross the t’s on this issue, “Rights” met with a number of specialists in this important judicial field at a number of relevant bodies. Initially, we went to the Ministry of Justice to obtain the decisive opinion in this issue.

Mitigating Suffering of the Guardian Woman

First of all, spokesman of Ministry of Justice, Counselor Fahd Al-Bakran answers a question on the how important the resolution is, and what are its causes and the mechanisms of its implementation?, saying that: undoubtedly the resolution is aimed at mitigating suffering of the guardian woman, after registration a number of cases of abuse on part of some couples, which led, according to monitoring data of Ministry of Justice – to depriving some children under guardianship of their civil rights, and some of them fell behind in study according to the recriminations between husband and wife and as long as the legitimate judgment found the guardian woman capable and sound, she completes these matters by her own, and when the other party, the convicted person in guardianship, finds that there is a threat to his children, he can refer to the court. The Judiciary bodies is monitoring the procedures to protect the rights of child under guardianship, and the guardianship may be transferred to the other party, or sentencing the plaintiff with penalty if his complaint have been found malicious.

He added, therefore it is clear that the resolution of the Supreme Judicial Council aimed at enabling the woman that obtained a judgment of guardianship of their children to act on their behalf before the formal bodies, except travelling, and ending abuse and bargaining of some couples in matters related to the children's interests and rights to schools and hospitals, pointing out that some courts registered abuse cases, and reconciliation office found that the complaints aimed at placing pressure on the guardian mother to give up the children for him, not because of his desire to take them but to revenge.

Regarding the ability of the Ministry of Justice to address all relevant parties to ensure a safe life for them after the divorce, Al-Bakran confirmed that the divorce is a document that gives women the right to get her rights from concerned authorities such as the Ministry of Social Affairs and other authorities without the intervention of any other party in this regard.
Al-Bakran sees that the judicial resolution addresses the outcomes and decides on disputes resulting from troubles and differences, so it is focused on settlement of effects and does not address the root causes, while reconciliation is a legitimate option that is available for all and not mandatory and addresses foundations and lead to satisfaction between parties after the settlement. The Ministry of Justice has expanded during the last period through opening of more reconciliation offices in various courts in KSA, in particular in the areas that are densely populated such as the Central, Western and Eastern provinces to develop appropriate solutions for couples who are thinking to end their family lives with divorce because of simple things that became complicated as a result of stubbornness and lack of compromises between couples.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Justice showed that the ministry is seeking through the expansion of these offices to reach convergence of views between the couples and display damages to families caused a result of the separation of the couples when they come to the judge office asking for divorce, pointing out that these offices have been established in a number of courts that is witnessing a lot of cases wishing to divorce such as Riyadh, Makkah and Eastern province’s offices.

He added: In terms of numbers, there is no doubt that despite the reconciliation offices have been established recently, they succeeded in performing the responsibilities entrusted on them to resolve family disputes and reducing divorce cases by the grace of God and thanks to reconciliation offices, where the reconciliation office in Riyadh managed to solve many of the marital issues presented to the office, the office where judges, sheikhs and specialists in family and social affairs work managed to bring about agreement between 1200 couples who were insisting on get divorced.

The spokesman for the Ministry of Justice confirmed that the ministry has recruited a number of female counselors in the field of social and legal service to work as volunteers in the Personal Status Courts in Riyadh, Jeddah, Mecca and other areas, with the aim of dealing with applicants. This cooperation has demonstrated great success in providing advice and guidance, and addressing many of the marital issues. These services are providing social and legal counseling for female applicants, and help them to file the statement of claim, and complete its procedures, in addition to providing family counseling, and finding solutions to marital problems before deciding on them by the judiciary. They will be working on following-up divorce, alimony, and child custody cases, and providing social, psychological and legal counseling in general for applicants, and working on the reconciliation and finding the appropriate alternatives. These services have been successful in reducing divorce cases during the first half of this year, and the Ministry is considering these results and assessing them before circulating them more widely to all regions of the KSA.

Nukhaylan added that the Supreme Judicial Council and the Ministry of Justice hope to speed up the process, and this is very noticeable as we are now seeing an increase in the number of judges in courts, and submitting the statement of claim and booking appointments are done now through the website of the Ministry, and this clearly indicates that they are working according to deliberate and clear plans and we ask Allah to bless their efforts.

As for the litigation parties’ commitment to the purport and rights of the guardianship, and what are the mechanisms to implement it in the event of the intransigence of one of the parties, counselor Nukhaylan answered: When the other party, the convicted person in guardianship, finds that there is a threat to his children, he can refer to the court and present his arguments in this regard and The judiciary bodies are monitoring the procedures to protect the rights of child under guardianship, and the guardianship may be transferred to the other party, or sentencing the plaintiff with penalty if his complaint has been found malicious, particularly if these malicious complaints repeated.

Some Abuse Cases
For his part, Legal Counsel Abdullah bin Ahmed Nukhaylan stressed that the resolution was made to alleviate the suffering of guardian women incubator after recording the number of cases of abuse of some couples, which led, according to monitoring, to depriving some children under guardianship of their civil rights, and some of them fell behind in study according to the recriminations between husband and wife and as long as the legitimate judgment found the guardian woman capable and sound, she completes these matters by her own, and the implementation mechanism after given the instrument.

Al-Shehry: The Media play important role in spreading awareness through articles, books and short videos and television talk shows.
Concerning the ability of the reconciliation committees within Saudi courts to reduce the number of divorce cases, Nukhaylan referred to the holy verse (Settlement is Best), and this is the Muslim's rule in his life, adding that the reconciliation committees contributed to reduction of divorce ratio about 60%.

**Awareness Courses**

In turn, Mr. Ahmed Al-Maarek, executive director of Wafa Foundation for the Rights of Women, stressed that man is an enemy to what he does know, and so many of those who are reluctant to attend awareness courses in the human rights field, or even those related to personal skills, think they will not gain anything, but what is being presented is already known in advance to him or does not need it to solve his family problem.

He added: the fact is that those who will come will find the difference, where training literature provide for making the trainee acquire knowledge, skills and trends. And the attendance will ask for more in one of these three fields if not all of them. The awareness courses on the rights and duties of ever party will lead to the proper conception of the disputed issue, making every party know his limits and discuss the issue within the appropriate frame accordingly.

He continued saying: Wafa Foundation for the Rights of Women has undertaken this matter, so it organized a program to respond to legal consultancies whether via the phone or the website. The Foundation also thought that most of the problems result from the absence of the legal information among women in particular, thus she falls prey of this ignorance. Therefore, Wafa Foundation for the Rights of Women organizes periodical legal training courses and awareness meetings for increasing society awareness of the rights and duties of woman.

**The Most Important Roles of Female Counsel or Consultant**

To look more at the issue at hand, Ms. Suad Alnathlee, Assistant CEO of Wafa Foundation for the Rights of Women, said that one of the most important roles of the student counsel is addressing student’s problems. If she noticed an abnormal behavior from any student, she should look at the reasons for this behavior, for example, aggressiveness, or autism or repeated absence or neglect in appearance or studying lessons or any problem appears on the student. The student counsel uses a variety of methods, including studying the student file and her conditions or interviewing the student’s teachers and asking about her as well as interviewing and the student and discussing her on her problem.

Alnathlee added that the student counselor may have to present the appropriate solutions to address the problem. Among the most common problems faced by the student counselor is the problem of family disintegration. The student that is living in a disintegrated family environment is subjected to psychological pressure and negative feelings, and may resort to introversion or even become aggressive or riotous. Every situation is different, and this is due to the circumstances surrounding the student, and also due to the personality, age and other various reasons. The counselor holds therapy sessions with the student to enlighten her about the problem and how to cope with these feelings.

She pointed out that is possible for the counselor to use emotional catharsis method, as when just listening to her complaints, feelings and consoling her this alleviates her negative feelings. It is also recommended to help her develop proper plans to address her circumstances. The counselor also meets with the student’s guardian and helps her addressing her daughter’s problem by sound educational methods. There are also prevention plans that may be used by the counselor through distributing brochures about how to deal with problems. With lectures and forums, we can also guide the families to the sound educational methods and how to deal with problems.

**Media Role**

In a related context, regarding the role of the media, Zainab Al-Shehry, Monitoring and Follow-up Officer in the Legal Department of Radio and Television Authority, confirms that the role of the media in this context is complementary, as the real role starts in home security. Upbringing is the foundation, and when the boy and girl grow up in an atmosphere of understanding, they apply it in their future lives. After that comes the role of education and educational courses and family and educational counseling, and then the media's role in spreading awareness through articles, books and short videos and television talk shows, which helps in the convergence of views between married couples, justifying Saudi media's failure in spreading awareness on culture of different views because as she stated the media is a complementary role.

Regarding the media's ability to play educational role through the drama about how to reach a stable happy family, Al-Shehry stressed that the media can do this through presenting series tackling issues that need to be discussed between the parties in a dramatic form, and then hosting an expert who tackles behavior in an effective, civilization and radical way.
Rights
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Culture of Diversity and Awareness Campaigns
For its part, Ms. Manal Kamel Rahmah, Administrative and Human Development Trainer, stresses that the difference in opinion experienced by most developing societies, leading to discord, conflict and sometimes rupture between its members, and eventually results in suspension of achievement and progress in these societies. She pointed out that culture of diversity is considered one of the basics of dealing between individuals in advanced societies, which contributed mainly in their progress and development. The culture of diversity which our religion urges us to apply is considered obligatory and a duty to the community, and this starts with the deployment of this culture through schools and repeated courses which aim to involve all segments of society in accepting the other, and establishing the concept of intellectual flexibility and the principle of «I earn and you earn». Social associations play an active role in spreading the culture of diversity through organizing courses and trying to solve problems between individuals by encouraging them to adopt effective dialogue.

Rahmah pointed out that the society needs huge educational campaigns on raising awareness of rights and duties, and this is clearly reflected in the piling of family issues in the courts, noting that the biggest obstacle for this is that the need is greater than the available capacity to raise the level of knowledge of rights, adding that the courts are still suffering from a severe slow in dealing with the issues causing a waste of rights. Society is a dire need to know the procedures of personal status issues and what are the rights and obligations, stressing the importance of raising awareness through public and higher education, in the mosque and Friday sermons and in all possible occasion, as the family problems begin from the ignorance of the family which is the first nucleus of society.

The Administrative and Human Development Trainer explained that courts need urgently to develop this aspect of judiciary, and woman in particular needs a lot of awareness in relation to the judiciary and rights aspect, due to the social frame that limits the awareness of woman and her rights and duties which resulted in missing her legitimate rights.

She requested social, educational, charitable and societal institutions to stand together to help woman in developing herself. She classified the family judiciary into three axes: the first one is related to legislation and its provisions, the second one is about the judge and his view, and lastly favoritism and effective laws, which necessitate the presence of a female judge in all family issues because she will be closer to the plaintiff woman and more capable to communicate he plaintiff’s suffering. The best means to protect family is educating woman and man about their rights and duties, and this is done through applying laws that would protect the two parties, and educating them of these laws that provide for their rights and duties through enforcing them to attend pre-marriage courses. Educating children is also very important part, where children can play a vital role in maintaining the family through simplifying these topics in simple school curriculum.

With regard to society role in helping children who suffer from troubles and quarrels between parents which could adversely affect them, HR & Administrative Development Coach has indicated that society starts from the small circle, i.e. the small family and big family, then moves to neighbors, friends and neighborhood, until we reach the big society which contains everyone. In a nutshell, social responsibility means that each individual notes that there are problems affecting a family. He tries to help solve these problems. If he cannot, then he should turn to the bigger circle, i.e institutions and authorities that have the ability to solve these problems. It would be better if every family has a board of wise people, whose duty will be reconciliation and fining solutions. It would be better also if there is a similar board in schools and neighborhoods, aiming at promoting dialogue, investigating causes of family problems and their effect on children, and trying to find right solutions for these problems. The state also plays an effective role if it applies laws that protect all parties, especially children.

**The Divorced Woman Right to Treatment**
Lastly, as for the health rights of divorced woman, Dr. Abdul Aziz Al Dkhel, Counselor of His Highness Minister of Health & Supervisor-General of Patient Rights and Relations Program, says: «Saudis will receive medical treatment for free at all government hospital. However, Non-Saudis, who are not eligible, their medical treatment will be as follows:

1 – Emergency cases will receive state-funded medical treatment.
2 – Non-emergency cases will be treated at their own expense, by medical insurance, or pursuant to royal decrees.»
Interreligious & Intercultural Dialogue…
Addressing Sectarianism & Terrorism

It is crystal clear that the establishment of the center -recommended by the leader of this nation HRH the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz "May Allah protects him"- for interreligious and intercultural dialogue, has become a vital and real start for containing sectarianism and the rising terrorism waves which increasingly spread on a large scale to include many countries around the world. The only way for limiting these increasingly expanding waves is enforcing the statute of the center for spreading the culture of peace and security throughout the globe and consequently implementing the principle of communication and co-existence of all nations and peoples on clear and established bases as stipulated by the clauses of the statute of the center.

Undoubtedly, International King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Center for Interreligious and Intercultural Dialogue became an important pivot the role of which must be activated for serving international security and peace.

It is a vital project that ultimately aims at spreading the culture of peace among nations and peoples which would constitute a bridge of cooperation and communication given the fact that the ultimate mission of divine religions and cultures calls for spreading the humanitarian and ethical principles among people and do not call for extremism, fanaticism, and violence, thus the Center will achieve the aspirations of all countries of the world which seek spreading peace, security, and prosperity throughout their lands, especially that thinking of establishing this center coincide with a hard time in which communities witness a series of fears due to the sectarian conflicts and violence waves that exist in many countries of the world. The Center will achieve its aspired purposes, on top of which eliminating and curtailing these fears in order to achieve peace among human communities which still bitterly suffers these conflicts and seditions arising from extremism, fanaticism, and violence.

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques – may Allah protect him – has laid the foundation for achieving his leading and sound idea for eliminating all marginal differences among religious scholars and establishing the cultures based on spreading peaceful co-existence among peoples. On that account, all countries of the words show signs of optimism for the possible great services that might be rendered by the Center for international policy and international peace and security, given that the success of the Center in achieving its major lofty goals would also serve the followers of religions and humanitarian cultures, which would practically enhances the principles of security, tranquility, and peace aspired for by all human communities and turning them into reality. These principles are derived from the statute of the Center which called for preservation of human integrity and supporting the factors of co-existence among peoples, on top of which mutual respect.

The peoples of the world still appreciate the initiative launched by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques – may Allah protect him – for establishing the center as a strong basis on which international cooperation may be initiated for the sake of reaching a logical dialogue aspired for developing the various efforts exerted for containment of sectarianism and for besieging terrorism with all its forms, types, titles, and devilish objectives that lead to the spread of violence, extremism, frightening safe people, ravaging cultural accomplishments of the peoples, and diminishing all good offices exerted for forming a better future for next generations. It is crystal clear for all that the practices of terrorists in all places pose imminent threats to international security and peace and diminish all the good aspirations of the peoples that looks forward to enhancing its capabilities and making use of all available means for construction, growth and development in the various fields.

It is also well-known that lack of interreligious and intercultural dialogue would widen the scope of sectarianism which only brings about to peoples grave consequences and implications which would spread perplexity and propagating misconceptions among the public about the origins of religions which renounce division, monopoly of opinions, suppression of freedoms, manipulation of the minds of people and involving them in disagreements which aim only at tearing communities and calling for conflict, quarrel, and fight within the community and driving it to nowhere.
Assuming Responsibility and Enhanced Preparedness Are Keys to Success of Pilgrimage Season

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud extended his thanks and appreciation to Mohammed Bin Naif Bin Abdulaziz, Minister of Interior, and chairman of Supreme Hajj Committee, the committee members, security staff, and all those who supported them from governmental and non-governmental bodies participating in the works of Hajj for the achievements and success of this year’s Hajj season 1435 AH (2014).
The number of pilgrims in this year was 2 million eighty-five thousand two hundred thirty-eight pilgrims. They all received full care in accordance with plans in place developed by all governmental entities in the Kingdom, whether by security entities as the state of traffic was accurate and executed precisely or by other service entities like environment, municipal affairs, electricity, water, and other related entities that worked 24 hours a day for provision of all conveniences for pilgrims, and ensuring that they have received their full rights for easy performance of the rituals pilgrimage.

