



The Factors Of King Abdulaziz's Success In Achieving Comprehensive Development In The Kingdom Of Saudi Arabia An Analytical Historical Study

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ABSTRACT

Before the reign of King Abdulaziz, Saudi society was a fragmented society, with conflicts over water resources and grazing areas. King Abdulaziz was able to overcome these challenges and unite the country. The establishment of the state, the formation of the political system, and the stability of the political situation in the country were a key political factor that contributed to the success of King Abdulaziz in achieving comprehensive development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Other factors contributing to this success included his unique personality, incisive intellect, and successful administration that was based on planning and development. Additionally, his efforts to settle the Bedouins, who represented the majority of Saudi Arabia's population during his reign, also contributed to that success; their concepts changed, their awareness increased, and they practiced agriculture, herding, and trade. The focus on public and higher education, along with scholarship abroad, further contributed to that success. Thus, these factors collectively led to the success of King Abdulaziz in achieving comprehensive development in Saudi society, and his sons followed in his footsteps after him until this day.

Keywords: King Abdulaziz, factors, development.

Introduction

King Abdulaziz bin Abdulrahman Al Saud was able to restore the state and unify the regions of the country under the name of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in a short period. It is difficult for a writer to write about a genius like King Abdulaziz, who was monumental in his achievements and possessed a unique personality.

He was a leader who brought enemies together, cleansing their hearts to wash away the superficial discord and leave behind the genuine bond of faith and the purity of the human spirit. This leadership personality and unique talents were evident in numerous incidents, many events, and various situations.

King Abdulaziz succeeded in building a strong state and achieving development within it. What were the factors behind his success in achieving this development? This research seeks to explore and address that question.

Importance of the research:

1. The importance of this study stems from the significance of its subject matter on one hand, and from the importance of the personality related to it on the other. The subject itself - factors of success - is a theme that captivates the hearts and ears of many. As for the personality related to the subject, King Abdulaziz Al Saud, may God have mercy on him, is someone who carved his name in stone, earning respect whether in presence or absence, with power and honor like an eagle.
2. The research also contributes to the Saudi library and documentation of an important period in the history of our beloved country, which was the foundation for what it has become today.

Research Questions:

This study aims to answer the main question: What are the key factors behind King Abdulaziz's success in achieving development? The following sub-questions branch from this:

1. What is the concept of development?

What are the political factors that led to King Abdulaziz's success in achieving comprehensive development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

2. What are the personal factors that led to King Abdulaziz's success in achieving comprehensive development?
3. What are the administrative factors that led to King Abdulaziz's success in achieving comprehensive development?
4. What are the social factors that led to King Abdulaziz's success in achieving comprehensive development?
5. What are the educational factors that led to King Abdulaziz's success in achieving comprehensive development?

Research methodology:

In this research, the researcher used the historical and analytical approaches by recounting events in their chronological order, analyzing them, and trying to link them in order to achieve benefit.

Previous studies:

The researcher did not find any research on this subject in public and private libraries that addressed it independently, but rather within various other topics.

Preface

The Concept of Development:

Before getting into the factors of King Abdulaziz's success in achieving the comprehensive development of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, it is essential to first address the concept of development and some of its types, as follows:

Development in language:

Development "is derived from the word "grow" (نَمَى), and "Growth (النَّما) refers to increase and abundance. They may also say it grows (يَنْمُو)... And the thing grows (تَنْتَعِي) meaning it rises... to kindle fire (نَمَّيْتُ النَّارَ) means to add fuel and intensify it, and grow the fire: Raise it up and saturate its fuel." (Ibn Manzur, 2003, pp. 710-711).

Development in terminology:

The concept of development has differed from one person to another depending on the perspective he focuses on, this concept has emerged in the field of economics more than any other field because of its importance and impact on various fields and in all societies. Therefore, the concept of development in most societies is used as an economic concept, due to the fact that the economic pattern prevailing in society is considered an indicator of other social characteristics; in other words, economic activity determines the social structure of society and its cultural characteristics (Al-Mahdi, 2016). Development has been defined economically as: "the processes that aim to bringing about changes in a particular society to enable it to develop autonomously and meet its growing basic needs in a way that satisfies those needs" (Al-Mahdi, 2016, p. 3). It is worth noting that focusing solely on rapid economic growth has proven to be insufficient. Some countries achieved national income growth rates close to the target set by the United Nations Development Decade (6%); however, they remained at the same standard of living, and were unable to reduce the gap between rich and poor. In fact, in some countries, the income growth rate increased, and the percentage of people living below the poverty, who are unable to satisfy their minimum basic needs, increased (Al-Eisawi, 2001, p. 14).

