

### **Research Article**

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### Intellectual Delinquencies Among Youth and Ways of Prevention from the Perspective of Youth and Social Workers

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#### Abstract

The present research paper aimed to identify intellectual delinquencies and their factors among youth and suggest ways of prevention from the perspective of youth and social workers. Therefore, it adopted the descriptive analytical approach and applied a questionnaire to a sample of (209) students aged (18-30) years at some Saudi universities and (90) social workers. The results showed the highest intellectual delinquencies among youth from the perspective of youth and social workers, the (family, societal, personal, and educational) factors, and the suggested ways of prevention. The study recommended establishing a special unit at the university to provide training courses to students to develop their skills and raise their awareness about current issues, such as intellectual delinquencies.

Keywords: Intellectual delinquencies, Youth, Prevention, Social workers, Social work

### 1. Introduction

Recently, several intellectual delinquencies in thinking, sayings, or actions have resulted in social, political, and religious problems. Therefore, researchers are motivated to investigate those changes and overcome the crisis of the Arab World. Intellectual delinquency is a belief in specific ideas, although they violate the common laws and norms, including the principles of justice, freedom, and equality (Alkhatib 2015). According to (Call 2004), intellectual delinquency denotes the mismatch of personal thinking, impressions, and perceptions with the typical intellectual, political, or cultural values and principles.

To interpret intellectual delinquency socially, the structural functionalism developed by Parsons believes that people acquire the fundamental values, standards, and roles through socialization. Still, failure to achieve or accept them indicates delinquency (Abdelgawad 2009). Alsharary (Alsharary 2007) argues that intellectual delinquency, as a social phenomenon, signifies the social context because it results from the lack of relationship with social groups that manage and guide behavior or the anomie among some social groups lacking social guidance and discipline. Therefore, the present research paper stresses highlighting and reformulating the constituents of the cultural structure of university students with intellectual delinquency.

Ronald (Ronald 2005) believes that intellectual delinquency among the youth is driven by several psychological, social, political, and economic reasons. Alhokeel (Alhokeel 2013) concludes that the bad company, negative impact of misleading media, websites with deviant content, lack of

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prevention programs, and poor religious restraints cause intellectual delinquency. Al-Khataibeh et al. (Al-Khataibeh et al. 2014) illustrate that social reasons are ranked first in intellectual delinquency among youth, followed by the political, academic, and economic ones. In contrast, Alaly and Khair-Bek (Alaly and Khair-Bek 2017) argue that family breakdown and poverty are the leading factors of intellectual delinquency.

Intellectual delinquency is manifested by the tendency to isolation, aggression with peers, and fanaticism (Al-tayyar 2017). It has several negative impacts, including intellectual imbalances, insecure ideas and beliefs, aggressive speech and action, corrupt values, terrorism, lack of security, and weak family ties (Naser 2007). It endangers individuals because it changes the principles, values, ideas, and believes into negative ones that affect social behavior (Sonbol 2013).

Intellectual delinquency is highly dangerous among the youth because they are the essential pillar of society and tend to imitate and mimic (Larton 2005). Abu-Arrad (Abu-Arrad 2010) shows high violence among university students, which affects their national and religious identity. Additionally, Alkhathlan (Alkhathlan 2017) reports that intellectual delinquency is high among university youth and threatens family and society.

Aldahmash (Aldahmash 2019) illustrates the valuable efforts done by the Saudi Ministry of Education following Saudi Vision 2030 to achieve intellectual security in curricula, promoting activities and events, or qualifying teachers. He adds that Saudi Arabia has made many efforts to handle intellectual delinquency, such as the conference of "Terrorism between the Extremism of Thought and the Ideology of Extremism" in 2011 at the Islamic University of Medinah, the symposium of "Electronic Terrorism: Dangers and Prevention" in 2014 at Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University, the international conference of "the Role of Arab Media in Terrorism Confrontation" in 2015 at Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, and the symposium of "University Responsibility in Promoting Preventive Aspects to Confront Terrorist Organizations" in 2017 at Imam Mohammad Ibn Saud Islamic University. However, intellectual delinquency spreads.

The preventive role against intellectual delinquency is vital, as shown in plans, programs, and curricula, to raise students soundly, equip them with religious and moral principles and values, develop their feeling of belonging and loyalty, and qualify them to adhere to moderation and social responsibility (Aljahny 2011). Alnaeemy (Alnaeemy 2016) concludes that confronting intellectual delinquency requires the efforts of all stakeholders.

Several studies addressed the prevention of intellectual delinquency. For instance, Dillon et al. (Dillon et al. 2008) reported that good parental monitoring keeps children from intellectual delinquency. Clinch (Clinch 2011) stressed confronting intellectual delinquency and promoting belonging to the school, society, and nation among school students in England based on their perceptions of intellectual prevention programs. To prevent intellectual delinquency among students, Alhokeel (Alhokeel 2013) suggested the interest in guidance and psychological counseling programs, adopting the culture of dialog, developing prevention programs for students with delinquency and parents to define the ways of prevention before emergence, and publishing the legal opinion on intellectual delinquency in visible locations in the educational institution. Alamry (Alamry 2014) argued that a course on (security culture) should be delivered in schools and universities to cover the values and issues of the security culture.

The research problem is defined in the prevalence of intellectual delinquency among the students of Arab and Islamic societies, including Saudi Arabia, because of the lack of knowledge of this group, turning them into a method of destruction and disturbance. Therefore, the best solution is to address the causes of intellectual delinquency scientifically. The present paper tries to answer the following major question:

What are the intellectual delinquencies among youth and ways of prevention from the perspective of university students and social workers?

It is further divided into the following minor questions:

1. What are the intellectual delinquencies among youth from the perspective of university students and social workers?

- 2. What are the factors of intellectual delinquencies among youth from the perspective of university students and social workers?
- 3. What are the suggested ways of preventing intellectual delinquencies among youth from the perspective of university students and social workers?

### 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Method

The present study is analytical descriptive. The population covers university students and faculty of social work. It aims to identify the intellectual delinquencies, factors, and ways of prevention among youth. The author adopted the social survey approach of university students and social workers because it is the best to the nature of the study as it helps describe and analyze the data to conclude and generalize findings.

### 2.2 Population

The population includes all students at Saudi universities and faculty of social work in the academic year 2018/2019.

### 2.3 Sampling

The sample comprises (209) students aged (18-30) years at some Saudi universities and (90) social workers, as shown in tables (1) and (2).

variables		Freq.	%
Gender	Female	144	68.9
	Male	65	31.1
Age	18 to less than 22 years	8	3.8
	22 to less than 26 years	80	38.3
	26 to less than 30 years	98	46.9
	30 years and more	23	11.0
University	Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University	85	40.6
	Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University	16	7.7
	King Saud University	17	8.1
	King Abdulaziz University	1	5.
	Majmaah University	2	1.0
	Prince Sattam Bin Abdulaziz University	4	1.9
	Mzahmia University	2	1.0
	King Faisal University	4	1.9
	King Khalid University	3	1.4
	Almaarefa University	4	1.9
	Other	71	34.0
Total		209	%100

**Table 1:** Describing the sample (university students)

Table (1) shows the difference in the samples in terms of gender, age, and university.

Table 2: Describing the sample (social workers)

Variables		Freq.	%			
Gender	Female	59	65.6			
Gender	Male	31	34.4			
	Professor	18	20.0			
Acadomic dograc	Assistant Professor	28	31.2			
Academic degree	Associate Professor	24	26.6			
	Lecturer	20	22.2			
Total	Total					

Table (2) shows the difference in the samples in terms of gender and academic degree.

#### 2.4 Tools

### 2.4.1 The questionnaire

The questionnaire aimed to identify the intellectual delinquencies and factors among youth and the suggested ways of prevention from the perspective of university students and social workers. After reviewing the literature and interviewing specialists on the domains and phrasing the items, the first form of the questionnaire was prepared and included (19) items in the first domain, (12) items in the second domain, (12) items in the third domain, (12) items in the fourth domain, (12) items in the fifth domain, (11) items in the sixth domain, (11) items in the seventh domain, (11) items in the eighth domain, and (11) items in the ninth domain. Those items were concise, accurate, and clear.