Moving to Arafat was completed at 9:00. Moving from Arafat to Muzdalifah and then to Mina in a very short time due to accurate organization and smooth traffic. They throw pebbles and moved to the holy mosque for Tawaf Al-Ifadha and complete their rituals following the example of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him).

Security staff .. in the service of pilgrims

The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques extended his thanks to the members of the Supreme Hajj Committee, security staff, and all those who supported them from the governmental and non-governmental bodies participating in the works of Hajj for their good emotions, sincere efforts, faithful wishes, and success achieved in this year’s Hajj season.

“This wouldn’t be a success except for favors of Allah at first place, and then all participants who showed that they are eligible to assume this responsibility by performing their duties regarding serving the pilgrims. We greatly appreciate their significant efforts for the sake of implementing all security, preventive, health, organizational, service, and traffic plans, in addition to all safety measures; which enabled pilgrims to easily and smoothly perform the rituals of this major pillar of Islam.” HRH the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques noted.

“We also appreciate the integrated system of services, facilities, security, and regular traffic in the movements of the pilgrims among the holy places. Praise be to Allah, glorified be He, for stable health conditions and non-existence of any epidemic cases. Exerted efforts contributed greatly to achieving this” HRH added.

9 a.m. .. All pilgrims arrive at Arafat

Prince Mohammad bin Nayef bin Abdulaziz had sent a telegram to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques that reads “It gives me honor to extend to your Excellency in my name and in the names of their Excellencies the members of the Supreme Hajj Committee and in the name of security staff and those who supported them from the governmental and non-governmental bodies who participated in the works of year’s Hajj season, all congratulations and sincere feelings of reverence and loyalty on the occasion of Al-Adha Feast wishing your Excellency happy many returns. We also congratulate you on the achieved success of the Hajj seasons – to your aspirations - under your wise instructions and care for pilgrims by providing all services and facilities for them in order to easily, smoothly, and safely perform their rituals; a wish that come true thanks to Allah”.

“Two million eighty-five thousand two hundred and thirty-eight pilgrims arrived to Arafat on the day of the greater pilgrimage and stood in this holy place. Traffic was accurately and well planned by security entities, as all pilgrims moved to Arafat at 9:00 a.m. and moved from Arafat to Muzdalifah and then to Mina in a very short time due to accurate organization and smooth traffic. They throw pebbles and moved to the holy mosque for Tawaf Al-Ifadha and complete their rituals following the example of the Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings of Allah be upon him)” HRH chairman of Supreme Hajj Committee.

No Epidemics and no accidents that mar the good conditions provided for pilgrims

HRH noted that the security conditions were stable with no accidents that adversely affect the security of pilgrims or mar the good conditions provided for pilgrims due to immediate and accurate supervision of the state of pilgrims, their mobility, their residences, and all their movements while performing the rituals of pilgrimage.

“Health conditions were good with no epidemics thanks to Allah and then to the exerted efforts. All services needed by pilgrims, including consumer goods and foods, were provided in abundance.” He added referring to the health conditions of the pilgrims while performing their rituals.

“Public services - including cleanliness, electricity, and water - were followed by the service entities for ensuring their continuous provision to the convenience of the pilgrims” His HRH the Minister of Interior noted. “The Civil Defense worked on providing high levels of safety for pilgrims and was present in the holy places for performing all the rituals of Hajj.” HRH added.
The security agencies have prepared early for this year’s Hajj season, where the security men and relevant sectors have exerted strenuous efforts to secure the whole Hajj process since the arrival of the guests of Allah to the kingdom until their return to their home countries. They worked on organizing the entry of people and vehicles to Mecca and the Holy Sites. Meanwhile, the competent authorities stressed the necessity of obtaining official permits to enter the Holy Sites under the slogan “No Hajj without Permit”.

As regards fake Hajj campaigns, the Maj. Gen. Al-Mahraj affirmed that there was no leniency with these fake Hajj campaigns, infiltrating pilgrims, or those who forged Hajj permits, referring that there were daily seizure operations in different areas of the kingdom. He affirmed that there are strict instructions for not permitting anyone to enter into the holy Sites without permit, pointing out that those who have been arrested last year were referred to the Bureau of Investigation and Public Prosecution to take necessary actions with them.

A Year of Preparations Culminating in Success
On his part, Maj. Gen. Abdulaziz Al-Soli, the Commander of the Hajj Security Forces, affirmed - during the press conference which was held in the headquarters of Public Security in Mina with the participation of Maj. Gen. Khaled Al-Qahtani, assistant commander of the forces for road security; Maj. Gen. Abdullah Al-Zahrani, commander of Command and Control Center; Maj. Gen. Adel Asheikh, commander of the Haj and Umrah forces; and Maj. Gen. Abdurahman Al-Moqbil, assistant commander of the Hajj forces for traffic affairs - that the government of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques are paying great attention to this ritual with generous support to ensure the success of this precious mission with a direct supervision from Prince Mohammed bin Naif, the Minister of Interior, and Prince Mishaal bin Abdullah, governor of Mecca region and chairman of the Central Hajj Committee.

He added that the public security have finished its preparations early as of the end of the Hajj season of the previous year, through scheduled workshops in order to verify,
develop, and enhance the positive aspects, and to avoid the negative points and turn it into positive elements, indicating at the same time that the hajj mission undergoes stages since the arrival of pilgrims through security check points in the 13 regions and governorates of the Kingdom, until they arrive at Mecca and are received through the security checkpoints at the entrances of Mecca. In performing their duties, they follow-up and facilitate their arrival movement, and exclude violators who did not join the official campaigns.

Al-soli disclosed that 4,000 violators of Hajj regulations were detected in the last year’s Hajj season. All the names of the violators were listed in the contravention system and in the process of being brought for imposition of necessary penalties in accordance with the laws and regulations.

**Security is a partner in providing guidance to guests of Allah**

On his part, Maj. Gen. Abdullah Bin Hassan Al-Zahrani referred to the care and support provided for the Command and Control Center by HRH prince Naif Bin Abdel-Aziz Minister of the Interior, pointing out that the infrastructure of the center was updated and equipped with the required equipments as a preparation for performing the entrusted task.

He also pointed out that the Special Forces for road security worked with the Command and Control Center on verifying the regular permits for pilgrimage, indicating that road security forces were equipped with modern machines through which barcodes can be read for ensuring the validity of the permit, in addition to the machines which can detect counterfeits of official documents.

Maj. Gen. Al-Qahtany also emphasized that road security control centers provides additional services for the pilgrims from inside and outside the Kingdom by providing them with advice in usage of roads, replying to their enquiries, guiding them to the roads leading to Mecca and Medina, and informing foreign pilgrims of the regulations that are to be observed in the Kingdom so that pilgrims be aware of the rules and can perform their rituals smoothly.

Maj. Gen. Abdurahman Al-Moqbil, assistant commander of the Hajj forces for traffic affairs also referred to the significant changes made to the plans of pervious years for avoidance of many negative points.

He pointed out that Traffic Command began implementation of its plan as early as the beginning of grouping pilgrims in Medina without any significant accidents. He also noted that 4 new traffic checkpoints were created for preventing vehicles from entry into the holy sites, in addition to the centers that exist at the entrances of Mecca; namely, Al-Shemissy, Al Hada, Al-Sharaa, Allait, and Al-Ta-neem. Car parks that exist at the entrances of Mecca were also adapted.

Maj. Gen. Abdurahman Al-Moqbil noted that the Traffic Command also prevented entry of vehicles into the central area in case of overcrowdedness for giving the opportunity to pedestrians in this area. Entry of buses into the central area was also organized in accordance with the capacity in coordination with Tawafa institutions for avoidance of crowdedness and making things easier for the pilgrims. He also pointed out that there are changes to the plan of moving pilgrims to Arafat for easier and smoother traffic, affirming that the traffic personnel received a sufficient training for dealing with all the cases during the Hajj season.

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**Prince Mishaal Bin Abdullah: we have devoted ourselves to the service of Islam and Muslims**
8000 workers in the Grand Mosque for serving the pilgrims

The government agencies in Mecca continued to provide services to the pilgrims after the end of the Hajj rituals in Arafat, Muzdalifah and Jamarat according to the tolerant Islamic Sharia; the General Presidency of the Affairs of Grand Mosque and the Prophet’s Mosque recruited about 8000 workers to provide the best services to the pilgrims in order to perform their remaining rituals and, for those who will depart soon, to perform Farewell Tawaf in a spiritual environment enjoying security, safety, comfort and stability, under the framework of a comprehensive care provided by governmental and non-governmental entities in compliance with the instructions of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, HRH King Abdullah bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud; His HRH Second-in-line to the Throne; and under the supervision of HRH Prince Misha’al bin Abdul-Aziz Bin Abduljah Bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Governor of Mecca and Chairman of Central Haj Committee – may Allah protect them. They are keen on providing all means of comfort for the pilgrims and enabling them to perform their rituals smoothly and safely.

Grand Mosque has witnessed high turnout of pilgrims, where its porticos, floors and yards were full of prayers, and the lines of prayers extended to the outdoor prayer places and the roads leading to the Grand Mosque. For provision of the best services to pilgrims, the concerned authorities implemented their prepared plans on the ground meticulously and strict adherence to the plans. The concerned authorities were keen to cooperate and coordinate among themselves to work as one team to provide superior services and deliver them to the satisfactions of the officials in authority – may Allah protect them- and to keep pace with the efforts exerted by the State, mobilization of capabilities, dedication of human and machinery potentials, implementation of vital project, and expenses paid by the State for the sake of comfort of the pilgrims- enabling pilgrims to perform their acts of worship comfortably and safely.

All concerned authorities dedicated all their human and machinery potentials to delivering such services which focused on enabling the pilgrims to get into and to get out from the Grand Mosque smoothly and easily via cooperation and coordination among the General Presidency for the Affairs of Grand Mosque and the Prophet’s Mosque, the security forces of the Grand Mosque, the Human Crowds Department, and Hajj and Umrah Forces. Their efforts were concerted for organizing the process of coming in and out of the Holy Mosque and prevention of sitting in the passages leading to it.

The General Presidency of the Affairs of Grand Mosque and the Prophet’s Mosque was keen to provide all means of comfort for the pilgrims inside the Grand Mosque and in its precincts such as providing Zamzam water, directing and guiding the pilgrims to perform their rituals in the correct way, answering their questions and queries, and organizing religious seminars on Hajj, its rules, its duties and its etiquettes, in addition to organizing and supervising the process of Tawaf and Sa’ay, providing many wheelchairs for Sa’ay free of charge for the needy, disabled and elderly persons, allocating a number of wheelchairs for persons with special needs, and allocating passages for them, in addition to widening the precincts surrounding the Grand Mosque and the project of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Abdullah bin Abdul-Aziz, for expansion of the Grand Mosque. Security sectors were keen on organizing and supervising the traffic flow and dealing with any traffic congestions which may occur for a reason or another. It deployed many officers and personnel in all the districts of Mecca and the roads leading to the Grand Mosque, and prevented vehicles from entering into and parking in the central area, because there are no permanent garages in it.

Concerted efforts of all State institutions

Mecca Mayoralty was keen on intensifying the cleanliness works, especially in the Central Region, and taking away wastes without delay, as well as intensifying the works of sanitation, and supervision of markets, stores, malls, and restaurants for ensuring that they meet the health conditions and that the goods sold are not expired.

On its part, Health Affair Directorate in Mecca provided health care for pilgrims via the public hospitals and health centers spread over the districts of Mecca and the health centers spread over all the districts of Mecca, in addition to the health centers available inside Grand Mosque which offers their services to emergency cases inside the mosque or in the outdoor praying spaces. They offer treatment for these cases and refer some cases, where necessary, to public hospitals in Mecca to resume treatment.

The security forces of Grand Mosque supervised the security conditions inside Grand Mosque and in the outdoor praying spaces, cooperation and coordination with the General Presidency for the Affairs of Grand Mosque as regards organizing entry of pilgrims into and exit from Grand Mosque and prevention of sitting in the passages leading to the place of Tawaf, as well as monitoring the security state by deploying security officers and personnel and via using many CCTVs inside Grand Mosque. Furthermore, they guide pilgrims and keep lost children and deliver them to their families.

Medina...1300 Traffic Officers

In Medina, Colonel Umar Hamad Al-Nazawy, the head of the Traffic Department’s Traffic Safety Section, affirmed that the implementation of the traffic plan for the season of Hajj of the year 1435 began on 15/11/1435 and ended on 15/1/1436 with the participation of all human resources and machines. Al-Nazawy added that 12 pedestrian crossings on King Faisal road “first ring” were covered by security officer for ensuring the safety of the pilgrims heading to the Prophet’s Mosque for prayers.

He indicated that the plan ensured the availability of check points on main roads: Medina – Qassim road and Medina-Tabuk road, for ensuring the arrival of pilgrims to Hojaj Al-Bar. Furthermore, the blessed places and Miqat mosque were covered for ensuring smooth flow of traffic in these places.

Colonel Al-Nazawy pointed out the number of officers and personnel, who participated in this year’s plan from the governates affiliated to Medina, is 44 officers with various ranks and 1300 soldiers. He also indicated that the squares, intersections, and schools located on the main road were covered by on foot and mounted patrols.

Colonel Al-Nazawy also affirmed that the traffic campaigns arrested vehicle drivers who do not have drive licenses (minors) and also arrested covered vehicles in violation of law, pointing out that the Traffic Department of Medina has made a turnaround in detecting traffic contraventions; using technology in detecting contraventions, including “Bashir” service which limited irregular parking and standing on pavements whatever effective and tangible role they have – contributing to the smooth flow of traffic when pilgrims are in Medina.
Spreading Love Enhances Tolerance

The noble soul embodies the language of tolerance and signifies that a person with nobleness enjoys self-reconciliation, so he eliminates dark areas of his memory to allow free space for clarity and pureness to the satisfaction of his conscious. His objective is to satisfy his lord and his aspiration is to perform his acts of worship in honor so that his behavior embodies a light that illuminates his way and grants success in this world and the world to come. Love enhances coming together and courteous treatment that suit lofty human senses. Love results in mercy, affection, and affinity to become a characteristic of close connection and exchange of interests. Love that stems from the soul is one of the noblest characteristics because whatever the lover does, whether by words or deeds, will benefit him by enriching his lofty soul and his behaviors that are full of self-satisfaction. Nothing is happier than self-satisfaction. Within the framework of achieving this self-satisfaction, passing the test and achieving the aspired result require a significant amount of sensible bounty that is full of sincere sayings and acts, modesty, and pure intention that is free of selfishness and self-love. Moral preparedness for constructive courage by removal of malice and replacing it with forgiveness and tolerance is a characteristic of noble people. Another important matter is that man should not remain silent and suppress his feelings, but he should rather disclose these feelings because selfishness always fuels hatred to cause the heart to be harder and crueler. Love and hatred are relative matters, i.e. they are not subject to a specific measure. Furthermore, changes in the percentage of each of them occurs based on supporting factors that derive it to one direction or the other; however, the ability to control the feelings remains in the hands of the person who can tighten his grip on the indicator once he/she derives strength in controlling himself/herself from fear of Allah and personal pride in his/her values and principles. Cases of love and hatred always accompany persons and reside in his/her inner feelings. It is intuitive that a person may not live away from love and hatred to things; however differentiation between loving or hating things on one hand and loving or hating individuals on the other hand is very important. A thing will not be affected by your love or hatred and you will not feel compunction for your choice, while the matter is different when it comes to individuals; in which case, suffering resulting from pumping hatred inside the heart and its association to malice arises to constitute a fuel for anxiety and a foundation for bad acts that drive out mercy; an arch foe to love. This aggressive gloomy visitor would not reside if it found no chance to do, let alone the environment in which malice flourishes. Malice arises when a person ignores mentioning his Lord. If you didn’t like a person, why should you hate him while you can curb your preliminary aggressive attitude fueled by the Satan at the first glance? You are neutral about many things; you don’t either love or hate them, why then treatment with people does not fall under this framework. An automatic conception is formed at first sight. Minds transmit this dislike to the hearts which cannot accommodate love for such a person, why should then it accommodates hatred. As the saying goes “A soul that abstains from what it dislikes”, i.e. an abstinent soul full of bounty do not let its feeling, even for just few seconds, to be negatively utilized in accordance with the perception, cleverness, and vigilance that the return on this investment will be only anxiety even if it is only feelings, while negligence and indifference in this regard lays the foundation for harmony between these feelings and the aggressive attitude of the soul which is waiting for full maturity resulting from accustoming the feelings of hatred; which enhances the opportunity of hurting others. In this way, evil leaks due to the least causes so that this aggressive attitude eradicates each virtue. Upon contemplating the bad repercussions of hatred, one can notice that the devastating implications include waste of potentials and inactivity of mental and physical potentials – which greatly contributes to obstructing the growth of communities and aborting their interests, and even hindering their development and progress so that disputes become a block that hinders advancement of nations and wastes their time in bridging the gaps that results from insignificant reasons though they could have been amended before they grow and flourish. In a nutshell, spreading love among people enhances tolerance and raises vigor to the top when respect is practiced as a well-established noble value that goes beyond stereotyping to reach effectiveness and respect to freedom of expression.