Development is generally defined as voluntary change that occurs in society, whether social, economic, or political, so that it moves from the current situation to the desired situation, with the aim of developing and improving the conditions of people by effectively utilizing all available resources and energies in order to exploit them in their right place. This change depends mainly on the participation of the members of society itself (Al-Dweikat, 2016, para. 3).

Chapter 1 Political Factors of Comprehensive Development During the reign of King Abdulaziz

After addressing the concept of development in the preface, we now turn to the main subject of the research. We begin with one of the key factors of comprehensive development in Saudi society during reign of King Abdulaziz: the political factor, which is one of the most significant factor of development in any society. The researcher will address three major political elements related to achieving development, each of which is one of the factors of development, and these elements are interconnected, any disruption of any of them negatively affects the other, which is reflected in various fields, especially the developmental field in the country. The key political elements contributing to development are:

First: The Existence of a State

It is well known that development is not pursued by scattered individuals but by interrelated societies; therefore, any society that seeks to achieve it must be unified and connected by a common bond, regardless of

what that bond is, under a single leadership that imposes its authority over all members. This leads to the necessity of having a state that imposes its authority and directs its people towards achieving its future developmental goals, as without this, it is not possible to achieve any development in a fragmented and disintegrated society. Therefore, the establishment of a state was a fundamental factor in achieving development. For this reason, King Abdulaziz first sought to unify the country and establish the state because that would be the basis and starting point for achieving all his ambitions. A state is defined as: "A specific geographic area inhabited and organized by a group of people, governed by a legitimate and structured government, free from any external control, in order to exercise its sovereignty within its area of jurisdiction" (Definition and Features, 2021). From the previous definition, we can conclude the most prominent pillars of state formation, which are: land, and the existence of an authority or sovereignty over it. In this section, we will discuss these pillars, and how King Abdulaziz was able to establish a state.

1) Population:

The population is an essential pillar of any state, consisting of human groups and communities linked by common factors, such as values, beliefs, land, and territory. The tribe is the first form of society, which consists of several families (Duverger, 1991). This pillar was available to King Abdulaziz; the population of the Arabian Peninsula was scattered in different regions before King Abdulaziz recaptured Riyadh in 1902 AD (1319 AH). This population was mostly divided, and their society was dominated by conflict, disputes, and animosity, as if it was a society located outside the world although it shared its geography. They lived in a state of extreme backwardness, governed by local groups and regional factions, which resulted in many conflicts and wars, some of which were subordinate to a unified central regional government, and the other was independent under self-government. In other words, the society before King Abdulaziz was not all under one state; rather, it was under local emirs who had strong influence and had external relations with their neighbors, while others were independent with tribal rule, such as the Badia. (Ibn Bishr, 1974 AD, pp. 28-31; Al-Jasser, 1966 AD, pp. 92-95; Al-Zaydi, 2002 AD, pp. 45-49; Al-Sheib, 1420 AH, pp. 30-31; Al-Othaymin, 1983 AD, p. 92; Al-Hatlani, 1996 AD, p. 83).

Saeed (n.d.) indicates that stagnation was prevailing over the Arab world in general, and the Arabian Peninsula in particular, there was no progress or renaissance in any field. All that was clearly visible was the intense rivalry between Ibn Rashid and Ibn Sabah, with each seeking to seize the lands of the other (p. 13).

From the above, it is clear that the people who inhabited the Arabian Peninsula before the reign of King Abdulaziz were in dispersion and conflict, ignorance and backwardness, and continuous wars, so this pillar of the establishment of the state existed, and King Abdulaziz utilized it to establish the state he aspired to form.

2) Territory:

Land or territory forms the geographic framework of the state, or what is known as the spatial dimension inhabited by groups of people. Territory is a fundamental pillar of the establishment of the state, as it is the place where the state will exercise its political authority (Juma et al., 2022 AD, pp. 19-20). From this point of view, no state can be established without a land over which the authority can exercise its control, and this pillar existed during the reign of King Abdulaziz, even though it was not under his authority which is the Arabian Peninsula. The Arabian Peninsula, before it was unified by King Abdulaziz, was divided into several different regions. One characteristic of these regions was that there were no natural barriers separating them, such as seas (Ziada, 1962 AD). Additionally, there were no difficult or rugged mountains (Mahboub, 1999 AD, pp. 90-91), but rather it is a large area of land connected to each other, and the process of movement and population spread without obstacles. This enabled King Abdulaziz to pursue his ambitions and continue his diligent efforts to unify these areas into a politically and socially unified state, which would help him achieve the development and the process of building that he seeks (Al-Shabeeb, pp. 101-103). It is the legacy of his fathers and grandfathers, and he had to strive to establish it and fulfill the aspirations of its people to live in security, safety, and prosperity.

