

**Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
Ministry of Higher Education  
Al-Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University  
Faculty of Social Sciences, Riyadh  
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**Family acceptance of Saudi women under judgment  
in reformatory institutions & relation with basic  
changes affiliated to it**

**A Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology &  
Information, Faculty of Social Sciences, Al-Imam  
Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University in fulfillment of  
the requirements for the PhD Degree**

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**Academic Year 1429/1430 AH**

## Thesis Abstract

This thesis discusses study of family acceptance to Saudi women judged in reformatory institutions and lady welfare houses and its relation with some basic changes affiliated to it. The study covered all women and ladies confined to reformatory institutions and ladies welfare houses in big cities like (Riyadh, Jeddah, Makah, Dammam & Al-Hasa). The total number reached (153) judged women.

The thesis has discussed and analyzed the following variations:

- A- **Consequent variations**: constitute family acceptance parameters before arrest, during investigation and after condemnation, imprisonment and release. Study has taken the opinion of social supervisors regarding acceptability within jail environment.
- B- **Independent variations**: they are the social, economic and demographic variations for family and researched.

Thesis is based on analytical and descriptive approach through social survey method using questionnaire as a tool for collecting data. The most important results obtained are as follows:

Essential crimes committed by women and ladies under study are five crimes as ordered below:



- 1- Ethical crimes.
- 2- Family aggression
- 3- Drugs and narcotics
- 4- Murder
- 5- Economic crimes

Regarding characteristics of perpetrators, It is clear that the majority are illiterate or have primary studies, house-holders and are of low social and economic standards. They belong to families suffering from family disintegration. Ladies are mostly student teen agers & below twenty. They don't have a stable income source. They are dependent on father's income. Most of their crimes are ethical and they are mostly having the desire to evade family distress. They ignore legislations, severely poor and they suffer from emotional and time leisure.

Researcher Analyzed and measured family acceptance to criminal women before commitment of a crime, during investigation, after condemnation and imprisonment and after release. Moreover, opinions of social supervisors regarding acceptance within reformatory institution environment were taken into consideration. It has been proved that acceptance level is high before commitment of a crime. However, acceptance diminish during investigation and after condemnation and imprisonment. Most of the researched women suffered from a problem of family non-acceptance after release. This might conform a dangerous turning point that may compel released women to re-commit the crime. Even if the women escapes such family suspension, they may suffer from social non-acceptance as happens from relatives and neighbors.

The thesis resulted in various recommendations directed to family, investigators, civil society establishments, media, relevant public authorities, universities and research centers.