Riyadh Newspapers on 14/10/2014

Hamad Abdul Rahman Almanei
United Nations Protocol to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings.. The first binding convention against Transnational Crime

This year, in 2014, the world has celebrated the first world day against trafficking in human beings marked 30th of July. This step reveals the seriousness of the dangers this transnational crime has on societies and human dignity. This crime is supported and financed by organized groups making millions of dollars of these activities, but bringing misery and suffering upon thousands of people of different nationalities, especially, women and children.
Trafficking in human beings - according to UN Secretary General - is an international trade involving ruthlessness, stripping victims of their rights and treading on their dignity. It generates billions of dollars for organized crime networks. Most of those trafficked in, however, are helpless children and women who are allured, sexually abused, and forced to labor under conditions similar to slavery.

UN Secretary General, Ban Ki-Moon explained that the 30th of July has been marked the World Day against trafficking in human beings, with the purpose of giving victims a ray of hope by combating traffickers via cutting their financing sources and confiscating their property.

He has also called on all countries to sign the UN Convention against transnational organized crime, the first binding convention against crime around the world which was put into effect in 29th Sep. 2003. The convention requires member states to cooperate in combating a number of crimes such as money laundering and human trafficking. Accordingly, a supplementary protocol to the convention against trafficking in human beings has been issued.

The UN protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in human beings, which was adopted and submitted for signing and ratification pursuant to the 55th session of the UN General Assembly resolution 25 dated 15 Nov. 2000, aims at preventing this dreadful crime, paying special attention to women and children, protecting and helping victims of this trafficking, with full respect to their human rights, in addition to enhancing cooperation between states parties in achieving these goals.

In its preamble, the protocol indicates that it comes as a part of effective actions to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, which requires the adoption of a comprehensive international approach in origin, transit, and destination countries. Such approach includes measures to prevent this trafficking, punishing traffickers and protecting victims in ways including protecting their internationally recognized human rights.

The protocol also indicates that despite the various international instruments including rules and practical measures against abuse of persons, specifically women and children, there is no international instrument which addresses all aspects of trafficking in persons. The absence of such instrument has necessitated working on the protocol as supplementary to the convention, particularly when failing to provide sufficient protection to persons who are vulnerable to this cruel crime.

The protocol was developed under General Assembly resolution (53 / 111) dated 9th of Dec. 1998 wherein the Assembly decided to establish an intergovernmental open-membership committee dedicated to setting international instruments, one of which should be dealing with trafficking in women and children in particular.

The protocol defines trafficking in human beings as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

According to the protocol, exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

It also reiterates that the consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation shall be completely irrelevant; since the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.

The protocol obliges each state party to adopt necessary legislative and other measures to criminalize such behavior, when committed deliberately, and to adopt also necessary legislative and other measures to criminalize attempting to commit such crime, participating as an accomplice in it, organizing or directing other persons to commit it.

International efforts to Eliminate crime in countries of origin, transit and destination
With respect to protecting victims of trafficking in human beings, the protocol obliges signatories to assist and protect victims of trafficking in human beings. According to it, each state party shall, in appropriate cases and to the extent allowed by its domestic law protect the privacy and identity of victims of trafficking in persons in ways including making legal proceedings related to such trafficking confidential.

Each state party shall ensure that its domestic legal or administrative system contains measures that provide to victims of trafficking in persons information on relevant court and administrative proceedings along with assisting to enable their views and concerns to be presented and considered at appropriate stages of criminal proceedings against offenders, in a manner not prejudicial to the rights of the defense.

The protocol further obliges these states to consider implementing measures to provide for the physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons, including, in appropriate cases, cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society, and, in particular, the provision of appropriate housing; counseling and information, in particular as regards their legal rights, in a language that the victims of trafficking in persons can understand; medical, psychological and material assistance; and employment, educational and training opportunities.

Each state party shall take into account, the age, gender and special needs of victims of trafficking in persons, in particular the special needs of children, including appropriate housing, education and care. In addition, each state party shall endeavour to provide for the physical safety of victims of trafficking in persons while they are within its territory.

The protocol ensures that the domestic legal system of each signatory contains measures that offer victims of trafficking in persons the possibility of obtaining compensation for damage they suffered.

**Handling Victims**

With respect to the status of victims of trafficking in human beings in receiving states, in addition to the aforementioned measures, the protocol obliges each state to consider adopting legislative or other appropriate measures that permit victims of trafficking in persons to remain in its territory, temporarily or permanently, in appropriate cases.

Moreover, the state party of which a victim of trafficking is a national or in which the person had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving state party shall facilitate and accept, with due regard for the safety of that person, the return of that person without undue or unreasonable delay.

According to the protocol, when a state returns a victim of trafficking in persons to a state party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had, at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving state party, the right of permanent residence, such return shall be with due regard for the safety of that person and for the sta-
tus of any legal proceedings related to the fact that the person is a victim of trafficking and shall preferably be voluntary.

In order to facilitate the return of a victim of trafficking in persons who is without proper documentation, the state party of which that person is a national or in which he or she had the right of permanent residence at the time of entry into the territory of the receiving state party shall agree to issue, at the request of the receiving state party, such travel documents or other authorization as may be necessary to enable the person to travel to and re-enter its territory.

**Protection against and Prevention of such Crime**

The protocol pays special attention to preventing and combating this crime via the adoption of policies, programs, and comprehensive measure by the states parties with the purpose of preventing and combating trafficking in persons, especially women and children, from revictimization and undertaking measures such as research, information and mass media campaigns and social and economic initiatives to prevent and combat trafficking in persons.

Policies, programs and other measures established in accordance with this article shall, as appropriate, include cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society. States parties shall take or strengthen measures, including through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, to alleviate the factors that make persons, especially women and children, vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of equal opportunity.

In this regard, the protocol reiterates that states parties shall adopt or strengthen legislative or other measures, such as educational, social or cultural measures, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to discourage the demand that fosters all forms of exploitation of persons, especially women and children, that leads to trafficking.

**Information Exchange and Providing Training**

The protocol also stipulates that law enforcement, immigration and other relevant authorities of states parties shall, as appropriate, cooperate with one another by exchanging information, in accordance with their domestic law, to enable them to determine the means and methods used by organized criminal groups for the purpose of trafficking in persons, including the recruitment and transportation of victims, routes and links among individuals and groups engaged in such trafficking, and possible measures for detecting them.

It requires states parties to provide or strengthen training for law enforcement immigration and other relevant officials in the prevention of trafficking in persons. The training should focus on methods used in preventing such trafficking, prosecuting the traffickers and protecting the rights of the victims, including protecting the victims from the traffickers. The training should also take into account the need to consider human rights and
child- and gender-sensitive issues and it should encourage cooperation with non-governmental organizations, other relevant organizations and other elements of civil society.

**Border Measures**

In order to further restrict traffickers, the protocol reiterates that states parties shall strengthen, to the extent possible, such border controls as may be necessary to prevent and detect trafficking in persons, without prejudice to international commitments in relation to the free movement of people.

Each state party shall also adopt legislative and other appropriate measure to prevent, to the extent possible, means of transport operated by commercial carriers from being used in the commission of offences established in accordance with article 5 of this protocol.

As appropriate, such measures shall include establishing the obligation of commercial carriers, including any transportation company or the owner of operator or any means of transport, to ascertain that all passengers have the travel documents required for entry into the receiving state.

Each state party shall consider taking measures that permit, in accordance with its domestic law, the denial of entry or revocation of visas of persons implicated in the commission of offences established in accordance with this Protocol. It shall also strengthen cooperation among border control agencies by means including establishing and maintaining direct channels of communication.

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**Security and Control of Documents**

With the purpose of presenting integrated measures on the prevention of groups involved in human trafficking, the protocol indicates that each state party shall take necessary measure within available means to ensure that travel or identity documents issued by it are of such quality that they cannot easily be misused and cannot readily be falsified or unlawfully altered, replicated or issued.

It also reiterates the importance of the integrity and security of travel or identity documents issued by or on behalf of the state party and to prevent their unlawful creation, issuance and use.
Freedom of Thought Versus Corruption of Thought

Among the most important principles of the qur’anic approach is that it offers an invitation for thinking and contemplating Allah’s creation, as well as attempting to explain and account for it. Thus, freedom of thought is not only a great divine gift to mankind, but a fundamental of Strong faith in Allah as well. It has also, particularly, paved the way for factors of human development and inventions such as phones, cars, aerospace sciences and modern technologies.

Over the history of mankind, freedom of thought has been the base for every development, but since then, it had enemies who fought against it, even tried to banish it in every possible way. Those enemies are still fighting it today so fiercely that some of them consider it a violation of Islam fundamentals.

Such enemies have associated the rise of offenses against the Divine Entity and prophets (Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon Them) with freedom of thought. This is, however, is not true. The issue of offending the Divine Entity -Exalted be He- and the prophets -Peace and Blessings of Allah be upon Them- had few instances over history, barely mentioned in history books. Even during the present time, time of absolute freedom, and open space, in a world where Muslims and non-Muslims live together, such incidents are few. This confirms that these offenses are associated with “corruption of thought” rather than with “freedom of thought”. Over the span of history, people realized that overthinking such matters is beyond their capabilities, out of their scope and of no use to them, considering Whoever does this as “insane”. Such insanity involves imbalance of thought rather than freedom of thought. Consequently, we’ve to identify the distinction between imbalance of thought as a condition and freedom of thought as a precious human value considered a fundamental of deep faith in Allah, if not a fundamental of true patriotism during the age of ideologization and of human life.
In 16 November 1995, the Member States of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) adopted a Declaration of Principles on Tolerance. The Declaration affirms that tolerance is neither indulgence nor indifference, but it is respect and appreciation of the rich variety of our world’s cultures, our forms of expression and ways of being human. Tolerance recognizes the universal human rights and fundamental freedoms of others. Since people are naturally diverse, only tolerance can ensure the survival of mixed communities in every region of the globe.

By: Omar Ghalib
Discrimination, marginalization and disrespect for others’ opinions or interests are among the common forms of fanaticism. Therefore, upbringing of young children needs to aim at tolerance and battle the influences that provoke fear of others and excluding them. It should help youth develop their capabilities to make their own judgments and motivate critical thinking and moral assessment. The variance of religions, languages, cultures or ethnicities in our world should never be a pretext for conflict; it is rather a treasure for the entire humanity to indulge in.

Fanaticism has clearly contributed to weakening social ties even among the members of the same family, people from the same neighborhood or friends. Hence, the issue of tolerance, cultural diversity, global divergence, religious and cultural dialogue appeared to battle the growth of fanaticism in the upcoming years. The international effort calling for this led to the Declaration of Principles of Tolerance that was signed by the 185 state members in UNESCO in Paris on 16th of November 1995.

This Declaration does not classify tolerance as just a virtual duty; it is rather a political and legal obligation for individuals, groups and states. It also correlates tolerance to international conventions for human rights issued during the past 5 decades. It stresses states duty to draft new legislations, when necessary, to guarantee fair treatment, and equal opportunities for all groups and individuals in society.

Condemning All Sorts of Fanaticism and Violence

On the other hand, the United Nations Human Rights Council, in the conclusion of its 22nd session held in Geneva in the period from 25th of February to 22nd of March in the year 2013, issued a resolution condemning all forms of fanaticism, violence and discrimination based on color, religion or beliefs. In addition, it condemned any call for religious hatred that represents a form of enticing discrimination and animosity whether in print, multimedia, electronic means or any other means.

The resolution condemned acts of violence and terrorism that are increasing and targeting individuals belonging to religious minorities all over the world, stressing the importance of not stigmatizing any religion with terrorism. It also required all countries of the world to exert their best efforts to prevent violence and crimes committed against religious minorities regardless of those committing them and submit them for trial.

Hooliganism and Confiscating Opinions of Others

It is among the forms of fanaticism that exhausts societies, tears apart their unity and wastes the rights of others is hooliganism. We frequently hear particularly in our Saudi society that when a popular sports team wins a game against another one, detest arises among their fans and the odd animosity spreads among friends, as the relations between relatives fade away in an unimaginable or unfathomable manner. There are even divorce cases between married couples, estranged brothers, disputes raised to legal court and a serious deterioration in the health of some fanatic fans that developed diseases such as high blood pressure, diabetes, irritable bowel syndrome and strokes, which drove many psychologists and sociologists to warn against hooliganism.

This who follows the sports scene in the Kingdom, particularly in football matches and tournaments will find that the detested hooliganism developed to dangerous levels that might threaten the consistency of the society, unity of the family, and sports people relations. Not to mention that some of the hooligans chant distasteful racist anthems and bad accusations against their opponents questioning their patriotism and sense of belonging. They also practice physical abuse and destroy playgrounds and establishments.

Examples of the reason for promoting hooliganism and making bad situation worse are the lack of awareness of some of those working in the sports media, enticements from few club presidents, the threats from some honorary members, impends from some old players, challenges from retired linemen, hooliganism from some journalists as well as the lack of awareness of some bankrupt columnists and others who like showing and «negative» attention on the account of the good game in various means of mass media. Some odd inclinations were used such as stigma with bad names, questioning the prowess of some teams, questioning the integrity of linemen and accusing the officials in regard to their honesty, favoritism and bribery, the matter which provokes the sports society to a great extent making it in constant boiling and look like a ticking bomb, threatening with what may have dire consequences. It is impossible to turn a blind eye to all this as it violates our Islamic principles, national values, communication and social dialogue culture and the sports spirit.

"Hooliganism has clearly contributed to weakening social ties even among members of the same family."
The hooliganism in our sports scene affects social relations in varied degrees and threatens national unity among fans rooting malice among them. It overlooks the real prospects of honorable sports competition among our teams. This urges us to call for an initiative from officials to put solutions to the situation and work hard to promote the sports awareness, and sports spirits pointing out the gravity of hooliganism among the officials, trainers, players, media people and fans. We need also to convict whoever makes a violation, contaminates honest competitions, raises disputes and trouble putting his own interest before the interest of his homeland.

**Upsetting Indicator**

«Something is definitely wrong,» says the writer Walid Al Salim. «When the ugly face of hooliganism appears with such detested momentum leading the honorable sports competition to turn into hassle and quarrels that finally turn to abuses. We are in a dire and urgent need more than ever to discuss the issue with transparency, as this dilemma seems to have been moving increasingly and deeply from the sports circle to the social circle and here I will tackle it from these two important aspects».

«Hooliganism is not exclusive to one team or its fans nor to a sports society; hooliganism is rather a global phenomenon that decreases and increases according to many variables not starting with the results nor ending with media people and their compromised tendencies» added Al Salim. He also indicated that in our society sports - football in particular- have been the only way out for our youth to practice and follow, and its popularity has extended to include children, elderly men and even women in various age groups.

This would not happen in this maximized manner with the extensive accumulative nature if the space for entertainment was not that limited, and if it were not for the extreme scarcity in entertainment venues. People by nature search relentlessly for alternatives, then comes sports to take a measurable space of this vacant status and cover this unmet need and to fill this gap.

Good for it by the way, because for me it is a great blessing. Otherwise, I have been wondering: what would happen if we did not have sports as a rich field of entertainment? We would be living in a very crucial and complicated social crisis.

He confirmed that enthusiasm is a very nice thing. However, when enthusiasm turns into ugly hooliganism from which abhor for the opponent team arises and such feeling turns into action and abuse. Then we have to put an end to these unforeseen circumstances, because this is an ominous indication for what things can get to in the future for a public of enthusiastic youth who cannot be controlled when they are incited and congested in such an exaggerated manner.