From the above, it is clear to us that no state, ancient or modern, can be established without a geographical location that enables it, and no one can establish a state with a political entity without a geographical location where groups of people live; because if there is no land, no state can be established.

When King Abdulaziz achieved the first and second pillars of the state's establishment, he sought to achieve the third pillar.

3) Sovereignty:

King Abdulaziz sought to achieve the third pillar, which is sovereignty. His fathers and grandfathers had ruled most of the regions of the Arabian Peninsula in the First and Second Saudi States. Therefore, he wanted to regain that sovereignty; this factor aided him in establishing the state, as he had the support of most of the population because he was from a family that ruled this land, and people knew them or heard about their rule. The Second Saudi State, the state of his ancestors, came to an end after being a powerful political entity in the Arabian Peninsula during the reign of one of its most prominent imams, Imam Faisal bin Turki, in his second

rule. Local strife emerged, leading to its downfall; the Al-Rashid took over Najd, ending the rule of Al-Saud in the region, although the Al-Rashid Emirate had been established with the support of Imam Faisal bin Turki (Third Saudi State, fourth paragraph).

King Abdulaziz was not only keen to restore his ancestors' kingdom, but also worked diligently to expand his state. He successfully unified most of the Arabian Peninsula by unifying many of its regions, thus establishing the Third Saudi State. This laid the groundwork for realizing his broader developmental ambitions and his future vision of comprehensive development for Saudi society (Al-Omari & Hashim, p. 110). During the unification process, he focused on fostering a sense of belonging to the state, the leader and his central leadership. This period of unification instilled in the citizens and society a sense of Saudi citizenship or identity, united under one leadership, one faith, and one flag, which leads to what is called political recognition and the establishment of legitimacy for the leader (Al-Omari & Hashim, p. 264). It is worth noting that some regions belonging to the local rulers in the Arabian Peninsula, such as the coastal areas, the holy places, and the supervisors in Hijaz, were the ambitions of the major powers because of their geographical or religious importance. Therefore, some were under the protection of Britain, and others were under the control of the Ottomans (Ibn Bishr, 1974 AD, p. 344). However, he overcame all challenges and established the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which was the first step towards the comprehensive development of Saudi society.

Second - Forming a political system:

After the establishment of the state, the process of choosing a system of governance began. After King Abdulaziz declared the foundation of the Kingdom of Hejaz, and before its name was changed to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in 1932 AD, it was necessary to choose a system of government that is compatible with what he seeks to achieve politically, and helps him to reach his future ambitions. He decided that the system of government would be a monarchy, as stated in the document of the kingdom's basic law. This document stated that the Kingdom is closely linked together and cannot be divided or separated in any way, and that its administration was in the hands of King Abdulaziz. It further explained that he is bound by Islamic law (Al-Zarkali, 1997 AD, Vol. 1, pp. 353-354). This document emphasized that the system of governance in the country was monarchical, with the administration in the hands of King Abdulaziz, and that the constitution of the country is Islamic law, which he was bound to implement it. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's Basic Instructions, issued on 21 Safar 1345 AH (corresponding to 1926 AD), confirmed the unity of the kingdom, that the system of government was a monarchy, and that the kingdom was independent both internally and externally (Hamza, 2001 AD, p. 87). The phase of formation the political system was characterized by numerous political, social, economic, cultural, and scientific transformations (Al-Omari & Hashem, p. 265).

King Abdulaziz began to carry out organizational work, whether in the various fields of political, administrative, or legal affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia After defining the system of governance. The political system at that stage was characterized by a balance between politics and administration, as the ministries he established grew significantly and exceeded their counterparts compared to developing countries (Al-Omari & Hashem, pp. 264-265). Additionally, King Abdulaziz involved the educated social elite in formulating national policies, confirming the role and influence of politics, as well as the importance of proper planning for the development of Saudi society. The most prominent slogans of that phase were "Responsibility" and "National Identity." The transition was made from centralized governance to the policy of participation in decision-making in the state by a number of personalities (Al-Omari & Hashem, p. 265).