The final form of the questionnaire included two parts. Part I covered personal data, i.e., gender, age, and university (first questionnaire) and gender and academic degree (second questionnaire). Part II comprised nine domains. The author employed a three-point Likert scale to measure the relevance of each item (agree, undecided, and disagree).

- Reviewers' validity (face validity)

The first form of the questionnaire was submitted to (11) reviewers of the faculty members at Saudi universities to determine the items' content, relevance, phrasing, clarity, and appropriateness. The reviewers suggested some essential modifications, e.g., modifying, replacing, and paraphrasing some items. After making modifications, the final form of the questionnaire was obtained.

- Construct validity

The construct validity between each item and the total degree of the domain was calculated by applying to a pilot sample of (40) items. All correlation coefficients were in the closed interval [0.376-0.965], suggesting that all correlation coefficients were statistically significant at the level of 0.01, and the questionnaire was valid.

Reliability

The reliability of the questionnaire was estimated using Cronbach's alpha that showed that all reliability coefficients were significant at the level of 0.01 and ranged from 0.8699 to 0.9598. The total reliability coefficient equaled 0.8939, denoting high reliability.

### 3. Results and Discussion

To answer the first question, the frequencies, percentages, arithmetic means, standard deviations, and ranks of the responses to intellectual delinquencies among youth were calculated, as shown in table (3).

No.	Item			A	greement		Arithmetic	Standard	Rank
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	капк
7	Fanaticism	Workers	F	64	20	6	2.64	0.605	
			%	71.1	22.2	6.7	2.04	0.005	
		Students	F	130	58	21		0.670	
			%	62.2	27.8	10.0	2.52	0.673	1
		Total	F	194	78	27	2 =6	0.665	
			%	64.9	26.1	9.0	2.56	0.005	
13	Unbalanced view of issues	Workers	F	58	30	2	2.62	0.500	
			%	64.4	33.3	2.2	2.02	0.532	
		Students	F	104	75	30	2.25		
			%	49.8	35.9	14.4	2.35	0.720	2
		Total	F	162	105	32		0.679	
			%	54.2	35.1	10.7	2.43	0.079	
10	Closed-mindedness towards	Workers	F	57	28	5	2 -9	0.500	
	personal and public problems		%	63.3	31.1	5.6	2.58	0.599	3

Table 3: Responses of the participants to the intellectual delinquencies among youth

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No.	Item				greement	21	Arithmetic	Standard	Rank
		G: 1 - 1	F	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	_
	and issues	Students	F %	107 51.2	63 30.1	39 18.7	2.33	0.772	
		Total	F	164	91	44	2.40	0.732	
6	Univertified outromicm	Workers	% F	54.8 62	30.4	14.7			
0	Unjustified extremism	workers	г %	68.9	23 25.6	5 5.6	2.63	0.589	
		Students	F	104	62	43			
			%	49.8	29.7	20.6	2.29	0.788	4
		Total	F	166	85	48	2.20	0.550	
			%	55.5	28.4	16.1	2.39	0.750	
1	Misinformation and deception	Workers	F	49	33	8	2.46	0.656	
		Cturd and a	%	54.4	36.7	8.9		-	
		Students	F %	77 36.8	107 51.2	25 12.0	2.25	0.654	5
		Total	F	126	140	33			
		Total	%	42.1	46.8	35	2.31	0.661	
8	Tendency to enmity and revenge	Workers	F	49	34	7			
			%	54.4	37.8	7.8	2.47	0.640	
		Students	F	87	83	39	2.22	0 7 1 2	6
			%	41.6	39.7	18.7	2.23	0.743	0
		Total	F	136	117	46	2.30	0.721	
	<b>D</b>		%	45.5	39.1	15.4	9-		
5	Distortion of facts	Workers	F	53	29	8	2.50	0.658	
		Students	% F	58.9	32.2	8.9			
		Students	г %	90 43.1	72	47 22.5	2.21	0.785	7
		Total	F	143	34-4 101	55			
		rotui	%	47.8	33.8	18.4	2.29	0.760	
19	Adhering some socially rejected	Workers	F	46	33	11			
ĺ	ideas		%	51.1	36.7	12.2	2.39	0.698	
		Students	F	86	<b>8</b> 0	43		a <b>-</b> 6a	8
			%	41.1	38.3	20.6	2.21	0.760	0
		Total	F	132	113	54	2.26	0.746	
			%	44.1	37.8	18.1	2.20	0.740	
9	Rejection of intellectual dialogue	Workers	F	46	35	9	2.41	0.669	
	with the other	Cturd and a	% F	51.1	38.9	10.0		-	
		Students	F %	78	87 41.6	44 21.1	2.16	0.748	9
		Total	76 F	37·3 124	122	53			
		rotui	%	41.5	40.8	17.7	2.24	0.733	
14	Adopting and promoting	Workers	F	47	27	16			
	destructive ideas		%	52.2	30.0	17.8	2.34	0.767	
		Students	F	91	60	58	2.16	0.831	10
			%	43.5	28.7	27.8	2.10	0.031	10
		Total	F	138	87	74	2.21	0.816	
		147 1	%	46.2	29.1	24.7			
12	Obligating the self and others to do unnecessary things	Workers	F %	40	35 38.9	15	2.28	0.735	
	as annecessary chings	Students	% F	44.4 83	38.9 60	16.7 66			1
		securits	%	39.7	28.7	31.6	2.08	0.842	11
		Total	F	123	95	81		<u>^</u>	1
			%	41.1	31.8	27.1	2.14	0.815	
11	Rejection of innovation and	Workers	F	38	38	14	2.07	0 = 4	
	diversity		%	42.2	42.2	15.6	2.27	0.716	
		Students	F	83	58	68	2.07	0.849	12
		-	%	39.7	27.8	32.5		0.049	12
		Total	F	121	96	82	2.13	0.815	
	Even and a state of the state o	M/nulan	% E	40.5	32.1	27.4	-	,	
3	Exaggeration and extremism in applying Islamic law	Workers	F	40	35	15	2.28	0.735	
	apprying islanne law	Students	% F	44·4 68	38.9	16.7 62			-
		students	F %	68 32.5	78	63 30.1	2.02	0.793	13
		Total	F	32.5 108	37.3 113	78			1
	1			130	37.8	26.1	2.10	0.784	1

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No	Item			A	greement		Arithmetic	Standard	
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	Rank
2	Prohibition of good things and	Workers	F	32	39	19			
	abandonment of necessities		%	35.6	43.3	21.1	2.14	0.743	
		Students	F	56	92	61	0		
			%	26.8	44.0	29.2	1.98	0.750	14
		Total	F	88	131	80			
			%	29.4	43.8	26.8	2.03	0.750	
18	Exaggeration and extremism in	Workers	F	40	30	20			
	all life aspects		%	44.4	33.3	22.2	2.22	0.790	
		Students	F	59	73	77		0	
			%	28.2	34.9	36.8	1.91	0.804	15
		Total	F	99	103	97		0	
			%	33.1	34.4	32.4	2.01	0.811	
4	Justifying bloodshed and	Workers	F	41	29	20			
-	charging people of unbelief		%	45.6	32.2	22.2	2.23	0.794	
		Students	F	60	55	94	0	0	
			%	28.7	26.3	45.0	1.84	0.845	16
		Total	F	101	84	114		0.0	
			%	33.8	28.1	38.1	1.96	0.848	
15	Underestimating the importance	Workers	F	38	36	16			
-	of national events		%	42.2	40.0	17.8	2.24	0.739	
		Students	F	50	71	88	0		
			%	23.9	34.0	42.1	1.82	0.794	17
		Total	F	88	107	104		0	
			%	29.4	35.8	34.8	1.95	0.801	
16	Refusing to engage in national	Workers	F	32	38	20			
	events		%	35.6	42.2	22.2	2.13	0.753	
		Students	F	49	70	90	0		
			%	23.4	33.5	43.1	1.80	0.793	18
		Total	F	81	108	110			
			%	27.1	36.1	36.8	1.90	0.795	
17	Calling for and promoting anti-	Workers	F	34	25	31		0	
ľ	national groups		%	37.8	27.8	34.4	2.03	0.854	
		Students	F	58	49	102		0	
			%	27.8	23.4	48.8	1.79	0.851	19
		Total	F	92	74	133	0.6	0.0	
			%	30.8	24.7	44.5	1.86	0.858	
Ov	erall mean	•					2.18	0.710	

Table (3) shows that the arithmetic means of intellectual delinquencies among youth ranged (2.56:1.86). While (fanaticism) was ranked first, (calling for and promoting anti-national groups) was ranked last.