**Fusing Hooliganism**

«The sports society witnessed severe congestion, riot and chaos by some of those interested in sports in the last decade. They have unleashed hooliganism in our society as a result of sports preferences and tendencies that did not result in any good,» said the author Abdul Hakim Bin Ibrahim.

«The outbreak of hooliganism in the recent years is really shameful. What we have always known and understood is...»
that sports rectify rather than corrupt behaviors. However, unfortunately those who keep on enticing the situation are not inside the green square; they are outsiders who imprint such bad behavior on the minds of everyone young and old, each according to his own tendencies and inclining as if they are enemies. Hence, we can detect the sources of fanaticism in our discussions in gossiping, tattling and defamation crossing the boundaries of polite criticism and conversation,» added Ibrahim.

Ibrahim continues: «In addition, some of the media disputes that we view on sports shows in various channels only make the bad situation worse to increase the severity of the whole issue to win more fans for the club being supporting and to please superiors. We can see a TV show hosting two sports critics or more and follow it to get some new information but once the conversation begins they turn from knowledgeable critics to merely fans in the fan benches using bad language and insinuations on one another and others as well as questioning their integrity and defame them».

Sticking to Dialogue Rules and Arts
A recent study prepared by Dr. Mohamed bin Ali Al Atik staff member in Al-Imam Muhammad Ibn Saud Islamic University indicated that sticking to dialogue rules and arts is one of the most important means to deal with sports hooliganism, and it has a positive effect in accepting the views and competition of everyone.

Dr. Al Atik indicated in his study that sports stands for a vital part of the modern social life. Sports became a social phenomenon that takes a large share of written, heard and viewed media as well as electronic media. Moreover, sports is now a prominent social phenomenon same as political and economic phenomena. He stressed the significance of training sports people, media people, fans and specialists on dialogue. Dialogue with them is a source for rejecting hooliganism as whenever the speakers stick to the rules and arts of dialogue they would get positive outcomes and get away from hooliganism as well as accepting the views of others, leading to a healthy and proper sports community.

He stressed the necessity of considering what we teach to young people, specially what is viewed in media or the actions of those working in the sports field, parents or the surrounding environment as all these have a big influence on the individual’s behavior and future personality. The researcher called for extensive efforts to monitor and control all behaviors and words directed to youth, to protect them from the negative effects of hooliganism. He considered that socialization comes from the role played by the family, school, friends and media as all social elements play a big role in impacting youth.

Al Atik concluded his study with stressing the significance of implanting the positive motivators for sports as it has great impact on the individual behavior in addition to focusing on positive motivators guiding people towards ideal sports behavior as well as putting the well-mannered sports people under the spotlight focusing on their positive behavior and making them well known which can positively help others acquire such positive behavior and then picturing hooliganism as a violation to social manners an ethics, besides refraining from biased attitude and its negative impact on the society and the individuals.

Tolerance, cultural diversity, global divergence and religious and cultural dialogue are necessities to halt the growth of fanaticism.
Crime is a Behavior Opposing the Stability of the Society

Sultan Bin Zahem

The Kingdom plays a significant and pivotal role in fighting terrorism. His Majesty Custodian of the Two Holly Mosques highlighted its meanings and prospects in one of His expressive, comprehensive and inclusive speeches that tackled the issues and problems in the international, local and regional horizons.

In His speech, His Majesty pointed out the role the Kingdom plays in the field of world peace and the humanitarian role in fighting terrorism and destructive ideology. He also declared his personal and leading attitude being the King of the largest Islamic state that plays a strategic role in the world at large.

The Kingdom was among the first states in the world that suffered from terrorist attacks. The Kingdom was also one of the foremost countries that took security, ideological and media procedures to fight terrorism and the ideology producing it. It is also the first country in the world to warn against terrorist hazards, calling for international cooperation to face and eliminate it. Therefore, Saudi Arabia organized and sponsored the first international conference for that purpose in Riyadh, and suggested establishing a global center for fighting terrorism and was successful in convincing all countries of the world with such imminent danger that breaks the national states in the Arab region as a stage to spread and extend to other continents of the world.

Terrorism is currently a rampant epidemic that is increasingly spreading in the nation and it is the issue of the hour. This is what was stressed by His Majesty, the Custodian of the Two Holly Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, in his speech on the 1st of August 2014 as He – may Allah Sustain Him - spotted the nation’s biggest concern that is in some cases an evidence taken by our enemies from the east and the west who ambush us and wish us evil to support their claims of adopting our issues and problems to expand their influence.
It is unquestionable that Tameer attack, that occurred lately where eight of the deluded individuals and inciters were arrested, was a manifestation of the organized criminal and terrorist attack that plagued the Kingdom. In their turn, the criminal authorities conditions the attack as a criminal act legally convicted in the internationally approved legislations.

The general definition of a crimes is that it a behavior violating the stability of the society through which the society moves from a settled state to horror and terror state. Then, if a crime occurs it would cause danger harming the society, threatening the security and stability and upsetting its economy.

Analyzing the criminal act in Tameer lies within the classification of the criminal act and the illegal fact according to our security authorities. The criminal act is the physical action through which the criminal activity takes place with the tools and methods used to do a legally convicted action that expresses the intention to do the illegal action; whereas the fact includes the desire to perform such act in purpose.

Criminology experts stress that the physical action that is free of the virtual or psychological act is in fact an action that cannot be legally convicted, which means that the virtual criminal act has an important impact on the crime and is considered a pivotal corner therein.

On the other hand, our investigation authorities inspect the analysis of any crime in an attempt to reach the legal depth of such crime, according to a philosophy that detects any ambiguity about the criminal act, in order to unveil the actual crime taking into consideration the facts of the crime that are based on two pillars namely: law that convicted such act and the actions committed by the suspects.

The legal authorities doesn’t consider the legal nature of the crime (the action committed) without considering the circumstances or else the conviction will surpass function and gets into abstract interpretation of the law on the hypothesis of unpractical theory. It is not acceptable to convict a crime and give it a legal nature without an action. Committing a crime or even an attempted crime inflict an objective impact on whoever committed it represented in the state’s right in penalty (the general right of the society). Then the components of the crime (tools and actions) arise.

Here I answer a frequently asked question, which is the determination of a controller for the causative relation of the crime, which is known as a correlation between the physical aspect of the crime represented in having consequences for the action or neglecting a duty punished by law on the one hand, and on the other hand, the emotional aspect that is the deliberate intention of the doer with his free will to commit such action without any coercion or mistake. This is what we call criminal intent, the conscious decision of the criminal act with the intention to achieve such action. If we apply the causal relation on Tameer attack, we will find that the occurring demonstrations represent the physical part of the crime because such demonstrations cannot possibly be accidental or by coincidence but they were previously arranged and resulted from continuous and diversified communication.

As for the virtual aspect in the crime, it is represented in the criminal intent of such gathering. It is the planning of doing certain actions previously agreed upon, and law punished this action with severe penalties due to the viciousness of the action and the wide range of damages that result therefrom. As for the causative relation of such action, it lies in controlling the means related to those involved in such crime, Whether the doer is the principal actor of the crime i.e. this who committed it himself, an accomplice in it by means of facilitating it and making it possible, a conspirer by suggesting ideas or insights or a sponsor who uses his money or influence and other varied contributions related to the criminal act.

As per the mentioned situations of those involved in such a crime, Criminologists agree that penalties are inflected on whoever is involved in the criminal act each according to his status and they are included in the convict even those who knew about a planning for a crime will take place in the future even if they were not involved in the crime in any manner, Whoever knows that a crime is going to happen in the future whether in the near future or otherwise. In case someone knows that there is a planned crime even if the crime did not actually happen, he will be convicted by law.

We conclude from the above that the conviction circle is wide in its scientific phrasing; the penalty is not exclusively for the principal actor of the crime. People should be warned against taking any crime lightly. If the law convicts this who does not report a planned crime, the penalties inflicted on the actor, the accomplice and the conspirer are firm and terrifying and might even be as severe as execution on the basis that the crime is seeking for corruption. This is because the crime by nature is an action that can’t be ignored as it causes serious damages to the society’s reassurance and welfare to open a gateway for chaos that causes murder, harassment and robbery.
The Custodian of the Two Holly Mosques:

Education in the Kingdom is a Unique Model
And a Major pillar for Building and Development.

By: Alaa El dine Al Khatib

General education in the Kingdom achieved big yelps. The cultural shift witnessed by the general education since the Founder King Abdul-Aziz bin Abdurrahman Al Saud - may he rest in peace - founded the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, resulted in many harmonious accomplishments that go hand in hand with the great accomplishments of this homeland in the blessed reign of His Majesty the Custodian of the two Holly Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud – may Allah Sustain him-, his Highness the Faithful Crown Prince, and the Second Crown Prince – may Allah keep them all safe. This came as a result of the high guidance indicating that the best investment lies in people as they are the first and foremost fortune in our homeland, In order to build a generation that is capable of contributing in pushing forward the wheel of development.
Emphasis on Education and Development

The Custodian of the Two Holly Mosques, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz, sought the development of education through a number of projects, of which the most important and biggest is the King Abdullah Project for Developing General Education. This project came in response to the aspirations of the government of the Custodian of the Two Holly Mosques, to implement the educational policy in the Kingdom affirming the necessity of coping with the scientific and technical progress. This project adopted a group of initiatives to develop educational programs in order to achieve the educational strategic objectives, develop programs and educational practices to come up with education outputs in harmony with knowledge economy to provide appropriate educational environment. The project also responded to the requirements of the educational document presented by the Custodian of the Two Holly Mosques, in response to the aspirations of the leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council States, executing the eighteenth developmental plan and aspirations of the citizens that were expressed in the sixth forum for national dialogue held about «Education... Reality and Means of Development».

The Custodian of the Two Holly Mosques made a quantum leap through this project to develop general education to build a wholesome individual. This project, approved by the cabinet in its session held on 24th of Maharam 1428, is a real quantum leap in the path of education. It is a quality project that stands out from other education projects implemented by the Ministry of Education and works on the service of education and its progress in the Kingdom to build a wholesome individual of all social and psychological aspects.

In a world where countries race to reach the highest levels of competitiveness and progress in all fields, the vision of His Majesty the Custodian of the Two Holly Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdel-Aziz, came to build a country comparable to the developed countries, as well as building a productive Saudi citizen that can contribute in the advancement of human civilization by launching educational project and development programs with major objectives and volumes to set the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to be a civilized, prosperous, progressive and thriving nation.

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In harmony with the principals of King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz project of developing education, His Royal Highness Prince Khalid Al Faisal Minister of Education stresses that education is the first pivot for development in the state's various activities and plans since its confederation 84 years ago. The Ministry of Education continues to implement development strategies that are carefully prepared in cooperation with the society organizations and decision makers with unlimited ambitions to have an advanced education that can meet the hopes and aspirations of the King and citizens. The plan includes a group of major projects revolving around preparation of development generation, by means of taking good care of building the student's personality and deeply rooting the sense of responsibility in him being a major contributing element in the building of the country. The project starts from the Kindergarten stage for which the Ministry dedicates a motivational project of great significance, up to the secondary stage that qualifies youth to enter either high education or the job market.

His Highness noted that the educational policy in the Kingdom realized in an early stage the value of citizenship, as the
first curriculum to consider this was established in the year 1348 H under the title of «Morals and National Education». That was employed to highlight the higher moral and national attributes according to deep meanings depicted from our religion and morals.

His Highness deems that the efforts that work now on reinforcing the national education concepts revolve around the awareness of human value and the status of the Saudi individual considering the value of the country and its resources. He also stressed the role of the team work in making a better future for our country that was blessed by a number of benefits particularly: hosting the Holly Two Mosques, the economic abundance, the cultural divergence, the geographic area and the unique social consistency.

His Highness said: Such features are an opportunity for people working in education to participate in national development, whereas the varied affiliations of any kind should remain in the minimal limits and the upper hand should be dedicated to the major principles «taking pride in religion, loyalty to the Kng and affiliation to the homeland». We enthusiastically try to build a unique educational model where the mature impeccable citizenship requirements apply based on the idea that citizenship is not merely a text to know by heart or to talk about; it is rather a vision and a methodology the society believes in for everyone to apply. This can only be asserted by qualifying the youth to understand their rights and obligations towards the country and society and believe in them.

**Developing General Education Curriculums**

Those who follow the efforts dedicated to developing the educational curriculums will find that King Abdullah project of developing general education focused on the achievement of this objective via drawing more than 15 mechanisms of actions. The draft of the comprehensive project for curriculum development stressed that development came after investigating the education in the field and then concluding the need for development that considers the vitality of development that caters for the needs of the learners and the society equipping them for the job market. This can only be achieved by developing the educational processes of all its elements from curriculums, teachers, teaching strategies and technical educational environment proportioned to the scientific advancement, social and economic transformations and global changes in order to integrate the development of thinking skills and live in a frame of values and principles stipulated in the Kingdom's education policy. The general objectives of the comprehensive project for curriculum development included integrating Islamic values, knowledge, skills and positive tendencies required for learning and good citizenship and the productive effort to preserve safety and security, the environment, health and human rights to the curriculums, as well as thinking skills, problem solving, self and cooperative education in addition to communicating with sources of knowledge.

**Setting Educational Environment**

Because it is important for the development to include people and facilities, the Custodian of the Two Holly Mosques government sought expansion in replacing rented buildings and constructing governmental buildings instead. Currently 1915 school projects are in the process of execution for boys and for girls, to which it is scheduled to move 2873 schools including 1640 rented schools. It is expected that these buildings will provide service to 5745000 male and students in addition to the supervision of 45 technical committees affiliated to the General Directorate of Building Affairs through field visits and taking remedial procedures to develop the school buildings after inspecting schools to check how valid they are. The percent of government buildings will reach up to around 92% of the total school buildings for both boys and girls, so that the Ministry will be almost done with its strategic plans to get rid of rented buildings.

According to the report, such projects contributed to reducing the rented buildings to 20% all over the Kingdom after they were about 41% during the year 1430. They also made it possible to let go of 3029 rented buildings including 847 low quality buildings as well as restoration and rehabilitation of around 6300 school buildings during the past 5 years, in addition to unifying the methods of operation and maintenance, the development of contracts, specifications and standards to guarantee the quality of the implemented works. The report also stated that the Ministry developed a unified mechanism to deal with any flounder and imposed it on education directorates. The education directorates were granted absolute authority to handle the contracts for education and school projects executed with the contractor due to the flounder of many edu-

Women have achieved a number of successes after the royal resolutions and decrees aiming at reinforcing women status in the society.
cation projects in various provinces because of the clear default from some contractors regarding their contracting obligations. The Ministry also authorized the education directorates to withdraw any projects from stalling and delaying contractors according to the list of executed contracts after giving the required notices.

**Girl’s Education**

We cannot judge the women today and the status they have achieved without considering how things were before more than 80 years ago. At a time, the woman was only the mother and sister in her house and she was in no situation to speak up her mind and allowed to listen but not to speak, to understand but not to participate, to dream but not to achieve, to hope but not to realize her hopes. She was the daughter of her age waiting patiently, intelligent with a socially cheerful presence, helping men in their struggle via simple handmade industries such as Sadu and textile as she was trying to find ways to conquer the difficult life circumstances exerting her best efforts but she was in the backstage, without having a say, or being accounted for. While all decisions were in the hands of the man, she was waiting for him to remember her with a decision to extract her from ignorance, inability and for him to take her through a future she could almost touch but did not know when and how she would approach it. Women marginalization was an undeniable truth and the appearance of some individual success stories in the early beginnings of the Kingdom is just evidence. Yet, some called for women education, which is an indicator for the deep inclination and a hidden desire behind the poor capabilities and potentials. Some families also sent their daughters to study abroad, which was a strong social indication noticed by King Abdul Aziz – may he rest in peace – and his sons after him built the pillars to support women; they stretched through him the hand to rescue woman from the bottom and to help her get to the places she deserves.

Girl’s education in the Kingdom took the same interest dedicated to boy’s education. The royal decree to found the General Presidency for Girls Education was issued on 20/4/1379 H and the education sectors of the Presidency included preschool, kindergarten, primary, preparatory and secondary education as well as training centers for sewing and tailoring, vocational secondary schools, Holly Quran rehearsing schools, private education, technical colleges and illiteracy and home education schools.