Third: Political Stability

Although the establishment of a state and the formation of a political system are essential for development, they cannot achieve development properly unless they are accompanied by political stability. Political stability is "something that nations and peoples strive for because it provides the necessary environment for security, development, and prosperity" (Al-Shaher, 2017, p. 173). Therefore, political stability is one of the most important political factors contributing to the achievement of comprehensive development in any society. Furthermore, it maintains economic growth and helps plan for development and meet its needs. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the reign of King Abdulaziz, like other countries, sought to achieve political stability. The unification of the country, the formation of a clear political system based on Islamic Sharia and its principles, and the adoption of the goal of achieving the welfare of the Saudi society led to the achievement of political stability, which was an essential component of achieving sustainable development for the Saudi society (Al-Omari, & Hashim, pp. 51-54). This is what Saeed (n.d.) confirmed; he noted that King Abdulaziz had guaranteed "security, safety, tranquility and stability for his country. He established one of the greatest Arab states of this era, bringing all the inventions and innovations of modern civilization to provide comfort and happiness for the people, and transferred it from the old Bedouin world to the modern world of civilization" (p. 19). Accordingly, stability remains a fundamental pillar for achieving progress and sustainable development in Saudi society (Al-Zaidi, pp. 242-243; Al-Omari, p. 46).

From the above, it is clear that each political factor mentioned in this section represents an essential component of development in any society. However, when they are fully achieved, they have a greater power in propelling

development forward, which King Abdulaziz was able to achieve, thus the combination of these components provided a significant political foundation for his success in achieving development.

Chapter 2 The personal factors for achieving comprehensive development during the reign of King Abdulaziz

After discussing the political factors in the first chapter, which were addressed in detail because they form the foundation upon which all other development factors rely, it is clear that the existence of development begins with the presence of a state that has an established political system and enjoys stability. Other components come after them to achieve comprehensive and sustainable development of society. The personal factors are the first components of King Abdulaziz's success in achieving comprehensive development for the Saudi society during his reign. There is no doubt that every person possesses a unique personality that distinguishes him from others. Personality is defined as: "A set of varied traits and characteristics that permanently exist within an individual, distinguishing him from others and affect his interaction with the environment around him in terms of the situations and his dealings with people. It also includes thoughts, talents, personal perceptions, values, and desires" (Al-Azizi, 2020 AD, as written in Al-Ghailani,, 2022 AD, p. 18).

Based on this definition, it can be said that King Abdulaziz had a unique personality, high values, high personal ideas and perceptions, and ambitions that reached for the sky; he was influenced by his family surroundings and the social environment in which he grew up, shaping his personality accordingly. In any society, whether small or large, there emerge personalities that are distinguished from the other members of the society; such as having acceptance among people, having the ability to influence others, and directing them towards what they want. Such qualities and abilities are mostly applicable to community leaders, as confirmed by the study conducted by (Abu Ayyash, 2018 AD). These characteristics have qualified them to lead, direct, care for, and strive to achieve what their members aspire to.

It is worth noting that the suitability and ability of these men to lead do not solely depend on physical, hereditary, financial, social and moral qualities that they enjoy, but it is also linked to situations; because these situations strengthen a leader's personality and position. The conditions, issues, and circumstances of the society in which these leaders appear also influence them. A leader is someone who is characterized by ambition, hard work, perseverance, and the ability to move and interact with others, as well as adapt to them better than others (Al-Hassan, 1983 AD, pp. 200-201). Anyone who contemplates the biography of King Abdulaziz Al Saud finds that everything mentioned about the leadership personality applies to his personality. He was growing up in a ruling family and a political environment, which undoubtedly influenced the formation of his personality. This, in turn, made his personality a key factor of development. As pointed out by Al-Tabib (2001 AD) "Upbringing has a positive effect on the development of values and customs, and contributes to improving the social environment in which a person lives. It also helps to develop the structural institutions of society to face the challenge of civilizational backwardness, especially when properly utilized and well-planned" (p. 2).