1. To answer the second question, the frequencies, percentages, arithmetic means, standard deviations, and ranks of the responses to the factors of intellectual delinquency among youth were calculated.

Table 4: Responses of the participants to the family factors of intellectual delinquency among youth

No.	Item			Ag	greement		Arithmetic	Standard	Dank
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	Nalik
4	Lack of family dialog	Workers	F	67	22	1	2.52	0.469	
			%	74.4	24.4	1.1	2.73	0.409	
		Students	F	142	57	10	2.63		
			%	67.9	27.3	4.8	2.03	0.574	1
		Total	F	209	79	11	2.66	0546	
			%	69.9	26.4	3.7	2.00	0.546	
1	Weak family monitoring of children	Workers	F	66	22	2	2.5	0.502	
			%	73.3	24.4	2.2	2.71	0.503	
		Students	F	137	56	16	2.58	0.631	2
			%	65.6	26.8	7.7	2.50	0.031	4
		Total	F	203	78	18	2.62	0.508	
			%	67.9	26.1	6.0	2.02	0.598	
	Lack of parental understanding of children's	Workers	F	60	27	3	2.63	0.550	
	problems and solving them		%	66.7	30.0	3.3	2.03	0.550	_
		Students	F	134	60	15		0.605	3
		l Î	%	64.1	28.7	7.2	2.57	0.625	

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INO.	Item			Ag	greement		Arithmetic	Standard	Rank
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	Kallk
		Total	F	194	87	18	3 50	0.603	
			%	64.9	29.1	0.6	2.59	0.003	
10	Parents' preoccupation, making children feel of	Workers	F	72	16	2	2.78	0.469	
	isolation		%	80.0	17.8	2.2	2.78	0.409	
		Students	F	125	65	19	2.51	0.659	4
			%	59.8	31.1	9.1	2.51	0.059	4
		Total	F	197	81	21	2.59	0.620	
			%	65.9	27.1	7.0	2.59	0.020	
5	Frequent family conflicts	Workers	F	60	29	1	2.66	0.501	
			%	66.7	32.2	1.1	2.00	0.501	1
		Students	F	124	71	14	2.53	0.621	5
			%	59.3	34.0	6.7	2.55	0.021	,
		Total	F	184	100	15	2.57	0.589	
			%	61.5	33.4	5.0	2.57	0.509	
7	The family's lack of interest in children's	Workers	F	57	28	5	2.58	0.599	
	commitment to religious duties		%	63.3	31.1	5.6	2.30	0.399	1
		Students	F	129	62	18	2.53	0.651	6
			%	61.7	29.7	8.6	2.55	0.01	Ŭ
		Total	F	186	90	23	2.55	0.635	
			%	62.2	30.1	7.7	2.55	0.035	
2	Lack of good role models in the family	Workers	F	58	25	7	2 57	0.637	
			%	64.4	27.8	7.8	2.57	0.037	1
		Students	F	127	64	18	2.52	0.651	7
			%	60.8	30.6	8.6	20,2	0.0).	
		Total	F	185	89	25	2.54	0.646	
			%	61.9	29.8	8.4	2.94	0.040	
12	Poor family role in communication with family	Workers	F	69	18	3	2.73	0.515	
	members		%	76.7	20.0	3.3	2.75	0.)1)	1
		Students	F	109	79	21	2.42	0.668	8
			%	52.2	37.8	10.0	2.42	0.000	Ŭ
		Total	F	178	97	24	2.52	0.642	
			%	59.5	32.4	8.o	20,12	0.042	
8	Aggression with children	Workers	F	56	28	6	2.56	0.620	
			%	62.2	31.1	6.7			
		Students	F	122	61	26	2.46	0.707	9
			%	58.4	29.2	12.4		=.,=,	
		Total	F	178	89	32	2.49	0.682	
			%	59.5	29.8	10.7	+>		
11	Poor knowledge of the contemporary updates	Workers	F	59	26	5	2.60	0.596	
	among parents		%	65.6	28.9	5.6		.,,	4
		Students	F	107	79	23	2.40	0.680	10
			%	51.2	37.8	11.0	+-		
		Total	F	166	105	28	2.46	0.661	
			%	55.5	35.1	9.4			
6	Univolved parenting	Workers	F	50	35	5	2.50	0.604	
			%	55.6	38.9	5.6			4
		Students	F	105	77	27	2.37	0.703	11
			%	50.2	36.8	12.9	10-	/05	ļ
		Total	F	155	112	32	2.41	0.677	1
			%	51.8	37.5	10.7			L
3	Aggressive treatment of youth	Workers	F	49	28	13	2.40	0.731	1
			%	54.4	31.1	14.4	2.40	0./31	1
		Students	F	110	73	26	2.40	0.701	12
			%	52.6	34.9	12.4	2.40	0.701	12
									1
		Total	F	159	101	39	2.40	0.709	

Table (4) illustrates that the arithmetic means of family factors of intellectual delinquency among youth ranged (2.66:2.40). While (lack of family dialog) was ranked first, (aggressive treatment of youth) was ranked last. Among social workers, (parents' preoccupation) was ranked first.