The General Presidency for Girls’ Education was merged with the Ministry of Education upon royal decree number A/2 on 10/1/1423 H to merge the General presidency for Girls’ Education with the Ministry of Education and appoint a Deputy Minister of Education for Girls’ Education Affairs on purpose of standardizing the supervisory and administrative procedures. After this merge, general education in the Kingdom witnessed in the recent years a quantum leap mainly in finding a strategic plan to develop general education concerning with the educational process including the curriculum and the learning environment with all its components. The national tests and regular assessment is applied for the level of general performance of students compared to the output of different stages to set the directions of such development and to provide treatments according to the universal structure of study curriculum as well as teachers’ performance and teaching methods, in addition to gradual expansion in the early childhood stages. The Ministry of Education started to implement a vision based on training teachers and building scientific centers as well expansion in local competitions and participation in regional and international competitions in addition to comprehensive improvement of general education environment as well as special education and inclusion classes according to the cognitive and behavioral structure.

**Empowering Women and Their Excellence**

When the field was accessible for women, they were able to achieve a number of remarkable successes, particularly in the reign of His Majesty Custodian of the Two Holly Mosques King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz – may Allah sustain him – as resolutions and royal decrees came in succession to elevate the status of Saudi woman making her a primary partner in development programs. The King restructured Shura Council and appointed 30 ladies in the Council for the first time in the history of the Kingdom at a ratio of 20% of the Council members. He also gave women the right to be candidates and to vote in municipal councils elections.

Many Saudi women held elite positions. Dr. Norah Al Fayez was the first woman to occupy the position of deputy minister. In addition, a number of women were appointed as undersecretaries, and women benefited from His Majesty’s program for scholarships as the number of Saudi female students abroad climbed from four thousand to 27500 thousand female stu-
In this regard, Dr. Hanan Bent Abdulrahim Al Ahmadi – a member in Shura Council – said that «Saudi women achieved within eighty years what women all over the world achieved in centuries. One of the biggest achievements of the Saudi women is the level of education, given that the gap between males and females shrank in all stages of education up to the higher education, though girls education only started about fifty years ago. Yet, with God’s sustenance first and then with the support of a generous society that has always cherished the women therein, they could achieve academic and scientific excellence which is, in my opinion, the corner stone in building trust in Saudi women».

According to Dr. Hanan, if we look closely into this path: «we could notice that Saudi women’s leap to the public space occurred on a wide scale only through education and scientific achievement. Women established themselves in a number of fields in our society, the most significant field is the social and educational work which women had invaluable contributions therein. Yet, scientific success stories are the ones that drew the international attention to women.

Dr. Hanan deems that the researches, studies, scientific discoveries and inventions achieved by women on the international scale enabled them to gain trust locally, because our society respects science and scientific excellence and takes prides in its accomplishing sons and daughters. Dr. Hanan continues that if we look closer to women path we can find that the state trust in women was always the hidden agent that moved many initiatives calling for empowering women, stressing that the state trust was always there in various pivotal stages in their path, starting from the girls’ education decree that faced vicious opposition from certain sectors of the society, ending with the decree of appointing thirty women in the Shura Council.

Women empowerment was not a rebel against the society norms; on the contrary, it has been supported, blessed and reinforced by the rulers, as the woman could with expeditious efforts establish her name strongly on the map of the country. There is no way to question her abilities or belittle her value and giving. She thinks, innovates, plans and takes decisions. She also executes, follows up and accomplishes what is required from her and more.
The contribution of the university to support scientific and research excellence in universities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is represented in three main projects: First of which is the innovation and excellence development project for the staff members, aiming at raising the level of quality in universities and this was achieved through higher education programs, the Ministry took a number of quality initiatives to reach advanced levels with control in the higher education organizations.

For that purpose, the National Authority for Assessment and Evaluation in Higher Education in the year 1421; the other one is raising the external efficiency in universities by guaranteeing the quality of learning and use of knowledge and information in the various production and service activities.

Any nation’s progress depends on the building and development of its human resources. The higher education is one of the most important means to prepare human resources, the matter which represents a strategic investment for every country. Through higher education programs, every country can meet its needs of working force and skilled workers required by the job market and the national development requirements.

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the higher education achieved quantum leaps that draw the attention of those interested in the affairs of the higher education in various countries of the world. The Ministry of Higher Education incorporated radical changes to reach a new structure of the university in our cherished land in order to match the orientation of the Saudi and international job market via a group of programs, procedures and short, medium and long-term plans, mainly including seven aspects: acceptance, understanding, convenience, quality, funding, scientific research, scholarships and strategic planning.

The biggest challenge for the higher education organizations is the development of knowledge economy that represents ‘economy based directly on the production, publishing and use of knowledge and information in the various production and service activities’.

For that end, the Ministry of Higher Education directs the Saudi higher education system towards making real partnership with the business sector. Universities play the role of research centers to produce knowledge by developing the programs and methods that provide the student with the necessary knowledge and skills enabling him to enter the job market depending on knowledge economy.

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The Ministry and universities started to deal with the issue of quality via two important aspects: one is raising the internal efficiency of universities by guaranteeing the quality of learning input, which was achieved by establishing the National Center for Assessment and Evaluation in Higher Education in the year 1421; the other one is raising the external efficiency in university by adjusting outputs and confirming their quality in order to achieve academic and organizational accreditation for universities. For that purpose, the National Authority for Assessment and Academic Accreditation was founded in 1424 to be the authority concerned with the academic accreditation affairs and quality control in the higher education organizations.

In the context of supporting the efforts of universities and higher education organizations to reach advanced levels with their programs, the Ministry took a number of quality initiatives aiming at raising the level of quality in universities and this was represented in three main projects: First of which is the innovation and excellence development project for the staff members, and the second of which is supporting the establishment of centers for scientific and research excellence in universities in addition to what is approved in their budgets, while The third project is the contribution of the university to support scientific associations. In order to diversify the sources of knowledge in preparing the human resources, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques project for external scholarships came. The state has assigned more than seven billion Saudi Riyals for scholarships in the elegant universities in a number of developed countries for over five years, because scientific research is complementary to educational activity and an important tribute to it in the universities being the corner stone for development and advancement in all fields of science and it is a means to solidify ideal knowledge economy. The Ministry tried to reinforce universities role in the service of scientific research by developing the scientific research centers. Development forms include science parks, technology parks and incubators such as Dhahran Valley of Technology in King Fahd Petroleum and Minerals University and KASB Project in King Saud University and the Developed Scientific Project in King Abdul Aziz University.

To continue the development of the Saudi higher education, the Ministry began developing a future strategic plan for university education for the coming twenty five years, called (AFAC Project). These major developments for higher education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia reflected the generous care and deep interest from the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, his honest Crown Prince and the wise Saudi government.

Resources:
- Ministry of Education Website
- Ministry of Higher Education Website
- Press reports
- The preface of (Higher Education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, a Brief Report in 1428) a book by His Highness Minister of Higher Education Dr. Khalid bin Mohamed AL Ankary.
Ministry of Interior....
A Pivotal Partner in the Protection and Preservation of Rights

Rights- Editorial Board

The security efforts are going strongly towards the effective contribution in the protection and restoration of rights as well as fighting the criminal behavior in the society. Security men are the first ones to deal with the criminals, vandals, outlaws and criminal gangs. Therefore, we realize this noble mission performed by the security officer who belongs to this nation and the significance of his role in preserving security to safeguard all parts of the Kingdom.
The Ministry of Interior is the main and strong partner in fighting and facing all sorts of crime, imposing security and preserving order and rights. It carries the biggest burden in all this as the Ministry exerts big and expeditious efforts for that end through its concerned sectors namely General Security, Passports and Border Guards.

Given the nature of people’s lives and dealings with one another, and the human instincts that makes disputes or violations inevitable; some animosities and claims among people might arise whether real, exaggerated or without basis. In order to preserve security and its basic elements, the most prior duty that the government must adopt is to preserve the society’s security and stability by conquering the dispute in its beginning or preventing its aggravation and recovering the victim’s rights from the aggravator. This requires restraining the freedom of the defendant such as arresting him, inspecting him, confiscating his belongings, questioning him and submitting him to other investigation procedures and the like. All such actions collide with the rights guaranteed by laws for individuals under any governments. There are regulations and requirements under which the individuals of the society deal with claims to avoid violating such rights unrightfully and to guarantee preserving them. It is to be noted yet that such regulations and conditions do not prejudice the individual rights, but it gives him enough rights for freedom and protection until he proves guilty or it becomes necessary for his rights to be recovered as normal.

Protection and Preservation of Rights

The Ministry of Interior represented in the Undersecretary for Right Affairs asserts the significance of rights and obligations provided for in the law - including but not limited - the criminal procedure system, legal pleadings and other regulations. The Undersecretary will state them in a clear and organized manner hopefully in order to remove any confusion, listing what might be included under each of them.

Penalty procedures system guaranteed the individual’s certain rights and obligations whether he is a convict or a suspect in all criminal investigation procedures starting from reporting to the police and filing a complaint to referral to the court, in order that the individuals understand their rights and obligations stated by the laws in a suitable and easy-to-understand way; such rights and obligations are represented in the following:

First: the right to justice, equality and integrity

The criminal procedures law obligates arrest and investigation officers to consider the work they perform as a duty that they promise to keep. They cannot break such promise in any investigation work they practice and they have to fear Allah the Almighty in whatever they do and ask Him for sustenance. Their procedures must conform to the Islamic Shari’ah and they need to put this principle in mind in whatever they do. They also need to write down everything they do with absolute integrity and credibility without bias, negligence and change of facts. They need to preserve what can serve the investigation and maintain justice according to the provisions of articles number (97-98) of the criminal procedures law. The provisions of the law made all individuals equal and made no discrimination among them except in simple detail controlled by international agreements or treaties such as diplomat privacy and the like.

Among the objectives the criminal investigation seeks is to unveil the truth that might be missing through which everyone can restore their right and justice, and the offender is punished for the crime he committed. This preserves the stability of the society and protects it from abusers. Upon reviewing the criminal procedures law, we find it concluding the criminal investigation by submitting who proves convicted to trial in order to reach a conclusive sentence to declare and apply the truth.

Second: The right to the legality of procedures

The criminal procedures law stipulates respecting the Islamic principles in Islamic jurisprudence and legal rules set by the law to perform the arrest and investigation process. Depicting from the provisions of the law we notice that the criminal procedures law regulated controls for the actions during arrest and investigation procedures from Islamic legislation being the main source for legislations in Saudi laws and the civil laws conforming thereto. Whoever performs such duties are obligated to commit to them and never default them, they include whatever related to justice of all kinds starting from justice represented in the investigator and the officer and ending with all their actions and decisions, through the legitimacy of procedures in the performance of their works, if they violate them, it would be necessary to consider such violation as decided by the law in each case according to the legal rules that guarantee performing their work and preserving rights as well as preventing overstepping other people’s freedoms, according to the provisions of article (25) of the criminal procedures law, and their obligation to have this recorded in signed reports exactly as they occurred as per articles number (31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37) of the criminal procedures law.
Third: The right to physical safety and what relates thereto

The criminal procedures law obligates the authority to deal with the individual in a manner that keeps his dignity and maintains his humanity according to the provisions of article (44) of the criminal procedures law. This is a precaution against violating people's rights without good reason or legal cause which is also according to article (37) of the constitution stating that (the state provides security for all its citizens and residents of its lands and it is not permissible to restrict anyone's actions or arrest them unless as provided for on the law).

The law convicted the use of force, drugs or violent devices to get a confession from the person and any evidence is taken by force or under promise or threat or any other means that restricts the will or affects consciousness is void and invalid and not interpreted in proving the crime. If the suspect has been handcuffed, the investigator shall remove them during questioning unless there is a danger or hazard.

It is not allowed for investigation officers to question the suspect for long consecutive hours that exhaust the suspect and affect his sanity. It is also not allowed for investigation officers to use mind games. They need to be neutral to get the truth according to the provisions of the investigation and general prosecution bylaw draft, article number (19).

Fourth: The right to investigation by the concerned authority

The criminal procedures bylaw stipulated that the Bureau of Investigation and Prosecution is the legal investigation authority in criminal cases. It was previously indicated that the Bureau of Investigation, according to its law issued by the cabinet resolution number (14) in 13/8/1409 H and based on the provisions of article thirteen of criminal procedures law and the third article from the Bureau of Investigation and Prosecution bylaw, has replaced the police stations in practicing investigations and the authority of investigation, taking its procedures and handling it is within its capacities according to its bylaw and the criminal procedures law.

An individual might refuse any procedures during investigation; this shall be expressed during questioning in case an unauthorized party performs the investigation. The same applies to all investigation procedures that are not included under collecting evidence. They all need to be done by the Bureau of Investigation and Prosecution members according to article number (15) of the Criminal Procedures law, except in areas where there is no department or branch for the Bureau of Investigation and Prosecution; then the police performs the investigation, as long as the investigation procedures are reviewed by the Bureau of Investigation and Prosecution to check its validity according to the Ministry of Interior resolution number 45854 on 21/9/1422 H and number 16/70938 on 10/8/1426 H.

Fifth: the right to personal sanctity and what is related thereto

The individual is entitled to their personal sanctity and properties as well as the related items such as clothes, office and vehicle shall not be confiscated without a good reason and after the consent of an authorized party under specific controls.

One of the top priority subjects that the Saudi legislator took care of is human freedom, as indicated in article eighteen of the constitution stipulating that (the state guarantees private ownership and its sanctity and no property is confiscated unless for the public interest provided that the owner shall be compensated with a fair value).

Criminal procedures law stated this right and stressed it in articles number (41.42.43.44.80.81) as these articles included clarifications that people houses, offices and vehicles shall be a sanctity to be protected; this sanctity protects whatever related to the individual or their belongings such as clothes, money, luggage, house, office and the like.

Additionally, the criminal procedural law mandated that the arrested person needs to be dealt with in a manner that preserves their dignity and humanity, according to the provisions of article number (44). This is a precaution against violating people's rights without good reason or legal cause which is also according to article (37) of the constitution stating that (the state provides security for all its citizens and residents of its lands and it is not permissible to restrict anyone's actions or arrest them unless as provided for on the law).

Based on this right, the authority officers shall not access any residence or inspect it unless in the cases provided for in the law with a reasoned order from the inspection and general prosecution authority, provided that the inspection does not violate the suspect's honor or dignity, and if it is necessary to inspect their internal organs this needs to be done by a doctor according to the gender of the suspect to be inspected. If the suspect resists the inspection of his body or luggage, it is permissible for law enforcement officers to take the required procedures enabling them to undertake inspection according to article number (42) of the criminal procedures law, which stipulates that if the residence owner or occupant does not give the arrest officer access or fights him, the arrest officer is allowed to take the necessary and legal means to access the residence as the case may be.

Regulations of violating the individual's physical freedom by the arrest and investigation authorities:

The criminal procedures law prevented in article (42) the law enforcement men from getting into any residence or inspect it unless in the cases permissible and provided for by law, the cases where the law enforcement men are allowed to arrest someone. The law stated that law enforcement men, upon investigating the crime scene or
having enough evidence to accuse one of the attendees being solely caught red handed, shall be permitted to arrest him immediately. The enough evidence is the external factors that permit considering the person suspect, but they are not good enough to be proofs. Such proofs are subject to the estimation of law enforcement men under the supervision of the investigator, and for the arrest to be valid in case of “flagrante delecto” the following requirements need to be found:

First: There shall be a case of “flagrante delecto” and these cases in the Saudi law are:
- Witnessing the crime while it is actually being committed.
- Witnessing the crime shortly thereafter.
- If the victim is found pursuing another person or that person is being pursued by a shouting crowd subsequent to the occurrence of the crime.
- When the perpetrator is found a short time after the occurrence of the crime in possession of tools, weapons, property, equipment, or other things indicating that he is the perpetrator or an accomplice, or if signs or marks are found at the time of the crime indicating the perpetrator.
- Seeing physical signs indicating that he is the perpetrator or an accomplice that the crime has shortly occurred according to article number (30) of the Law of Criminal procedures.

Second: There shall be sufficient evidence proving the conviction of the arrested to be the perpetrator of the crime they were flagrante of, and the estimation of such evidence is estimated by criminal investigation officer under the supervision of Bureau of Investigation and General Prosecution.