King Abdulaziz greatly benefited from the events that he passed through in his life. He was born in the period in which the second Saudi state was weakened due to internal conflicts and disputes among its leaders. At a young age, he participated in negotiations with Ibn Rashid's delegation when he was around fourteen years old. Shortly afterward, he left Riyadh with his father, Imam Abdulrahman, when he was just fifteen. Throughout his upbringing, he witnessed many political events that strengthened his power and increased his insistence to build the state and unify the country (Al Samari, 1419 H., pp. 18-19). King Abdulaziz gained many skills, experiences, and insights from his upbringing. These not only shaped his personality but also honed his talents, which ultimately equipped him to understand the aspects necessary for societal development in Saudi Arabia. Consequently, he worked tirelessly to achieve these developmental goals. Under his leadership, Saudi Arabia pursued to achieve and implement a future vision aimed at achieving national development. It becomes evident from the above that the personal qualities: qualities of the leader, in this case, King Abdulaziz, whose actions, even before his words or the writings of historians, proved that he had a unique personality, honed by experiences and the great political events of his early life. These qualities empowered him to face the difficult circumstances that Saudi society was enduring; despite the prevalent conditions of discord, fragmentation, war, and deviation from the true Islamic faith (Al-Shabeeb, p. 30). King Abdulaziz took it upon himself not only to change this situation but also to strive toward sustainable development in Saudi Arabia.

King Abdulaziz was able to overcome all the obstacles that prevented him from achieving development in the Kingdom, thanks first to God and then to his leadership and political personality. He was an intellectual and a politician, fully aware of the state's foundations and the factors that would help him in the pursuit of development (Al-Shebeeb, p. 30). He first worked to build the state through a unifying vision for the country; he made the whole society unified under his leadership, and understood that people's needs were not satisfied so he sought to fulfill them, which is one of the most important things people need. The development of society, achieving progress, and meeting the needs of its members are the ultimate goals of any community. For a long

time, Saudi society had been looking for a leader who could lead them toward development, and they found this realized in King Abdulaziz, unlike those who preceded him, who were preoccupied with internal conflicts, neglecting the people's needs, desires, and even their essential requirements. This neglect forced some tribes and clans to migrate from one place to another (Al-Shabeeb, p. 99). King Abdulaziz was the savior of society from all these tragedies. King Abdulaziz sought to unify the country to devote himself to the development of the Saudi society, which had long been unfamiliar with the concept of development, as for decades, the land had been a battleground of tribal conflicts and wars. To achieve this development, King Abdulaziz worked to benefit from all the country's wealth and resources and to exploit them well, because he realized that the kingdom's resources were many and varied, and that no one had ever exploited them and employed them to bring prosperity and well-being to the Saudi people (Al-Shabeeb, p. 30).

What also confirms that the personality of King Abdulaziz was a component and factor of development is that he benefited from history in his political career; he learned the importance of gaining the trust of all segments of society, so he gave them his attention, and sought to earn the confidence of all, unlike the second Saudi state, which was unable to gain the confidence of all segments of society (Al-Zaidi, 2002 AD, pp. 33-58; Al-Shabeeb, pp. 98-99). King Abdulaziz was able to gain the confidence of everyone by providing for their needs, the change they found in their conditions, the security and protection for their lives and property that they had desperately needed during that period. The Saudi people achieved during his reign what they longed for, security, safety, and stability that preserves people's lives, positions, and self-realization (Al-Zaidi, 2002 AD, pp. 33-58; Al-Shabeeb, pp. 98-99). King Abdulaziz had a clear vision for the future, based on the importance of unity and the dangers of division and fragmentation. He worked to implement this vision across the Arabian Peninsula, encouraged by the fact that he had gained trust and acceptance among most of the people of Najd. Furthermore, he established his state on a solid foundation - the Islamic Sharia, which is the final divine law revealed through the last prophet. This adherence to Sharia motivated most people to rally around King Abdulaziz, support him, and work with him towards achieving his vision and goals (Al-Shabeeb, pp. 109-117).

Chapter Three: Administrative Factors for Achieving Comprehensive Development during the Reign of King Abdulaziz

After discussing King Abdulaziz's personal characteristics that contributed to achieving development in the Kingdom, the researcher now turn to the administrative factors adopted by King Abdulaziz during his reign in order to achieve comprehensive development in the country. Before talking about this, it is necessary to define administration in its general concept; it is defined as: Achieving goals through the performance of administrative functions, which include planning, organizing, managing, controlling, and coordinating. In other words, it is the achievement of maximum results with minimal resources through these same functions, without neglecting the necessary requirements and demands of the work" (Jibril, 2010, p. 7).