### Table 5: Responses of the participants to the societal factors of intellectual delinquency among youth

No.	Item				Agreement		Arithmetic	Standard	
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	Ranl
4	Youth's lack of knowledge	Workers	F	63	21	6	- (-	- ( - 9	
	about the legal means		%	70.0	23.3	6.7	2.63	0.608	
	that deter delinquents	Students	F	148	47	14	264	0.605	1
			%	70.8	22.5	6.7	2.64	0.005	1
		Total	F	211	68	20	2.64	0.605	
			%	70.6	22.7	6.7	2.04	0.005	
2	Unemployment	Workers	F	59	29	2	2.63	0.529	
			%	65.6	32.2	2.2	2.03	0.529	
		Students	F	140	46	23	2.56	0.685	2
			%	67.0	22.0	11.0	2.50	0.005	2
		Total	F	199	75	25	2.58	0.642	
			%	66.6	25.1	8.4	2.30	0.042	
1	Lack of successful societal	Workers	F	65	23	2	2.70	0.507	
	systems to handle youth		%	72.2	25.6	2.2	2.70	0.307	
		Students	F	124	68	17	2.51	0.644	3
			%	59.3	32.5	8.1	2.31	0.044	2
		Total	F	189	91	19	2.57	0.611	
			%	63.2	30.4	6.4	2.37	0.011	
3	Dissemination and ease of	Workers	F	58	26	6	2.58	0.618	
	access to the		%	64.4	28.9	6.7	2.30	0.010	
	pornographic culture via	Students	F	140	48	21	2.57	0.670	4
	mass media		%	67.0	23.0	10.0	2.37	0.070	4
		Total	F	198	74	27	2.57	0.653	
			%	66.2	24.7	9.0	2.57	0.053	
6	Invalid preventive role of	Workers	F	73	15	2	2.79	0.462	
	social institutions		%	81.1	16.7	2.2	2.79	0.402	
		Students	F	120	66	23	2.46	0.686	-
			%	57.4	31.6	11.0	2.40	0.000	5
		Total	F	193	81	25	2.56	0.644	
			%	64.5	27.1	8.4	2.50	0.044	
5	Role of media and social	Workers	F	67	22	1	2.72	0.469	
	media in intellectual		%	74.4	24.4	1.1	2.73	0.409	
	delinquencies	Students	F	125	60	24	2.48	0.694	6
			%	59.8	28.7	11.5	2.40	0.094	0
		Total	F	192	82	25	2.56	0.644	
			%	64.2	27.4	8.4	2.50	0.044	
8	Lack of entertainment	Workers	F	58	24	8	2.56	0.655	
	means		%	64.4	26.7	8.9	2.50	0.055	
		Students	F	121	67	21	2.48	0.673	_
			%	57.9	32.1	10.0	2.40	0.073	7
		Total	F	179	91	29	2.50	0.667	
			%	59.9	30.4	9.7	2.50	0.007	
12	Poor control of media and	Workers	F	62	23	5	2.63	0.589	
	social media		%	68.9	25.6	5.6	2.03	0.509	
		Students	F	117	66	26	2.44	0.705	8
			%	56.0	31.6	12.4	2.44	0.705	0
		Total	F	179	89	31	2.40	0.667	
			%	59.9	29.8	10.4	2.49	0.007	
9	Overlooking the needs of	Workers	F	54	31	5	254	0.603	
	youth in the national		%	60.0	34.4	5.6	2.54	0.003	
	strategic plans	Students	F	107	78	24	2.40	0.68-	~
			%	51.2	37.3	11.5	2.40	0.687	9
		Total	F	161	109	29		0.66-	
			%	53.8	36.5	9.7	2.44	0.665	1
7	Attracting youth to gain	Workers	F	61	23	6	- 1	. (	
	money quickly by joining		%	67.8	25.6	6.7	2.61	0.612	
	extreme groups	Students	F	109	65	35			10
	-	1	%	52.2	31.1	16.7	2.35	0.753	1

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No.	Item				Agreement		Arithmetic	Standard	Rank
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	Kalik
		Total	F	170	88	41	2.42	0.533	
			%	56.9	29.4	13.7	2.43	0.722	
10	Strong impact of extreme	Workers	F	55	29	6		0.621	
	groups on youth		%	61.1	32.2	6.7	2.54	0.021	
		Students	F	95	75	39	2.25	0.756	
			%	45.5	35.9	18.7	2.27	0.756	11
		Total	F	150	104	45	2.25	0.728	
			%	50.2	34.8	15.1	2.35	0.728	
11	Weak citizenship among	Workers	F	52	29	9	a 19	a 6 <b>-</b> 1	
	youth		%	57.8	32.2	10.0	2.48	0.674	
		Students	F	73	96	40	2.16	0.530	12
			%	34.9	45.9	19.1	2.10	0.720	12
		Total	F	125	125	49	2.25	0.530	
			%	41.8	41.8	16.4	2.25	0.720	
Over	all mean						2.50	0.53	1

Table (5) shows that the arithmetic means of societal factors of intellectual delinquency among youth ranged (2.64:2.25). While (youth's lack of knowledge about the legal means that deter delinquents) was ranked first, (weak citizenship among youth) was ranked last. Social workers agreed that (invalid preventive role of social institutions) was ranked first. The participant students agreed that (youth's lack of knowledge about the legal means that deter delinquents) was ranked first.

Table 6: Responses of the participants to the personal factors of intellectual delinquency among youth

No.	Item				Agreement		Arithmetic	Standard	Rank
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	капк
9	Weak personality, docileness,	Workers	F	65	24	1		0.480	
	and being influenced by		%	72.2	26.7	1.1	2.71	0.480	
	others	Students	F	142	56	11	2.63	0.584	1
			%	67.9	26.8	5.3	2.03	0.564	1
		Total	F	207	8o	12	2.65	0.555	
			%	69.2	26.8	4.0	2.05	0.555	
6	Blind imitation of others	Workers	F	58	30	2	2.62	0.533	
			%	64.4	33.3	2.2	2.02	0.532	
		Students	F	144	53	12	2.63	0.591	2
			%	68.9	25.4	5.7	2.03	0.591	2
		Total	F	202	83	14	2.63	0.572	
			%	67.6	27.8	4.7	2.03	0.573	
11	Lack of personal awareness	Workers	F	62	24	4	2.64	0.567	
			%	68.9	26.7	4.4	2.04	0.507	
		Students	F	140	55	14	2.60	0.613	3
			%	67.0	26.3	6.7	2.00	0.015	)
		Total	F	202	79	18	2.62	0.599	
			%	67.6	26.4	6.0	2.02	0.999	
8	Gaining knowledge from	Workers	F	67	19	4	2.70	0.550	
	suspicious sources		%	74.4	21,1	4.4	2.70	0.550	
		Students	F	136	57	16	2.57	0.632	4
			%	65.1	27.3	7.7	2.57	0.02	4
		Total	F	203	76	20	2.61	0.610	
			%	67.9	25.4	6.7	2.01	0.010	
7	Lack of experience and	Workers	F	66	19	5	2.68	0.577	
	wisdom		%	73.3	21,1	5.6	2.00	0.577	
	-	Students	F	135	58	16	2.57	0.633	5
			%	64.6	27.8	7.7	2.37	0.035	)
		Total	F	201	77	21	2.60	0.618	
			%	67.2	25.8	7.0	2.00	0.010	

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No.	Item				Agreement		Arithmetic	Standard	n 1
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	Rank
1	Despair and frustration	Workers	F	63	25	2	(0)		
	*		%	70.0	27.8	2.2	2.68	0.516	
		Students	F	126	67	16			,
			%	60.3	32.1	7.7	2.53	0.636	6
		Total	F	189	92	18			
			%	63.2	30.8	6.0	2.57	0.605	
4	Psychological and social	Workers	F	57	28	5	-0		
	isolation from family and		%	63.3	31.1	5.6	2.58	0.599	
	society	Students	F	116	76	17			
			%	55.5	36.4	8.1	2.47	0.643	7
		Total	F	173	104	22			
			%	57.9	34.8	7.4	2.51	0.631	
10	Lack of life skills	Workers	F	53	31	6			
			%	58.9	34.4	6.7	2.52	0.622	
		Students	F	118	76	15			
			%	56.5	36.4	7.2	2.49	0.629	8
		Total	F	171	107	21			
			%	57.2	35.8	7.0	2.50	0.626	
5	Low self-confidence	Workers	F	54	31	5			
-			%	60.0	34.4	5.6	2.54	0.603	
		Students	F	117	75	17	0		
			%	56.0	35.9	8.1	2.48	0.644	9
		Total	F	171	106	22		6	
			%	57.2	35.5	7.4	2.50	0.631	
2	Fanaticism	Workers	F	54	32	4		0	
			%	60.0	35.6	4.4	2.56	0.583	
		Students	F	117	71	21			
			%	56.0	34.0	10.0	2.46	0.672	10
		Total	F	171	103	25			
			%	57.2	34.4	8.4	2.49	0.647	
3	Adhering to old ideas without	Workers	F	52	30	8		o 6-9	
_	distinguishing right from		%	57.8	33.3	8.9	2.49	0.658	
	wrong ones	Students	F	119	68	22	6	- (	
			%	56.9	32.5	10.5	2.46	0.679	11
		Total	F	171	98	30		- (	
			%	57.2	32.8	10.0	2.47	0.672	
12	Multiple intellectual	Workers	F	45	36	9		- 66-	
	references		%	50.0	40.0	10.0	2.40	0.667	
		Students	F	109	80	20		- (()	1.
			%	52.2	38.3	9.6	2.43	0.662	12
		Total	F	154	116	29		- (()	1
			%	51.5	38.8	9.7	2.42	0.662	
Ove	rall mean						2.55	0.527	

Table (6) illustrates that the arithmetic means of personal factors of intellectual delinquency among youth ranged (2.65:2.42). While (weak personality, docileness, and being influenced by others) was ranked first, (multiple intellectual references) was ranked last. Social workers agreed that (weak personality, docileness, and being influenced by others) was ranked first. Moreover, the participant students agreed that items (weak personality, docileness, and being influenced by others) and (blind imitation of others) were ranked first.