Third: The suspect shall be present in the crime scene. In cases other than flagrante delecto, no person shall be arrested or detained except on basis of order from the competent authority (Bureau of Investigation and General Prosecution). Where a crime is in the process of occurrence, the criminal investigation officer shall arrest the suspect present at the scene of the crime, where there is sufficient evidence for his implication. A report of that shall be made and the Bureau of Investigation and Prosecution shall be immediately notified.

Control permitting affecting and inspecting the properties of a person:
Based on what was stated above about the protection provided for the person’s properties, dwelling and so on, such protection may be affected when necessary. Nonetheless, this shall be done under controls and conditions to be abided by when it is required to affect such freedoms; therefore, we find that the criminal procedures law stipulates includes some items that require law enforcement officers to consider the following before implementing any inspection:
- the inspection order shall be issued by the Head of the Bureau of Investigation and General Prosecution in the city where there is a branch of the Bureau and by the Head of the Department in the Province, as per a recommendation by the authorized investigator in the place and competence if the purpose of such inspection is inspecting houses; whereas other items rather than houses, the permission for the inspection thereof can be made just by a reasoned order by the investigator and it is not necessary for the issuance of the inspection order to be preceded by an investigation and it is not necessary during flagrante to take a permission from the Bureau to inspect the house of suspect residence unless it is occupied.
- The order of inspecting houses, people and things shall be issued in writing.
- The inspection order shall include the name of its issuer, his job, his department name, issuance date and hour, signature of the issuer and determining what is to be inspected.
- The inspection order should include a particular period for the inspection order to take place.
- The inspection order shall be reasoned with enough evidence to prove that a crime has taken place and seriousness of accusation; it is sufficient to refer to the statements of the criminal investigation report if the Bureau believes in what is stated thereon.
- Inspection cannot be valid unless it is for a crime that actually took place, with enough evidence. Inspection or authorization for inspection shall not be for an expected or merely suspected crime.
- The inspection order shall not be implemented seven days after its issuance date unless a new authorization is issued.
- The inspection order shall not permit inspection more than once, and in case there is an emergency requiring re-inspection a new order shall be issued and for the previous reasons and investigations are to be sufficient and valid.
- Foreign embassies, international authorities or organizations, diplomatic immunities, consulates and the stipulations of supreme decrees and instructions as well as international agreements and treaties issued in this regard during inspection works shall be considered.
- The officer in charge of executing the inspection order, before getting into the house, shall inform and the owner of the house or whoever acts on behalf thereof and let them see the inspection order. The house shall be entered through the door, as long as possible, and inspected in the presence of its owner or his representative or any adult member of his family residing with him. If no such person is present, the inspection shall be conducted in the presence of the Mayor of the district or any comparable officer or two witnesses. All these procedures shall be recorded on the inspection report.
- The inspection works shall be recorded on a report whether the inspection results in finding anything or not; such report shall include the following:
  First: The name of the officer who has conducted the inspection, his title, the date and time of the inspection.
  Second: The text of the inspection order or
an explanation of the urgency that
necessitated the inspection without order.

Third: The names and signatures of the persons who were present at the time of the inspection.

Fourth: A detailed description of all the actions taken during the inspection and actions taken in regard to the seized items.

• The inspection report shall be in Arabic without any amendment, cancellation, erasure, insertion, or addition or spacing. If any of these things occurs, it shall be signed by this who edited it and who conducted inspection. If a translator is needed, this shall be mentioned on the report and signed by the translator.

• The place subject of inspection, all belongings found, their places, and circumstances that accompanied the discovery of such things shall be described accurately, and nothing shall be neglected whether it is supporting evidence or negating evidence.

• The investigation officer and the inspector shall consider the suspect’s right when he requests to seize the items he deems supporting evidence for his defense and if the inspector finds no benefit from seizing them he shall record the suspect’s request on the report and the reason for ignoring such request.

• The items to be found during inspection shall be kept in a safe place, and they shall be sealed on purpose of preservation as per the provisions of article (50) of the criminal procedures law and its executive bylaw.

• The inspection shall be conducted during daytime, after sunrise and before sunset, within the limits of the powers conferred by law. Houses shall not be entered during the night except during the flagrant delicto, or in case the inspection starts during daytime and continues to night, the matter which is permissible as long as the inspection procedures are continuous.

• If there is no person other than the accused woman in the house to be inspected, the officers carrying out the inspection shall be accompanied by a woman. If there are some women in the house, and if entering that house is not for the purpose of arresting or searching these women, the officers in charge of such inspection shall be accompanied by a woman. The women inside the house shall be given time to put on their veils or leave the house and shall be afforded all reasonable assistance that does not negatively affect the inspection and its results. The name of the lady performing the inspection shall be recorded along with her ID, address, testimony on the report, subject to articles 42-54 of the criminal procedures law. A detailed statement of that will be elaborated in future about women’s right to their femininity.

Sixth: Women’s right to their femininity: Women have the right to their femininity and not allowing authority officers to get into the house where women or only women exist for the purpose of inspection or detention unless by women. The women inside the house shall be given time to put on their veils or leave the house and shall be afforded all reasonable assistance that does not negatively affect the investigation. In addition, it is not permissible to inspect them whatsoever unless by another woman. The law gave women the right, when inspection officers like to get into the house where women are alone or only accompanied by other women and if entering that house is not for the purpose of arresting or searching these women, the officers in charge of such search shall be accompanied by a woman.

In that manner the law was keen on women chastity and protecting them and in order to guarantee such right the detention officers when they wish to enter any house where only a female suspect is present or accompanied by other women according to the provisions of articles (53, 54) of the criminal procedures law.

If the accused is a female, the search shall be conducted by a female assigned by the criminal investigation officer subject to article number (43) of the criminal procedures law and except for that the criminal investigation officer may do it himself. The inspection of a woman shall be away from men witnesses. If the suspected woman...
produces willingly the items required to be seized, there shall be no need for inspecting her unless there is a good reason to continue the inspection, for her protection and to preserve her dignity. This is because the purpose of searching women is to inspect every part of her body, clothes and viewing her; this must be done by another woman and the investigation officer records the name of the woman assigned for inspection and her proof of identity and address to be recorded.

Seventh: the right to keep his secrets

The individual is entitled to have his secrets not disclosed, not announced or benefited from in any field other than investigation in any manner; reviewing them shall be exclusively by the investigation officers in order to protect their privacy subject to the provisions of articles number (58, 61) of the criminal procedures law.

This right is guaranteed for the individual, given that the Investigator and whoever obtains information about the documents seized shall keep the same undisclosed, and shall not make use thereof in any way or otherwise disclose the same to a third party, except in circumstances required by the law. However, when a relevant governmental authority inquires from the investigation authorities about the investigation and its findings and the investigation authority replies to these inquiries, this shall not be considered disclosure of secrets, provided that the answer shall not affect the investigation or case procedures according to article (68) of the criminal procedures law. If an investigation or detention officer violates the said article, they shall be subject to being questioned and accountable for that. Anyone who suffers any damage from such disclosure of the information about their items or documents in an illegal way shall be entitled to file a claim against the court causing this before the court of jurisdiction.

-We also find that the law stressed the preservation of this privacy and made previewing the items seized allowable only to investigation officers in regard to the letters, communications, documents, papers and the other seized items as well as listening to the recordings, given the privacy of the mail letters, documents and other seized items in addition to the phone calls and other communications that shall be protected and may not be be viewed or monitored without a reasoned permission for a particular period of time according to the provisions of article fifty five of the criminal procedures law. Whenever necessary, he Investigators, exclusively, may listen to or review whatever necessary for detecting the crime, with limited controls indicated by the law in regard to reviewing or listening to whatever useful for detecting the crime, provided that:

First: The permission to listen to conversations or review messages, letters and printed matters shall be issued by the Head of the Bureau of Investigation and General Prosecution and shall be justifiable as per the provisions article (57) of the criminal procedures law, and the request of the permission to monitor and review shall follow the crime, as any of aforementioned shall not be permissible before the crime actually occurs. Nor, before finding enough evidence for the person intended by such procedures and the investigation officers shall provide necessary investigations.

Second: In case the Head of the Bureau of Investigation and General Prosecution gives a permission of monitoring phone calls, this doesn't include the conversations occurring in private place unless there is a permission.

Third: The duration of such permission shall not be more than 10 days renewable according to the requirements of the investigation.

Fourth: the monitoring of telephone calls shall expire with the achievement of the purpose thereof even before the expiry of the period set for such monitoring on the permission issued thereof; same applies to all other means of communication.

Fifth: All items seized, such as letters, messages, documents and other items shall be recorded on a report signed by the investigation officer indicating the description of the seized items and the time and place of seizing it.

Eight: the right to know the accusations thereof immediately

Among the rights guaranteed by the criminal procedures law for the person and imposed on investigation officers is that of informing such person, upon being summoned or arrested, of the offense of which they are accused, in orders that they get knowledgeable of their situation and bring and prepare the defenses and data through which they can defend themselves. Persons shall not be taken at disadvantage without knowing the accusation thereof or the suspicion thereabout; this was provided for by the criminal procedures law in articles number (101, 110,106).

Ninth: Man’s right to defend himself

Among the rights, the law guarantees for the person to be arrested, summoned or investigated is the right to defend himself. He is also entitled to list the evidence he considers supporting to his innocence. The detention or investigation authorities shall listen to him and have his statements recorded and they shall not deny him such right, according to the provisions of articles (34,101) of the criminal procedures law.
Terrorism becomes a real obsession for all nations as being one on the most dangerous threats of security in its comprehensive concept. It has serious impacts on the national security generally and on the development and construction projects in all fields, as it is one of the most bloody and complicated crimes. It is based on sparking fears and panic to secure people in order to enable terrorists to achieve their goals which are often political. The victims may have no relation to these goals. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia witnessed during the last years a set of terrorist attacks that resulted in the murder of innocent victims with different ages and nationalities. Such terrorist attacks violated privacy, destroyed properties and disclosed weapons and explosives caches in Saudi cities and villages even the holiest spot in Earth, Mecca and Medina.

There is a dire need for preparing a comprehensive national strategy to achieve the ideological security based on moderation and tolerance in facing extremism and deviation.
retical scientific studies and researches proved that one of the reasons and aspects that lead to terrorism is the ideological deviation in different forms such as the religious extremism and infidelizing ideology which results in judgments of those who are said to be infidelizers without abiding by the relevant legitimacy principles in this regard. As to the reasons and factors leading to the ideological deviation, some studies highlighted that important reasons of them are the religious extravagance, the insistence on the manifest or apparent meaning of jurisprudent expressions as well as the fault of some socialization institutions in performing their religious and educational duties.

The writer confirms that the increasing terrorist attacks in the recent years are the fruit of ideological deviations for those who adopt violence and exploit it to achieve their objectives, the matter which requires maintaining ideological security being the safety valve for protection from the scourge of ideological deviation, terrorism and the security, political, economic, and social hazards. This can be possible only by the collaboration and cooperation of the state and civil society with their governmental and nongovernmental organizations to achieve the ideological security that will definitely result in security in the comprehensive sense of the word.

**Prevention is better than cure**

The writer thinks that this study (Towards an Ideologically-Secure Society) aims at developing a comprehensive national strategy to achieve ideological security based on moderate and tolerant thinking in combating extremism and ideological deviation as a contribution to ideologically build the society. For that end, it was necessary to achieve some periodic or preliminary objectives to build the strategy, including defining: ideological security, ideological deviation, terrorism and strategic planning because this is a theoretic and necessary approach before designing the proposed model to build the comprehensive national strategy.

There is no doubt that one of the key means of protection against ideological deviation and the terrorism and vandalism that resulted therefrom is the achievement of ideological security that comes in the first place among other types and forms of security. Ideological security when exists leads to protecting the human mind from deviation that forms in most cases pose risks on the individual, the society and the statehood of the country, its safety and security particularly that the achievement of ideological security is one of the intents of Islamic Shari’ah that guaranteed the protection of human mind and keeping it being one of the five essentials without which life cannot be upright. This requires every possible effort to achieve the ideological security for all sectors of the society especially youth because security reports and the data from The Ministry of Interior about the most wanted suspects who belong to these stray groups state that youth represent the bigger share among them.

If we take a closer look at the efforts exerted in this concern, we will notice that there are scattered efforts as they are mostly temporary and coming as a reaction after issuing some related data. They are also incomprehensive and not integral with one another. In addition, some of these efforts are superficial and not deep enough to reach the root of the problem as they aim only to treat the symptoms of the phenomena. The researcher claim attributes this to the lack of a clear-cut national strategy to deal with the problem as a real crisis threatening the Kingdom’s national security. The absence of such strategy lead to terrorism and lack of security, which makes it obvious that it is crucial to develop a national strategy through which national security is achieved in a manner that conforms to the Islamic Shari’ah intentions and rules where the principles of the moderation and tolerance are deeply rooted for all society individuals and sectors, leading yet to the protection of the national security with all its elements in combating all forms of ideological deviations and its consequences.

**An International Criminal Phenomenon**

The writer indicates that terrorism is an international criminal phenomenon that threatens the local, regional and international security and stability. Terrorism is no longer an isolated individual action that happens here and there; it is rather a severely dangerous phenomenon as it is a savage behavior lacking humanity and moral values. Terrorism is one of the most hideous and brutal crimes of this age. It causes the shed of blood, killing innocent
souls, destruction of properties, terrorizing people, undermining the cultural gains in various countries of the world. It most likely comes from a certain ideology believed by that who develops plans, implements, funds, finds pretexts and rationale.

The writer indicates that the main objective of this study is to develop a comprehensive national strategy to achieve ideological security based on tolerance and reasonable thinking to fight back extremism and ideological deviation and to contribute to building an ideologically secure society; the writer summed up the objectives of this study as follows:

• Defining ideological security in terms of its definition, significance, validity, the stages and requirements of its achievement and the competent authorities in this concern.
• Defining ideological deviation; highlight its key phenomena, causes and hazards.
• Shedding lights on the key problem of the growth of terrorism phenomena as one of the most significant threats against national security that creates chaos hazards.
• Defining strategic planning and models as well as their uses briefly, considering all this a necessary theoretical approach before designing the suggested model to build the comprehensive national strategy and apply it practically in the field of achieving ideological security.
• Building a comprehensive national strategy to achieve ideological security to battle the ideological deviation and its consequences.

Important Terms:
The writer discussed some of the key terms mentioned in the study including ideological security, ideological deviation, terrorism, model and strategy.

As for ideological security, the writer stated a number of definitions for such term including:

• Dictionary Definition: language dictionaries do not include a definition for the term «Ideological Security» given the modernity of the term, that is made up of two words «Security» and «ideology»; each of them needs a separate definition. Security originally means reassurance and it derived from the root word secure and in Arabic thesaurus «Lessan Al Arab» the word security was defined as opposite of «fear» and in «Al Wasseet» thesaurus «was secure, security, secured, securing» were defined as being reassured and not feeling any fear so one is secure, secured and in security. When someone tells you «I warrant you security», they mean “I will protect you.” And a secured country means: its people are in peace of mind, protected against evil, as in was secured. When someone feels secure about something meaning trusted it and was reassured to it or gave it to him as a security.

• The conventional definition: The definition of security is feeling safe and reassured and the disappearance of fear reasons from one’s life and the interests they seek to achieve. The definition also includes securing the state and society against any hazard that might threaten them whether internally or externally as well as securing their best interests and setting the suitable conditions economically and socially to achieve the objectives and purposes expressing the general satisfaction in the society.

• On the other hand, the definition of ideology includes overall mind activity and the highest type of mental work including analysis, compilation and coordination.

While, the ideological security term has many definitions including:

• It is the mutual activities and measures taken by the state and the society to avoid any stray in the belief systems, ideology or psychology of the individual that might cause deviation in behavior, ideology and morals or a reason for falling in troubles.

The writer defined the ideological deviation to be a disruption in man’s ideology and mind that makes them away from moderate and tolerant thinking in their understandings, perceptions and tendencies concerning religious and political affairs.

Terrorism
The writer indicated the definition of The Arab Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism signed in Cairo on 22th of April 1998 that defined terrorism as: Any act or threat of violence, whatever its motives or purposes, that occurs for the advancement of an individual or collective criminal agenda, causing terror among people, causing fear by harming them, or placing their lives, liberty or security in danger, or aiming at causing damage to the environment or to public or private installations or property or to occupy or to seize them, or aiming at jeopardizing a national resource.

The model
The researcher defines in this study the model as the general framework of the proposed strategy through which all its components are visualized and understood. The model should have a sequence of procedures to be designed, developed, and assessed and the mutual relations and effects among their various aspects to turn them from theory into practice.

The Strategy:
The writer defines the strategy as the general comprehensive plans including the time span to foresee the future and gather all human and material resources of the state with all its components, in order to reach the major objectives and goals. The writer also defined the national strategy for attaining the ideological public and private discussions.
security as the general comprehensive plans including the time span to foresee the future and gather all human and material resources of the state and society, in order to reach the major objectives and goals represented in reaching the ideological security and society protection from all forms of ideological deviation and all consequences that might result therefrom.

**Seven Chapters:**

This book is made up of seven chapters, the first is an approach to the study, and the following four chapters include the theoretical outline of the study and previous literature. The writer dedicated the final two chapters to discussing the strategic planning that leads to establishing ideological security to combat terrorism.

Chapter I: is the study approach where the writer clearly discusses the study problem, significance, approach and keywords used therein.

Chapter II: The writer previews the previous studies discussing the ideological security, the studies that discussed the ideological deviation and those discussing terrorism in general. The writer also previewed in detail the studies that tackled strategic planning and then previewed in detail the comment on all these studies that he discussed.

Chapter III: The writer speaks about the ideological security and its significance for societies, its legality and the requirements for achieving it. The writer divides this chapter into five themes. In the first one, the writer discusses the ideological security and in the second one, he previews the Islamic rationale for ideological security and the manifestations of the Islamic interest therein. In the third one, the writer sheds light on the significance of ideological security for the state, the society and individuals. In the fourth one, he discusses the most important stages for achieving ideological security and finally in the fifth one, he discusses the key requirements for achieving ideological security and the competent authorities in this regard.

Chapter IV: The writer discusses the concept, manifestations, reasons and hazards of the ideological deviation. The writer has divided this chapter into four main themes; the first is dedicated for explaining the definition of deviation in general and ideological deviation in particular being one of the key threats the national security faces. While in the second theme, he defines the main manifestations of ideological deviations that are prevailing with some youth in the family bears a vital and key role in raising children and relaying the society’s culture of all its components.
Islamic society. The writer dedicates the third book for tackling the reasons for ideological deviation and the fourth and last one is for discussing the most dreaded risks and consequences of ideological deviation.

Chapter V: The writer explains terrorism in detail through shedding light on the phenomenon of terrorism, being the major problem in this study and one of the most important results and consequences of ideological deviation. This chapter is divided into six themes; the first one discusses the general definition of terrorism whereas the second one discusses the various types and forms of terrorism. The third one is dedicated for discussing the key properties and characteristics of terrorism and in the fourth theme, the writer previews the key objectives of terrorism or what some extremist groups seek by adopting violence and terrorism. The key reasons for terrorism and its motivations are highlighted in the fifth theme. As for the sixth and final one, the writer discusses the effects and risks of terrorism in various fields.

Chapter VI: Strategic planning for achieving ideological security. The writer discusses in this chapter the strategic planning as the main topic of this study. This chapter is divided in three themes. In the first one, the writer defines strategic planning, strategic management and ways to develop, apply and assess strategies. While the second one is about designing a model to build a comprehensive national strategy and the third one is about the stages of building the national strategy to achieve the ideological security represented in strategic analysis and formulating the strategy as well as the means of implementing and evaluate it.

Chapter VII: The writer tackles the proposed national strategy for achieving ideological security as the writer presents in this chapter a proposed national strategy for achieving the ideological security in order to combat extremism and terrorism. The proposed strategy requires some Islamic, national and legal foundations in terms of the vision, mission, objectives, policies, programs, mechanisms and fields of application that include the religious field, the educational field, the social field, the political field, the economic field, the security field, the scientific and academic research field, the cultural and media field, the youthful field, the organizational (legislative) field, the judicial field and the reformatories and prisons fields. The writer concludes the chapter by discussing key methods for strategic prevention and correction.

The writer confirms that the idea of preparing a national strategy for achieving the ideological security primed in his mind after a number of terrorist attacks in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia resulting from the ideological deviation of those who planned for, implemented, supported or gave rationale for such operations in any manner. Then the writer became sure that there was a need for a comprehensive national strategy for achieving the ideological security in light of the honorable call from His Highness the Second Deputy of the Prime Minister and Minister of Interior to pay attention to the ideological security and means of achieving it.

The writer reached some recommendations that can be summed up as follows:

- Achieving the ideological security in harmony with the Islamic Shari'ah intentions and rules in order to achieve ideological moderation and tolerance for all members and sectors of the society as well as promoting loyalty, the sense of belonging, good citizenship and protection of the national security with all its requirements to confront the ideological deviation and its consequences.

- The role mosques in achieving the ideological security, represented in jurists and thinkers, the matter which requires them to take the spiritual and ideological leadership of the society in order avoid any reason for turbulence as well as protecting the youth from those who assume religiousness and spreading awareness of the Islamic science and jurisprudence. Religious leaders should do whatever possible to correct the set of beliefs youth have and get them to the ideological immunity necessary to achieve safety, stability and welfare in all fields of life.

- The family’s vital and main role in raising kids and relaying the society’s culture with all its components thereto. This gives them the optimum opportunity to root deeply the proper principles that conform to the Islamic Shari’ah.

- The necessity of protecting the society from crime by integrating the moral and educational values that can be depicted from the principles of the Islamic Shari’ah in the curriculums of all the educational stages and filtering the suspicious ideological currents from such curriculums. This is to make this society immune against slipping into deviation and prevent getting affected by the suspicious ideological currents and the imported deviated behavior patterns.

- Intensifying the follow-up of any deviated thinking and incitement of violence and terrorism published and promoted on the internet, to make it possible to arrest the doers and limit their impact on the security in general.

- The dire need for activating the role of scientific research in achieving the ideological security by establishing specialized strategic research centers concerned with the national security.

- Make use of the constructive media shows that attempts to correct the ideology and shed light on the main suspicions and basis upon which the expiatory calls are based on and work on discussing and refuting them in lights of Islamic principles.

- Expanding the activities of the General Presidency for Youth Welfare to get involved in more than sports taking into its care to solve all problems youth encounter and to meet their aspirations and ambitions in life.

Many researchers and analysts attribute the spread of terrorism as a phenomenon to ideological deviation fed by extremism.
Begging Turns the City’s Face Ugly

Some of the visitors coming to our country get surprised with the phenomenon of begging that is spreading countrywide. They can imagine anything except for finding poor people among us. Though some beggars are not as poor as they look, they rather take begging as a profession that gives them revenues they never dream of. The presence of this phenomenon in our big and small cities is not a secret anymore. Such beggars even cause disturbance at the light posts and public revenues, such as local markets, malls, streets, roads and seaside, or in petrol stations mostly in every place with people therein. This phenomenon is also seen in governmental departments’ offices, public institutions, apartments, houses and at the doors of mosques.

It is hardly a surprise that a beggar whether male or female steps in your way wherever and whenever you are. It is also not a surprise if one of them intrudes on your office, even in case the bell of your apartment or house rings and when you open it, you find a beggar that does not look in need for begging. May be, someone in his car with his family stops you to tell you that he came from another city and lost his wallet asking you to give him some money to get back to his city. Then, few days later you find the same man again with his family telling you the same story to discover that he is a beggar but at a more advanced level. Not only does he use himself, but also his family to manipulate people›s sympathy and exploits peoples kindness and sympathy with the humanitarian case he pretend to be having.

As much as we blame the competent authorities concerned with fighting begging, we should blame ourselves as well, because we help this category of beggars when we sympathize with them and give them the money they ask for. This makes them get used to the habit that gives them easy money that they do not exert any effort to earn. Although all of us are against this phenomenon, yet we do not hesitate to give money to these people out of sympathizing with them and following the instructions of our noble religion that stresses the importance of charity but to those who deserve. In both cases, we commit an undeniable mistake as such sympathy is misplaced, as we do not know the true nature of such beggar and the extent to which he or she needs money.

As for the instructions of our noble religion encouraging charity to guarantee the solidarity of the society, this cannot be achieved haphazardly but rather through the specialized charities. This who wishes to make a donation shall go to such charities with the money in order that they spend according to their requirements as they know the deserving needy people worthy of charity as they usually do with the money of Zakat they get from the wealthy people to be distributed on those deserving such money.

The spread of begging as a phenomenon does not result only from complacency of the begging combating authorities in doing their job but also from our responsiveness to those beggars. If we raise the begging combating flag everywhere, we will effectively contribute to solving a phenomenon that turns the face of our city ugly and upsets its residents. It is sufficient to ask every beggar to go to charities seeking help and to completely refrain from giving any money to anyone but to the needy we know who would feel too proud to slip in this risky path, or even those who ask for money and we are acknowledgeable that they actually need it. Those in need are more deserving than the beggars who ask people on false pretenses. [Charity is] for the poor who have been restricted for the cause of Allah , unable to move about in the land. An ignorant [person] would think them self-sufficient because of their restraint, but you will know them by their [characteristic] sign. They do not ask people persistently [or at all]. And whatever you spend of good - indeed, Allah is Knowing of it.

Every one of us knows more than one needy person close to him and deserving charity; these are worthier of charity than beggars are. Going to charities is the security valve to terminate the phenomenon of begging and beggars; both who ask for money and those who pay it are on equal footing. Nothing other than charities to guarantee that Sadakah gets to the poor people deserving it and those in our country are more than we think. This will maintain the face of our city free of such pimples that distort its beauty.

Al Youm Newspaper on 24/8/2014
Head of Human Rights Commission, Dr. Bandar Al Aiban, highlights the increase in the cases of domestic violence particularly against women and children, which is considered a worrisome issue for the officials in the Commission according to what was published on the Saudi “Al Watan” newspaper.
Domestic violence is the types of the aggressive or oppressive behaviors such as intentional use of force, threatening to use it against someone else or domestic abuse as a common term well known by many. In general, the abuse comes in various types such as physical abuse by means of beating, psychological, sexual and emotional threats of domination and negative abuse such as negligence. Domestic abuse requires urgent action to limit its spread. In previous decades, beating the wife was a proper practice the husband’s authority over his wife until some laws concerning the domestic violence were drafted in regard to wives being beaten by their husbands. (Domestic Violence) as a term was used for the first time in a speech given in the United Kingdom parliament in 1973. In 1974 the (Woman Help) Association was established for helping women, providing them service and practical and emotional support for a wide group of women and children who were suffering from domestic violence.

Domestic violence and the psychological, personal, mental and social complications resulting therefrom and related thereto are considered a key and major reason for the spread of this phenomenon. If the competent authorities do not take a decisive action about it, its forms and types will increase particularly that there are numerous forms of physical abuse whether beating or slapping. Domestic violence is the most common type of violence because of the constant contact occurring among family members. This contact leads to conflict of interests then women are subject to violent practices whether physical or emotional violence inflicted on her by the man that is the stronger party of the relation. Child abuse as well leads to children inability to deal with the society because of the deterioration of mental, social and psychological skills, as it leads to lower IQ, lack of self-confidence, dyslexia or poor education acquisition, fleeing the house, crime and behavioral deviation, or psychological and mental diseases.

Child abuse is common and spread, as it made some records whether within the family through torturing children by mean of revenge or outside by means of kidnapping or murder by savagely practicing violence in front of children which disrupts their psychology and inflict verbal abuse on them. There is no doubt that children will never forget this type of emotional violence that will always be carved in their memories.

The following link contains a wonderful insight that is considered a psychological vision provided by Professor Tarek Al Habib

https://twitter.com/S_shubali

It is very rare for anyone to escape the psychological impacts resulting from the abuse as this results in long lasting effects due to which the path of one’s life can be troubled indefinitely. Many studies indicated that the after trauma disorders has very high health and psychological costs that might lead to suicide.

Domestic abuse occurs all over the world and in various cultures as it is considered an old phenomenon in the human communities. It is as old a phenomenon as human beings who were and are tied with social ties with the environment they live in, affecting it and getting affected by it.

Domestic violence affects people of all social classes. Statistics that were exclusively based on feed given by women indicated that the abuse ratios cannot be attributed to gender bias; however, in an analysis it was found that “women are physically violent or more violent than men in their relations with their husbands or male partners. Statistics also showed that they are more subject to getting hurt. Hence, the government, civil society organizations and a commission that supports this project funded the intervention program for domestic violence, which allows exploring strategies that can eliminate domestic violence from the societies and combat domestic violence by awareness, guidance and promoting partnership and solidarity at the private and public levels. In addition, this will help find the programs and constructive solutions to mitigate the suffering or provide care for the victims.

The WHO report stated that violence against women represents a burden on health services as they probably need very costly healthcare compared to women who do not suffer from domestic abuse. This was asserted by a number of studies that indicated a correlation between the abuse cases and the psychological, personal, mental and social complications resulting therefrom and related thereto are considered a key and major reason for the spread of this phenomenon. If the competent authorities do not take a decisive action about it, its forms and types will increase particularly that there are numerous forms of physical abuse whether beating or slapping. Domestic violence is the most common type of violence because of the constant contact occurring among family members. This contact leads to conflict of interests then women are subject to violent practices whether physical or emotional violence inflicted on her by the man that is the stronger party of the relation. Child abuse as well leads to children inability to deal with the society because of the deterioration of mental, social and psychological skills, as it leads to lower IQ, lack of self-confidence, dyslexia or poor education acquisition, fleeing the house, crime and behavioral deviation, or psychological and mental diseases.

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Go ahead and Never Give up…
Be keen on success

There is no doubt that self-confidence is the way for success in this life, and being held under feeling passive, reluctant and insecure about potentials is the beginning of failure. Many capacities went to waste and were lost because people who owned them could not realize the potentials God has blessed them with and if only they made good use of them, they could accomplish a lot.
The successful person who continues his work always looks back to his mistakes and failures to learn from them.

Self confidence is the way to success and failure is being burdened with feeling passive and hesitant.

There are certain steps through which we can get rid of many negative ideas and feelings in life whether in the way of thinking, behaviors, morals, habits, language or others so we can get rid of them and free ourselves from their burdens to enable ourselves of stepping more confidently into life with bigger trust and brighter hopes. These steps include:

1. Decide from your experience and without exaggeration the main negative ideas and characteristics in your life.
2. Take each idea or characteristic separately, think logically about it, analyze it in a manner that gives you deep knowledge thereof, get to know its reasons, main essence and if it is real or just a delusion, and imagination.
3. If it is a delusion, get rid of it and if it is real get rid of its reasons and reduce it as much as possible. Be aware that the more deeply rooted the characteristic is in your life the harder and longer it takes to exclude. Fix your mind and concentrate, at the moments of tranquility and away from concerns and worries and think about a key positive situation in your life remembering all its details such as voices, images, feelings and moods. If you get to the peak of the mental activity, psychological reassurance, peace of mind away from your reality or almost did, think about some time when your feelings were touched, your wedding day, a night you spent praying or heard good news about Muslims or the first time you saw one of the two Holly Mosques and things like that.
4. Repeat this over and over until this positive situation with all its feelings and connotations spontaneously correlate to this behavior. Once you do this behavior, you spontaneously move to such positive elated psychological state even if you don’t remember the actual situation causing it. If you have any of these negative feelings or ideas in any situation you just need to close your eyes a little bit and get yourself out of them then imagine there is a board in front of you where the word (Stop) is in an outstanding color and font. Think of this word for some time and look at it repeatedly until you cannot see anything else. Look further imagining bright gardens, rivers, birds and fresh breathe behind it.

The Importance of Patience in our Life

In a relevant context, there are many proverbs among people urging us to be patient, including “Patience is the key to relief”. Patience while doing anything no matter how difficult it is takes the one to complete it. Patience while studying gets this who studies to achieve success. Continued performance of works and tasks takes you to achieve them, whereas quitting them out of despair or feeling lazy will definitely not lead to accomplishing them. It is a given fact that people can’t live on one current of enthusiasm and activity in life in general and in their own work in particular… People are subject to lose enthusiasm in times that can’t be determined or predicted. One of the facts is that the lack of interest that turns into a desire pushing people to quit what they are doing does not happen repeatedly and continually; this is unfamiliar among people, given that it is conventional among people that stability and continuity in work is a basis that a lot of them maintain. While leaving work just for lack of enthusiasm and desire to change is unlike what people commonly know, as changing your work needs to be based on fundamental reasons. Success in any work requires this who seeks and wants it to hold inside him the means leading to that success and the most important means is to continue doing the work.