Table 7: Responses of the participants to the educational factors of intellectual delinquency among	
youth	

No.	Item				Agreement		Arithmetic	Standard	D 1	
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	Rank	
2	Leniency in applying	Workers	F	52	35	3				
	disciplinary regulations		%	57.8	38.9	3.3	2.54	0.564		
	and facing student	Students	F	118	65	26				
	violations		%	56.5	31.1	12.4	2.44	0.705	1	
		Total	F	170	100	29		- ((-		
			%	56.9	33.4	9.7	2.47	0.667		
9	Weak role of the social	Workers	F	58	28	4	- ( -			
	guidance departments in		%	64.4	31.1	4.4	2.60	0.577		
	the intellectual	Students	F	104	83	22				
	awareness of students		%	49.8	39.7	10.5	2.39	0.672	2	
		Total	F	162	111	26		6		
			%	54.2	37.1	8.7	2.45	0.651		
Į.	Lack of the faculty's	Workers	F	51	33	6		6		
	interest in raising student		%	56.7	36.7	6.7	2.50	0.623		
	awareness about the	Students	F	111	77	21		6		
	dangers of extreme ideas		%	53.1	36.8	10.0	2.43	0.670	3	
		Total	F	162	110	27				
			%	54.2	36.8	9.0	2.45	0.656		
3	Lack of educational	Workers	F	54	27	9				
	activities in the courses		%	60.0	30.0	10.0	2.50	0.675		
	that promote moderation	Students	F	109	78	22				
	<u>^</u>		%	52.2	37.3	10.5	2.42	0.675	4	
		Total	F	163	105	31				
			%	54.5	35.1	10.4	2.44	0.675		
2	Different social and	Workers	F	39	43	8				
	economic levels and		%	43.3	47.8	8.9	2.34	0.639		
	influence of students on	Students	F	111	81	17				
	each other	Students	%	53.1	38.8	8.1	2.45	0.642	5	
		Total	F	150	124	25			-	
		rotur	%	50.2	41.5	8.4	2.42	0.642		
5	Weak university role in	Workers	F	50	33	7				
)	confronting the moral	workers	%	55.6	36.7	7.8	2.48	0.640		
	deviation of students	Students	F	100	89	20			-	
		Students	%	47.8	42.6	9.6	2.38	0.656	6	
		Total	F	150	122	27			-	
		Totai	%	50.2	40.8	9.0	2.41	0.651		
3	Lack of active university	Workers	F	55	27	9.0				
,	policies to promote	workers	%	61.1	30.0	8.9	2.52	0.657		
	intellectual security	Students	F	101	83	25				
	intencetual secarity	Students	%	48.3	-	12.0	2.36	0.688	7	
		Total	F	156	39.7 110					
		Totai	%		36.8	33 11.0	2.41	0.681		
	Lack and weakness of	Workers	F	52.2	28	8				
7	extracurricular activities	workers	г %	54 60.0		8.9	2.51	0.658		
	that promote the	Students	F		31.1 80	26			-	
	intellectual security of	Students	г %	103			2.37	0.696	8	
	students	Total	-70 F	49.3	38.3	12.4			-	
	students	Total		157	108	34	2.41	0.686		
-	1471	1471	% E	52.5	36.1	11.4				
5	Weak university role in	Workers	F	48	32	10	2.42	0.687		
	confronting and solving	0. 1	%	53.3	35.6	11.1		,	4	
	student problems	Students	F	103	81	25	2.37	0.690	9	
		L	%	49.3	38.8	12.0	10	9-		
		Total	F	151	113	35	2.39	0.688	1	
			%	50.5	37.8	11.7		0.000		
ł	Weak university role in	Workers	F	49	35	6	2.48	0.622	10	
	utilizing knowledge and	1	%	54.4	38.9	6.7	2.40	0.022	10	

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No.	Item				Agreement		Arithmetic	Standard	Dank
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	Kdlik
	scientific research to	Students	F	95	86	28	2.22	0.600	Rank
	serve the issues of		%	45.5	41.1	13.4	2.32	0.099	
	national and intellectual	Total	F	144	121	34	2.27	0.670	
	security		%	48.2	48.2 40.5 11.4		2.37	0.079	
10	Stress because of the	Workers	F	38	40	12	2.20	0.601	
	inability to fit in the major that the student is forced to study		%	42.2	44.4	13.3	2.29	0.091	
		Students	F	108	79	22	2.41	0.674	11
			%	51.7	37.8	10.5	2.41		п
		Total	F	146	119	34	2.25	0.681	
			%	48.8	39.8	11.4	2.37	0.081	
11	Student cultural	Workers	F	41	38	11	2.22	o 68-	
	exchange and acquiring		%	45.6	42.2	12.2	2.33	0.087	
	inappropriate ideas	Students	F	98	90	21	2.25	0.660	12
			%	46.9	43.1	10.0	2.37	0.000	12
		Total	F	139	128	32	2.36	0.667	1
			%	46.5	42.8	10.7	2.30	0.007	
		Overall	mear	1			2.41	0.60	5

Table (7) shows that the arithmetic means of educational factors of intellectual delinquency among youth ranged (2.74:2.36). While (leniency in applying disciplinary regulations and facing student violations) was ranked first, (student cultural exchange and acquiring inappropriate ideas) was ranked last. Social workers agreed that (weak role of the social guidance departments in the intellectual awareness of students) was ranked first. The participant students agreed that (different social and economic levels and influence of students on each other) was ranked first.

1. To answer the third question, the frequencies, percentages, arithmetic means, standard deviations, and ranks of the responses to the suggested ways of preventing the factors of intellectual delinquencies among youth were calculated.

**Table 8:** Responses of the participants to the suggested ways of preventing the family factors of intellectual delinquencies among youth

No.	Item				Agreement		Arithmetic	Standard	Rank
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	NdIIK
8	Giving the opportunity	Workers	F	69	21	-			
	within the family to		%	76.7	23.3	-	2.77	0.425	
	exchange opinions and	Students	F	158	47	4		a ( <b>9</b> a	
	hear the other's		%	75.6	22.5	1.9	2.74	0.483	1
	opinion	Total	F	227	68	4	2.55	0.466	
			%	75.9	22.7	1.3	2.75	0.400	
1	Activating the media	Workers	F	75	15	-	2.83	0.255	
	role in educating the		%	83.3	16.7	-	2.03	0.375	
	family to protect	Students	F	154	50	5	2.51	0.504	2
	children from		%	73.7	23.9	2.4	2.71	0.504	2
	intellectual	Total	F	229	65	5	2.75	0.471	
	delinquency		%	76.6	21.7	1.7	2.75	0.471	
10	Family interest in	Workers	F	68	22	-	2.76	0.432	
	children's fulfillment		%	75.6	24.4	-	2.70	0.432	
	of religious tasks	Students	F	161	42	6	2.74	0.500	2
			%	77.0	20.1	2.9	2.74	0.500	3
		Total	F	229	64	6	2.75	0.480	
			%	76.6	21.4	2.0	2.75	0.400	
7	Strengthening	Workers	F	71	19	-	2.79	0.410	
	relationships between		%	78.9	21,1	-	2.79	0.410	
	parents and children	Students	F	161	41	7	2.74	0.512	4
			%	77.0	19.6	3.3	2.74	2. تار	4
		Total	F	232	60	7	2.75	0.484	
			%	77.6	20.1	2.3	2.13	0.404	

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No.	Item				Agreement		Arithmeti		Rank
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	Runk
3	Activating the role of	Workers	F	74	16	-	2.82	0.384	
	family institutions to		%	82.2	17.8	-	2.02	0.304	
	help resolve family	Students	F	151	54	4	2.70	0.498	_
	problems		%	72.2	25.8	1.9	2.70	0.490	5
		Total	F	225	70	4	2.74	0.469	
			%	75.3	23.4	1.3	2.74	0.409	
4	Educating parents	Workers	F	71	19	-	2.79	0.410	
	about appropriate		%	78.9	21.1	-	2.79	0.410	
	parenting styles	Students	F	157	46	6	2.52	0.500	6
			%	75.1	22.0	2.9	2.72	0.509	0
		Total	F	228	65	6	2.54	0.482	
			%	76.3	21.7	2.0	2.74	0.462	
9	Balance in treating	Workers	F	69	20	1	2.76	0.455	
	children		%	76.7	22.2	1.1	2.76	0.457	
		Students	F	152	56	1		0.450	Τ_
			%	72.7	26.8	0.5	2.72	0.459	7
		Total	F	221	76	2		0	
			%	73.9	25.4	0.7	2.73	0.458	
2	Educating the family	Workers	F	70	19	1			
	about the necessity of		%	77.8	21,1	1.1	2.77	0.451	
	family dialog	Students	F	154	51	4			8
			%	73.7	24.4	1.9	2.72	0.492	0
		Total	F	224	70	5		a ( <b>9</b> a	
			%	74.9	23.4	1.7	2.73	0.480	
6	The vital role of	Workers	F	69	20	1	(		
	parents in helping		%	76.7	22.2	1.1	2.76	0.457	
	students solve their	solve their Students F 152 50 7	7	. (					
	children's problems		%	72.7	23.9	3.3	2.69	0.630	9
		Total	F	221	70	8			
			%	73.9	23.4	2.7	2.71	0.509	
11	Parents' interest in	Workers	F	67	23	-			
	contemporary		%	74.4	25.6	-	2.74	0.439	
	knowledge and	Students	F	144	59	6			
	updates		%	68.9	28.2	2.9	2.66	0.532	10
		Total	F	211	82	6			
			%	70.6	27.4	2.0	2.69	0.509	
5	Activating the family	Workers	F	71	18	1	0		
	role in helping		%	78.9	20.0	1.1	2.78	0.444	
	children choose	Students	F	123	77	9			
	friends		%	58.9	36.8	4.3	2.55	0.579	11
		Total	F	194	95	10			
			%	64.9	31.8	3.3	2.62	0.552	
Over	all mean			2	<u></u>			2.72	0.436

Table (8) shows that the arithmetic means of the suggested ways of preventing the family factors of intellectual delinquencies among youth ranged (2.75:2.62). While (giving the opportunity within the family to exchange opinions and hear the other's opinion) was ranked first, (activating the family role in helping children choose friends) was ranked last. Social workers agreed that (activating the media role in educating the family to protect children from intellectual delinquency) was ranked first. The participant students agreed that (giving the opportunity within the family to exchange opinions and hear the other's opinion) was ranked first. Additionally, (family interest in children's fulfillment of religious tasks) was ranked first.

 Table 9: Responses of the participants to the suggested ways of preventing the societal factors of intellectual delinquencies among youth

No.	Item			Agre	ement		A 11	6, 1, 1	
			Percentage %	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Arithmetic mean	Standard deviation	Rank
2	Opening several work fields to face	Workers	F	73	17	-	2.81	0.394	
	unemployment		%	81.1	18.9	-	2.01	0.394	_
		Students	F	168	39	2	2.79	0.428	1
		Total	% F	80.4 241	18.7 56	1.0 2			-
		Total	%	80.6	18.7	0.7	2.80	0.418	
8	Including youth needs in the national	Workers	F	71	19	-			
	strategic plans and educating youth		%	78.9	21.1	-	2.79	0.410	
	about them	Students	F	153	53	3	2.72	0.482	2
		Tetal	% E	73.2	25.4	1.4	.1		-
		Total	F %	224	72	3 1.0	2.74	0.462	
7	Increasing the number if youth clubs and	Workers	F	74.9 71	24.1 18	1.0			
/	entertainment institutions to spend	Workers	%	78.9	20.0	1.1	2.78	0.444	
	fruitful time	Students	F	156	49	4		00	
			%	74.6	23.4	1.9	2.73	0.488	3
		Total	F	227	67	5	2.74	0.475	
		1	%	75.9	22.4	1.7	/+	0.475	
6	Activating the role of social institutions (charities/ social centers/ universities) in	Workers	F	72	18	-	2.80	0.402	
	educating youth intellectually	Students	% F	80.0	20.0 60	-			-
	cudenting youth interfectuary	Students	г %	145 69.4	28.7	4	2.67	0.509	4
		Total	F	217	78	4			
			%	72.6	26.1	1.3	2.71	0.482	
10	Promoting the social responsibility	Workers	F	71	18	1	2 78	0.444	
	among youth		%	78.9	20.0	1.1	2.78	0.444	
		Students	F	145	58	6	2.67	0.531	5
		TT ( 1	%	69.4	27.8	2.9	. 1	-55	-
		Total	F %	216	76	7	2.70	0.508	
3	Raising censorship of media, especially	Workers	F	72.2 68	25.4 22	2.3			
ر	social media	or nero	%	75.6	24.4	-	2.76	0.432	
		Students	F	149	51	9		a <b></b> 6	6
			%	71.3	24.4	4.3	2.67	0.556	0
		Total	F	217	73	9	2.70	0.522	
		347 1	%	72.6	24.4	3.0			
	Planning supporting programs to promote citizenship and belonging	Workers	F %	71	18	1	2.78	0.444	
	among youth	Students	F	78.9 144	20.0 56	1.1 9			-
		Students	%	68.9	26.8		2.65	0.562	7
		Total	F	215	74	10	. (.		
			%	71.9	24.7	3.3	2.69	0.532	
	Interest in the quick punishment of	Workers	F	67	22	1	2.73	0.469	
	intellectual delinquents	<b>a</b> 1	%	74.4	24.4	1.1	75	0.409	-
		Students	F	144	59	6	2.66	0.532	8
		Total	% F	68.9 211	28.2 81	2.9			-
		rotal	г %	211 70.6	27.1	7 2.3	2.68	0.514	
1	Formulating clear and active systems of	Workers	F	69	2/.1	-			
	youth care		%	76.7	23.3	-	2.77	0.425	
	outil care	Students	F	143	58	8	2.65	0.554	
		L	%	68.4	27.8	3.8	4.05 2.05	0.554	9
		Total	F %	212 70.9	79 26.4	8 2.7	2.68	0.521	

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No.	Item			Agre	ement		Arith	motic	Standard	
			Percentage %	Agree	Undecided	Disagree		an	deviation	Pank
5	Guiding mass media to adhere to the	Workers	F	70	20	-	2.	78	0.418	10
	societal policy in achieving intellectual		%	77.8	22.2	-				
	security	Students	F	135	68	6		<u>(</u>		
			%	64.6	32.5	2.9	2.0	52	0.543	
		Total	F	205	88	6		<_		
			%	68.6	29.4	2.0	2.0	57	0.513	
11	Defining the image, characteristics, and	Workers	F	63	23	4	2.0	66	0.564	
	shapes of the enemy in the minds of the		%	70.0	25.6	4.4	2.0	50	0.504	
	youth and qualifying them to be good	Students	F	141	64	4	2.0	56	0.515	11
	citizens		%	67.5	30.6	1.9	2.0	50	0.515	11
		Total	F	204	87	8	2.0	66	0.530	
			%	68.2	29.1	2.7	2.0	00	0.529	
Ove	rall mean		2.	71 0	0.450					

Table (9) shows that the arithmetic means of the suggested ways of preventing the societal factors of intellectual delinquencies among youth ranged (2.80:2.66). While (opening several work fields to face unemployment) was ranked first, (defining the image, characteristics, and shapes of the enemy in the minds of the youth and qualifying them to be good citizens) was ranked last.