Success is a Lifestyle

Success is not a target in itself; it is rather a lifestyle that successful people who continue doing their job are used to and become familiar with, as they hate failure. Continuity in doing work is a characteristic of successful people, and it holds many meanings and below we will be discussing some of them:

1. Continuity means not to surrender to reality should it indicate failure, laziness or satisfaction with a bad status that you can change. The successful person who continues his work always looks back to his mistakes and failures in any work as an experience for him to learn from and should push him for an attempt after the anther in order to achieve the desired success. The best proof of this was the experiences of the greatest inventors over time, as none of them reached the invention unless after many failure experience. They succeeded eventually to get what they wanted by persistence, patience, willpower and being keen on success. Success does not come unless with these characteristics that make the successful person stand out unlike losers. Continuity in doing work makes man capable of good dealing with failure and in positive ways and this can turn this failure into success. Continuity in doing work, regardless of its nature, enables man to surpass all the hindrance that he thinks will stop him from achieving the aspirations and dreams he aspires. Keenness on continuity is one of the psychological matters that help people to change their internal desire of success into a motivation that pushes them to achieve such success and their aspired objectives by this success.

Powerful Will

Successful people with strong will, when they keep patient and continue performing their work in addition to their will, and manage to mix them, can achieve their objectives and aspirations, coming over the hindrances and hardships facing them with their will and patience. Some people think that such hindrances and hardships are impossible to overcome and this is normal for those who don’t have strong will, patience and persistence. Lack of interest, frustration and despair overwhelm these people.

Continuity in doing something depend largely on the person’s own desires, given that strong desires lead to strong results and vice versa, as weak desire always comes with weak results. People who face a problem that caused them to lose things and worsened their state need to have a real desire to replace this bad status and achieve a better state...
using the means enabling them to collect their powers, make themselves ready and equipped with strong will, persistence and patience. They confront such problem to convince themselves that failure will be definitely in their future if they surrender to the negative effects of this bad status surrounding them.

Continuity in doing work is like what happens to a patient who gets a set back and after he heals with God’s blessing and then with medicine and medications, a doctor gives him a period of time for recovery and relaxation; this period helps such patient to recover his sensual, psychological and muscular powers. Such recovery will not happen unless with great diligence, strong power, patience, persistence and deliberation. If the patient rushes over and continues his usual activity without recovering his power he falls back in his illness and his powers might fall apart then gets a health and psychological set back and consequently the period he needs for treatment gets longer and he gets far from completing his works.

A person’s lack of consistence leads to losing interest and the desire to quit any work this person does. Lack of interest comes from frustration and despair which might be resulting from failures a person gets in his workplace because of:

- Feeling unable to deal with his problems in the workplace and then complete surrender to the negative factors he witness because of such problems.
- Work pressures that cannot be recovered or coexisted with in the workplace
- Severe tension that leads to lack of determining the problem or problems they face and then their definition and setting a plan to work therewith. Tension stops you from sound thinking necessary to properly deal with the work difficulties.

How to Deal with Despair and Frustration
These are means to help you if you suffer from despair or frustration:

- Remind yourself of the nature and state of life, as it is originally a life of hardships and difficulties. Life events cannot keep on the same path as one day there are problems and the next will be better after God’s permission; having faith in God is the best way to get rid of despair and disappointment.
- Get used to confronting problems with courage as there is no problem without a solution and solutions will only come if you face the problem, hardships or hindrances.
- Persuade yourself that you will achieve success in your work and failure will only give you insistence on success and failure will no longer stall your ambitions and aspirations.
- Train yourself on consistency and patience while facing hardships.
- Keep your psychological balance all the time, as it helps you consider problems with a seeing eye and gets you away from rushing into decisions; in addition, it doesn’t make you feel disappointed and then avoiding its devastating psychological effects.

Success is not a target in itself; it is rather a lifestyle of successful people while doing their works.
• Have a break so that your mind can manage proper thinking with which you can spot the problem or problems, define them and outline the proper plans to handle and eliminate or mitigate them.
• Learn from the experiences of others who suffered from similar troubles and similar disappointments and walked through them.
• Remember that your real desire and dreams to get the prestigious status you aspire or complete something successfully and with excellence are the starting point through which you get to achieve such status or accomplishment; dreams of course never come true if you do not believe in them or when you feel frustrated and hopeless.

How to Achieve More Success
• Keep in mind that continuity makes you know what you want and where to achieve your dreams. Continuity helps you achieve more success and progress and helps you turn failure into success.
• Set your goal accurately for anything you are planning to do: setting your goal and clear awareness of what you wish to achieve and determining the methods assisting you to achieve such objective is considered one of the key motivating points to develop the spirit of persistence and make it a habit, because following the pre-set plans through studied scientific methods and away from straying that is realistic and matches your potentials and capabilities will lead you to endure hardships and hurdles that might meet you while implementing these plans.
• Have a real desire to change your reality based on realistic, material and tangible basis for such change not delusion, such as the desire to change your job just because you feel or imagine that you won't be successful therein. On the contrary, you need to test the waters of this job, understand its nature, practice its chores and duties, then you can judge whether it is in your power to continue doing it or not. Here the desire to continue or to change is based on firsthand experience and the desire in such case helps to reinforce persistence and patience while tackling the difficulties and hardships of such new choice - in case you have decided to change your reality - in order to achieve your planned and targeted objective.
• Train yourself to seek useful education and own the accurate knowledge that is not only superficial, as good education, accurate knowledge of the details of your work help you gain wide experience of this work. Such knowledge will always encourage you, help you to continue doing this work and get it to the highest levels of quality. On the other hand, it makes you feel how important your work is and how successful you can be doing it. Then, it increases your confidence in yourself and in the type of work you are doing; all this helps you avoid lack of interest, frustration and let go of their devastating effects on you and your future. On the contrary, lacking real education and accurate knowledge of the details of your work leads not only to decreasing the spirit of persistence – but also to vanquishing it - and then paving the way for indifference and frustration to overwhelm you; accordingly, only failure will be the result that pressures you to quit your job and join another. Nevertheless, keep in mind that you might face the same failure in the new job if your attitude is passive about seeking education and accurate knowledge about your new job.
• Keep your faith in your potentials, talents and capacities; such faith leads to self-confidence that is the main feed for persistence in you and your faith in your ability to plan, ex-
execute and continue hard work till you achieve your objective; such faith also helps you implement this planning, continue and be patient while facing the hardships resulting therefrom until you achieve the required objectives of the planning.

• Try always to have strong will and solid resolve. Keep in mind that these are among the most important attributes to strengthen the spirit of continuity in your self, as the excellent successful one has a strong will and high persistent spirit. It helps to go on the road for success and make one avoid the destructive negative effects of failure experiences that might occur. The road for success is not paved with roses; it is rather surrounded by lots of hardships. However, the persistent person can overcome them and keep walking in the road for success.

• Keep in mind that continuity can be acquired and rooted in you by getting used to it and training on owning its means.

• Get used to the spirit of cooperation with your co-workers, given that cooperation, coordination, harmony and social proximity between you and your coworkers undoubtedly increase the spirit of persistence and patience while encountering difficult conditions during practicing your duties.

**Difficult Beginnings and Happy Ends**

To conclude, always remember that the outstanding people in life who left behind inventions that serve humanity or still inventing, has passed very difficult conditions through their beginnings, and went through failure experiences that was sufficient enough for frustrating them. However, they never surrendered to failure and made such failure experiences a driver for success as they achieved with their persistence, effort, time and money what they aimed to.

You need to be more optimistic… the optimist looks at nights at the sky and sees the tender moon, while the pessimist looks at the sky and only sees cruel darkness. Be more optimistic, as optimists attract the love of others… while pessimists expel it. Al Halimy says: Prophet Mohamed, peace be upon him, liked optimism because pessimism is mistrust in God’s mercy while optimism is having faith in Allah. The good believer is ordered to have faith in Allah at all times. “Mawaya bin Al Hakam, May Allah be satisfied with him, said: I said Oh, Messenger of Allah, Some of us believe in bad omens and the Prophet said: This is something they feel on their mind and they should not let it hinder them” Narrated by Muslim. Al Nawawi said “It means that bad omens is something you have on your mind and should not be blamed for but do not stop running your errands because of it.”
How to Protect Humanity from Futility?
Rights between the Intentional Knowledge and Hidden Ignorance

It is neither human trafficking nor prostitution but it is the trade that was not enlisted as a crime and was not included in legislation. Its users take it in various forms and promote it in an efficient way through which they exceed all laws, aided by official organizations and supported by bulletins and reports that are mainly based on mutual interests. This trade is rumors launched by competitors against each other regarding their similar products.

The third world countries are not qualified to check the validity of such reports and cannot confront the products incoming from the West such as drugs and food. Therefore, the real disaster is when the struggle for people’s life is immoral and uses unfair competition via launching rumors on carcinogenic food or drinks, giving you popular brands, the matter which confuses consumers given that they are familiar in the society as the advertisements are not passed by any monitoring authority to be approved or banned after being authenticated by the competent authorities in order that the information will not get distorted in a way that might damage the interests of others and in order to protect people’s lives from such futile hassle. Rumors about many products make people take such propaganda lightly and never give it enough consideration as some of them might be facts but the consumer could not find anything to confirm or negate them. This helps rumors to keep going until advertisements lose credibility because disregarding consumers’ intelligence and not acquainting them with how to deal with any drug or food product will result in disasters if it were for an epidemic disease. When Mad Cow Disease case came around, people were terrified because of the multiple sources through which the epidemic disease can outbreak such as meat, milk, butter, cream, cheese and other secondary products such as Shampoo, Soap, etc. All these products can be found in abundance in our houses, so imagine my dear reader how many cattle farms suffered economically when the herds of cows were executed, and how deteriorated the relationship between the producer and consumer became, as the alternatives from fish and chicken were scarce in the market out of heavy demand and low offer causing them to be more expensive. Then, after the cloud passed, the stories of Anthrax and Red Mercury came, not to mention Birds Flu that lead to killing millions of birds and accordingly returning to meat once again to as an alternative. No sooner this wave settled than the Swine Flu appeared and the demand was high on Tamiflu that become one of the necessary drugs to be available. The WHO declared that Tamiflu supplies are not sufficient enough to meet the needs. Thus, humanity keeps meeting fabricated setbacks for merely economic purposes and peoples become victim for intentional knowledge or hidden ignorance.

As newspapers has recently published the success of the Egyptian Ministry of Health in fighting the Swine Flu with the regular traditional drugs that are typically used for seasonal flu and achieved success rates up to 90% as patients were completely cured without any need for Tamiflu.

This is what I was referring to at the beginning of my article, which means the necessity of confirming or negating the case before declaring it in order to remove any confusion or concern for people. I hope this is a trend the Ministry of Health, Food and Drug Administration and all competent authorities will adopt. …Finally, all what can we say is Allah is the only Sustainer,
JURISDICTION
How to Deal with People?

Have you ever read a book whose title is centered about “How to deal with people? Or how to win others? Or how to easily solve your problems?” If you have done, it is great great, because then you would easily understand the relation between the content of such books and the consultancy given by those who call themselves (Family Consultants). If you are one who did not bother to dig into the babbling of the above books, it is ok because I will show the relation between the Family Consultants and the philosophy of the self-help books or those claiming to have scientific solutions for social relations problems and other above-mentioned topics.

In a nutshell, the relation combining them is the ability to collect vocabulary with symbolic and value related connotations in people’s minds, such as happiness, stability, wealth, independence and confidence. Then they are connected in elegant and well-structured phrases to logic obvious results giving the impression to the reader or the recipient that these are helpful and practicable ideas. The real problem appeared lately not in the books being rich with the traditional prologue in reviewing and ideas, as such books are not trendy any more, but the problem now is in the trend of providing family consultancy on a commercial plate, to be provided to the poor helpless citizen who cannot control his family and social problems in general.

This commercial trend was founded by a group of frauds in an organized way through training centers or some psychiatric clinics that unfortunately attracted some green-hand social service specialists with no experience or people who hold forged certificates those who are commonly called (holders of phantom certificates), To provide training courses related to self-development or to provide family consultancies for those who suffer from family troubles or problems with their relatives… This issue became so bad like this after:

First: A group of families or individuals tried to solve their problems by seeking the help of those people. In most cases, such families did not get the expected result – at least - if not getting worse after following such consultation… Thus the information and tips they take from those phantom specialists are merely pep talk making you swing between the solution and no solution, giving hearsay tips and instructions and this is expected from a phantom specialist who gained no science or knowledge based on studies and expertise from educational background.

The second dimension is that the legal disregard for such practices contributes to the continuation of establishing trade and fortunes for those frauds who exploit people’s problems, trust and aspirations to develop themselves and desire to build their self-esteem - in a dreadful way. By the way, this state of commercial fraud based on the psychological and social sides of people is not only limited to “Family Consultants” who hold forged certificates in psychological and social specialties; it also included at the beginning those who held Shari’ah and religious certificates for the same fraudulent intentions. The plight coming from the latter is bigger as some of them exploited such certificates in collecting donations and Sadakah, While others used such certificates to give lectures and religious speeches in exchange for money and their social position was reinforced in two aspects: appearing on some satellite channels, tickling people’s feelings with words about the religion and sometimes by giving unfounded Fatwa. The other aspect is their deluded fans support them with praise and reverence no matter how silly they get or the absurd accusations they throw on their social networks accounts.

Al Youm Newspaper, 14/10/2014.
There are many resource books that tackled rights in various concepts. Each book considers rights in the writer’s own point of view, according to his perspective, understanding, personal desire regarding what he writes and as per his tendencies and attitudes. Topics vary and connect together and every writer writes what he likes. All nations, old and modern, claim that they are the founders of rights and are entitled to passing them through to their successors. For instance, English people claim that the first document known by humanity is the (Magna Carta) issued in the year 1215 G, whereas Americans claim that the first declaration of human rights is the American Declaration of Independence issued in the year 1789 G. The fact is that the Arabs are the pioneers in this field, given that Muslims knew this fact since the Dawn of the Message of Islam and the Revelation of the Prophet. Verses of Quran and Hadith are conclusive evidence that the real date for human rights started since God created, dignified and made man a successor of the earth. Hence, this series of articles will tackle the concept and philosophy of right; is it acquired or granted? Is it absolute or restricted? Is it public or private? Is it for the benefit of individuals or the benefit of the group? Can people cohabitate without rights? Is it possible to have urban, ideological or even cultural prosperity without rights? Do justice and equality mean rights? A group of meaningful questions we will tackle in this series hoping to reach an understanding of the concept and real meaning of rights.

Right according to Lisan al-Arab is the opposite of wrong. If something is right it is a privilege, confirmed and becomes essential. When something is right, this means it is definite. It is something certain that cannot be transformed. It means something straightforward, valid and proper. The concept of right is full of various meanings and significances depending on the various cognitive references. In the field of philosophy, right represents the absolute fact, and in semantic depth it represents the value of values. Writers in the field of human rights commonly use the word “right” to indicate the sentimental or material right while in fact rights are varied according to their various forms. The embryo has a right to be given a protective womb. The newborn has a right to get a meaningful name. The child has a right to be fostered, cherished and nurtured in the early stages. This is in addition to other rights such as motherhood, fatherhood, kinship, fraternity, neighborhood, homeland and citizenship as well as the right to clothing, residence, food and drink …etc. In this context, we shall as about the human rights philosophy, how these rights are viewed and from which angle. Are these mere human rights or rights for all the inhabitants of the earth who share it with humans? Animals even while being slaughtered have rights. The slaughterer needs to sharpen his blade to avoid causing pain to the slaughtered animal. In addition, being economical while eating and drinking is a right of other parties as extravagance is considered violation of the rights of other people who might be in dire need for food and drink. Balance is a rightful requirement whether by rights philosophers, theorists or those working on reinforcing rights. Human rights activists view rights according to their perspective, the matter which might result in a dilemma in the right itself.

“Right” will be discussed in detail in the following edition, And the article is to be continued…
Treat with people as you would like to be treated

Do As You Would Be Done By

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