**Table 10:** Responses of the participants to the suggested ways of preventing the personal factors of intellectual delinquencies among youth

No.	Item			Agre	eement		Arithmetic	Standard	Rank
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	Rank
6	Fostering stdents' self-confidence	Workers	F	71	18	1	0		
	-		%	78.9	20.0	1.1	2.78	0.444	
		Students	F	164	40	5	6	ō	
			%	78.5	19.1	2.4	2.76	0.481	1
		Total	F	235	58	6		6-	
			%	78.6	19.4	0.2	2.77	0.469	
	Educating students to obtain knowledge	Workers	F	69	21	-			
	from sound resources		%	76.7	23.3	-	2.77	0.425	
		Students	F	164	39	6	2.76	0.493	2
			%	78.5	18.7	2.9	2.70	0.493	4
		Total	F	233	60	6	2.76	0.473	
			%	77.9	20,1	0.2	2.70	0.4/3	
2	Equipping	Workers	F	70	20	-	2.78	0.418	
	students with life skills		%	77.8	22.2	-	2.70	0.410	
		Students	F	157	49	3	2.74	0.473	3
			%	75.1	23.4	1.4	2.74	0.473	3
		Total	F	227	69	3	2.75	0.457	
			%	75.9	23.1	1.0	2.75	0.437	
3	Helping students face their life	Workers	F	69	21	-	2.77	0.425	
	circumstances		%	76.7	23.3	-	2.77	0.42)	
		Students	F	154	52	3	2.72	0.480	4
			%	73.7	24.9	1.4	2:72	0.400	4
		Total	F	223	73	3	2.74	0.464	
			%	74.6	24.4	1.0	/4	0.404	
5	Raising students' intellectual awareness	Workers	F	71	18	1	2.78	0.444	
			%	78.9	20.0	1.1	, -		
		Students	F	154	52	3	2.72	0.480	5
		-	%	73.7	24.9	1.4			
		Total	F	225	70	4	2.74	0.469	
		-	%	75.3	23.4	1.3	.71		
8	Developing students' citizenship	Workers	F	73	16	1	2.80	0.429	
		6 1	%	81.1	17.8	1.1			
		Students	F	152	52	5	2.70	0.508	6
		<b>T</b> 1	%	72.7	24.9	2.4			
		Total	F	225	68	6	2.73	0.487	

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No.	Item			Agre	eement		Arithmetic	Standard	Rank
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	Kalli
			%	75.3	22.7	0.2			
7	Helping students engage in environment	Workers	F	68	21	1		6.	
	service projects		%	75.6	23.3	1.1	2.74	0.464	
		Students	F	152	52	5		0.508	_
			%	72.7	24.9	2.4	2.70	0.508	7
		Total	F	220	73	6			
			%	73.6	24.4	0.2	2.72	0.494	
9	Equipping students with knowledge related	Workers	F	70	19	1		0.451	
	to intellectual security		%	77.8	21.1	1.1	2.77	0.451	
		Students	F	147	59	3	2.69		8
			%	70.3	28.2	1.4	2.09	0.494	0
		Total	F	217	78	4		0.482	
			%	72.6	26.1	1.3	2.71	0.462	
	University role in students' self- development	Workers	F	69	20	1	(		
			%	76.7	22.2	1.1	2.76	0.457	
		Students	F	150	54	5	- ( -		
			%	71.8	25.8	2.4	2.69	0.511	9
		Total	F	219	74	6		0.106	
			%	73.2	24.7	2.0	2.71	0.496	
0	Encouraging students to join the	Workers	F	69	21	-		0.105	
	extracurricular activities that support		%	76.7	23.3	-	2.77	0.425	
	intellectual security	Students	F	147	51	11	2.65	0.578	10
			%	70.3	24.4	5.3	2.05	0.578	10
		Total	F	216	72	11	2.69		
			%	72.2	24.1	3.7	2.09	0.539	
1	Neuropsychological programming of	Workers	F	60	26	4	2.62	0.572	
	students to overcome extreme ideas that		%	66.7	28.9	4.4	2.02	0.572	
	hinder intellectual security	Students	F	145	56	8	2.66	0.551	11
			%	69.4	26.8	3.8	2.00	0.551	_ n
		Total	F	205	82	12	- 6-		1
	% 68.6 27.4	27.4	0.4	2.65	0.557				
Dve	erall mean						2.72	0.447	7

Table (10) illustrates that the arithmetic means of the suggested ways of preventing the personal factors of intellectual delinquencies among youth ranged (2.77:2.65). While (fostering students' self-confidence) was ranked first, (neuropsychological programming of students to overcome extreme ideas that hinder intellectual security) was ranked last. The social workers agreed that (developing students' citizenship) was ranked first. The participant students agreed that (fostering students' self-confidence) and (educating students to obtain knowledge from sound resources) were ranked first.

**Table 11:** Responses of the participants to the suggested ways of preventing the educational factors of intellectual delinquencies among youth

No.	Item				Agreement		Arithmetic	Standard	Rank
				Agree	Undecided	Disagree	mean	deviation	Nalik
11	Sharing experience among (local and overseas)	Workers	F	70	20	-	9	0.478	
	universities on handling the issues of intellectual security		%	77.8	22.2	-	2.78	0.418	
		Students	F	154	48	7		0.506	
			%	73·7	23.0	3.3	2.70	0.526	1
		Total	F	224	68	7	2.52	0.405	]
			%	74.9	22.7	2.3	2.73	0.497	
5	Activating the role of social guidance departments to	Workers	F	70	18	2	2 =6	o. ( <b>9</b> )	
	help students solve their problems		%	77.8	20.0	2.2	2.76	0.481	
		Students	F	153	50	6		0.515	
			%	73.2	23.9	2.9	2.70	0.517	2
		Total	F	223	68	8		0.506	
			%	74.6	22.7	2.7	2.72	0.506	
3	Interest in applying disciplinary regulations to	Workers	F	67	23	-		0.120	
	delinquents		%	74.4	25.6	-	2.74	0.439	
		Students	F	149	55	5	2.60	0.510	3
			%	71.3	26.3	2.4	2.69	0.513	
		Total	F	216	78	5	2.71	0.492	

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No.	Item				Agreement		Arithmetic	Standard	
				Agree		Disagree	mean	deviation	Rank
		1	%	72.2	26.1	1.7			
6	Interest in fulfilling the actual needs of students	Workers	F	69	20	1			
-			~	76.7	22.2	1.1	2.76	0.457	
		Students	F	154	46	9			
			~	73.7	22.0	4.3	2.69	0.548	4
		Total	F	223	66	10			-
			%	74.6	22.1	3.3	2.71	0.522	
9	Coordination between university departments about	Workers	F	70	18	2			
9	planning to educate students intellectually	monters	· %	77.8	20.0	2.2	2.76	0.481	
	F	Students		145	56	8			
		orducinto	1 %	69.4	26.8	3.8	2.66	0.551	5
		Total	F	215		3.0			-
		Total	1 <sup>-</sup> %	-	74		2.69	0.532	
2	Support the faculty-student relationship for intellectual	Workers	F	71.9 66	24.7	3.3			
2	communication to educate students about intellectual	workers	г %		24	-	2.73	0.445	
	security issues	Circle 1	_	73.3	26.7				-
	security issues	Students	_	143	59	7	2.65	0.544	6
			%	68.4	28.2	3.3	,	511	_
		Total	F	209	83	7	2.68	0.517	
			%	69.9	27.8	2.3			
8	Focusing on programs of using scientific knowledge in	Workers	_	69	19	2	2.74	0.487	
	the service of intellectual security		%	76.7	21.1	2.2	2.74	0.407	
		Students		143	59	7	2.65	0.544	-
			%	68.4	28.2	3.3	2.05	0.544	7
		Total	F	212	78	9	2.68	0.508	
			%	70.9	26.1	3.0	2.00	0.528	
4	Reconsidering the student activity plans and including	Workers	F	68	21	1			
	intellectual awareness activities		%	75.6	23.3	1.1	2.74	0.464	
		Students	F	144	55	10			
			%	68.9	26.3	4.8	2.64	0.572	8
		Total	F	212	76	11			
			%	70.9	25.4	3.7	2.67	0.543	
10	Using university's social responsibility programs to	Workers	F	70	19	1			
	develop student citizenship		%	77.8	21.1	1.1	2.77	0.451	
	r r	Students	F	135	67	7			
			~	64.6	32.1	3.3	2.61	0.553	9
		Total	F	205	86	8			-
		rotui	•	68.6	28.8	2.7	2.66	0.528	
7	Activating the role of academic colunseling in guiding	Workers		66	18	6			
<i>'</i>	students intellectually	WOIKCIS	1 <sup>-</sup> %	73.3	20.0	6.7	2.67	0.600	
	statents intercetainy	Students		145	20.0	9			-
l l		Scudents	г %	69.4	26.3	-	2.65	0.561	10
		Total	70 F	211	~	4.3			-
		1 Otal	г %		73	15	2.66	0.572	
_	I in him a name of a line of the land of the second s	Workers		70.6	24.4	5.0			-
1	Linking courses to intellectual security mechanisms	workers	г %	67	19	4	2.70	0.550	
l l		Ci. 1		74.4	21.1	4.4			4
l l		Students	_	135	63	11	2.59	0.590	11
			%	64.6	30.1	5.3	-97	-97	4
		Total	F	202	82	15	2.63	0.579	
0	rall mean	1	%	67.6	27.4	5.0	2.68		<u> </u>
Ove	ran mean						2.00	0.477	

Table (11) illustrates that the arithmetic means of the suggested ways of prevention ranged (2.73:2.63). While (sharing experience among (local and overseas) universities on handling the issues of intellectual security) was ranked first, (linking courses to intellectual security mechanisms) was ranked last.

### 4. Discussion

According to responses of the participants, a key obtained result to the intellectual delinquencies among youth is that (fanaticism) is ranked first whereas (calling for and promoting anti-national groups) is ranked last. The author argues that agreement on fanaticism as the highest intellectual E-ISSN 2240-0524

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delinquency is correlated with intellectual delinquency. Fanaticism and intellectual delinquency are two faces of the same coin; fanaticism is the cultural and intellectual face, and intellectual delinquency is the behavioral and social one. The author believes that this finding matches the characteristics of university students who tend to overcome rules to express themselves. Moreover, youth with intellectual delinquency tend to accept all aspects that promote their ideas, especially those that make them unique. This finding agrees with Al-tayyar (Al-tayyar 2017) that fanaticism, refusal of others' opinions, and aggression are manifestations of intellectual delinquency. The highlighted manifestations match functionalism's inputs that disorders in university students' personalities cause a state of conflict with society due to intellectual delinquency.

Concerning the family factors of intellectual delinquency among youth, the author argues that the lack of time dedicated to the behavior, monitoring, guiding, and solving the problems of children makes them easily prone to many dangerous family and social issues, such as intellectual delinquency. Because parents are preoccupied with securing children's future needs, they cannot monitor their conditions, resulting in family breakdown and intellectual delinquencies. The youth agreed that (lack of family dialog) was ranked first because parents do not dedicate time to speak to their children, making the latter fulfill their needs on their own, especially in adolescence and youth.

From the author's perspective regarding societal factors of intellectual delinquency among youth, the religious institutions are limited to disseminating the principles of Islam among students. The educational institution is interested in teaching students fruitful science. In contrast, the cultural institution is interested in developing and fostering art talents. Additionally, the lack of shared planning between these institutions to provide an intellectually secured environment to students plays a role. Moreover, legal punishment is the only method to prevent some youth from intellectual delinquencies due to the lack of knowledge.

With concern to responses of the participants to the personal factors of intellectual delinquency among youth, the author argues that the most harmful aspect of human personality is weak personality, lack of confidence, and low self-esteem, making it easy to be intellectually affected and have intellectual delinquency. A weak personality seeks to achieve the satisfaction of others without knowledge. The author argues that accepting unwanted actions makes the youth copy others. Thus, youth become easily dependent, driven by fear of others, low esteem, or weak personality.

As for the obtained result according to educational factors of intellectual delinquency among youth, the author argues that social guidance and counseling seeks to meet youth's basic needs, modify wrong ideas and beliefs, prevent delinquency, and solve problems individually and socially. Therefore, the weak role of these departments causes intellectual delinquency. The author argues that these differences cause different ideas and beliefs and promote fanaticism, threatening social texture and intellectual and cultural identity and causing intellectual delinquency. In sum, the author attributes the result of this question to various factors of intellectual delinquency among youth. This result agrees with the findings of Ronald (Ronald 2005; Alhokeel 2013; Al-Khataibeh et al. 2014; Alaly and Khair-Bek 2017).

With regard to the suggested ways of preventing the family factors of intellectual delinquencies among youth, the author argues that protecting youth from intellectual delinquency is achieved by promoting student awareness and developing their abilities to confront the cultural challenges of globalization, especially intellectual delinquency in the Saudi community. All types of media can play this role by educating families about the dangers of these delinquencies. The author argues that family plays a critical role in confronting intellectual delinquencies by exchanging opinions and ideas and accepting others' opinions. Furthermore, family is the basis of protecting children from deviant thinking by promoting religious awareness.

As for the result concerning the suggested ways of preventing the societal factors of intellectual delinquencies among youth, the author argues that unemployment causes many problems intellectually and socially. Thus, intellectual delinquencies may be prevented by employment.

Based on the result related to the suggested ways of preventing the personal factors of intellectual delinquencies among youth, the author argues that intellectual delinquencies negatively

affect citizenship values, such as belonging, appreciating national interests, and respecting national leaders and institutions. Knowledge and awareness are important to overcome delinquency. The author argues that these items are highly important because they help overcome weak personalities and get fruitful knowledge to prevent misconceptions.

According to the obtained results concerning the suggested ways of preventing the educational factors of intellectual delinquencies among youth, the author argues that confronting intellectual delinquency requires the cooperation of all stakeholders, especially specialists and experts. Utilizing various mechanisms helps prevent intellectual delinquency ultimately. Moreover, a well-defined strategic planning process by adopting the author's proposal can help protect university students from intellectual delinquencies.

This finding agrees with the results of Dillon et al. (Dillon et al. 2008), Clinch (Clinch 2011), Alhokeel (Alhokeel 2013), and Alamry (Alamry 2014) that provide methods and mechanisms and make recommendations to protect youth from intellectual delinquencies.

### 5. Recommendations

The author suggests ways of preventing intellectual delinquency, such as

- 1. Establishing intellectual institutions and centers that foster intellectual security in society, disseminate intellectual awareness, and take care of and resolve youth's social and economic problems.
- 2. Establishing special units at the university to provide training courses to students to develop their skills and raise their awareness about current issues, such as intellectual delinquencies.
- 3. Including courses or syllabi to teach university students the preventive concepts towards intellectual delinquencies.
- 4. Providing a safer university environment in which university students practice their talents, develop skills, and act positively away from the manifestations of intellectual delinquency.
- 5. Activating the education role of societal institutions towards raising youth and protecting their ideas because of their guidance and counseling roles, as well as educational, cultural, and social programs and events.
- 6. Holding training workshops in family counseling centers to raise their awareness of intellectual delinquency and train them in the treatment means and professional skills, especially among youth.
- 7. Urging universities to hold conferences and symposia on the issues of intellectual delinquency to have constructive discussions with the youth to express opinions positively towards life issues.
- 8. Monitoring university students periodically to identify intellectual delinquencies, such as the tendency to isolation and aggression.

### 6. Conclusion

Intellectual delinquency is a complex phenomenon with several and overlapping causes. Its grave dangers affect both the person, the surrounding people, and the societal. Protecting the intellect of the societal members is a shared responsibility by the individual, family, and social institutions. Therefore, preventive means and intellectual treatments should be adopted.

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