Al-Obaidi (1995 AD) points out that administration is associated with development, and each of them is affected by the other. The efficiency of administration and development are two sides of the same coin. For this reason, development urgently requires effective administrative leadership to develop economic and social plans and implement them, and all of this imposes on the administration to develop and expand to meet the responsibilities resulting from these plans. Therefore, one of the most important administrative tasks that help development is planning: because randomness does not produce acceptable works and does not achieve what proper planning can achieve, and as previously mentioned planning processes impose development, which is inherently linked to growth. King Abdulaziz utilized these two administrative tasks as essential components and assistants to achieve the development that he seeks to achieve in society,

We explain this in the following:

1- Planning:

Planning is one of the essential administrative components for achieving development. In this rapidly changing world, we cannot leave the development process to improvisation and changing circumstances; therefore, any state aspiring to achieve development and prosperity and catch up with the developed countries must set specific goals and establish a time frame for achieving each one. The time factor is of utmost importance in the development process because the world is constantly advancing, and many countries have already made significant strides in various developmental fields. This compels those who wish to catch up with growth and civilization to make the most of their time by utilizing all available financial and human resources to achieve the desired goals in the shortest time possible. Local development planning is the best way to optimally invest in time (Al-Omari, 2016). King Abdulaziz recognized the importance of planning early on. This is evident from his statement about planning: "I advance and retard as much as needed, and I do not undertake any action that would harm my country, and if the time of work and meeting comes, shame on him who is late" (Al-Samari, 1419 AH., p. 39).

These words indicate that he did not act randomly, because random actions do not guarantee results and may even harm the country, in addition to not optimizing the use of time. King Abdulaziz avoided this by planning for the construction and development of Saudi society, to obtain better results in less time. Thus, planning

during his reign was one of the components of social development. King Abdulaziz's awareness of the importance of planning is further demonstrated by his swift establishment of many administrative organizations of the state which focused on planning. He knew that randomness leads neither to success, development, nor progress. Among the most prominent of these organizations were the establishment of a number of councils and systems, such as the Council of Agents in the Hejaz, the Shura Council, the Council of Ministers, the judicial system, and others (Al-Samari, p. 40).

2- evolution:

The term "evolution" refers to change, which is a natural phenomenon that has existed since the beginning of time. Life is constantly changing and evolving since the creation of humanity, and this evolution and change affects all creatures, including humans, animals and even inanimate objects. Sometimes, change is necessary, especially when it concerns human life (Al-Omari, p. 27).

Since evolution is a natural phenomenon, anyone who looks at societies and the stages they have gone through across different eras find that they are in constant and continuous change and evolution, moving from one state to another, and from one stage to another; for example, societies moved from states of backwardness and primitive to modernity and civilization. All this indicates that evolution is one of the most important components of achieving social development; if there is no evolution in society, achieving social development would be nearly impossible. Evolution, as a tool of administration and a necessity for development, represents a transition from a political entity to a stage of civilization, followed by a stage of sustainable development that enhances the standard of living for the members of society or improves performance and efficiency (Al-Omari, p. 36). This is precisely what King Abdulaziz sought to achieve through good planning and the pursuit of progress and positive change.

As a result, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has recorded great achievements in the path of civilizational development, due to the achievements that King Abdulaziz was able to make in the Saudi society. The adoption of any leader of the concept of administrative development in organizational processes confirms that his organization of work is moving in the right direction. The adoption of any leader of the development project is known through the desire to completely abandon old procedures and methods of work and replace them with new ones, and through his initiative and innovation in performance (Ratiba, 2019). This is exactly what King Abdulaziz did, which is evident through: taking procedures that aimed at achieving sustainable development for society, using every activity to enhance national identity and citizenship, and to convey and explain the state's policies to society, to gain their support in achieving development goals; through Modernization and updating, which are requirements to ensure the political continuity of the state's growth and development (Al-Omari & Hashim, p. 66).

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia followed King Abdulaziz's vision and implemented his ambitious development plans, which led to a significant transformation in society in various fields. By the grace of God, the Kingdom was able to achieve developmental projects in a short period (Al-Omari & Hashim, p. 43). Development plans considered the potential impact of the new developments on the social and economic structure of Saudi Arabia, and how to deal with the changes (Al-Zaidi, pp. 220-222; Al-Omari & Hashim, pp. 46-55). It is clear from the above that the administrative components of planning and evolution are considered among the basic components for achieving sustainable development for society. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, during the reign of King Abdulaziz, gave special importance to planning, modernization, and progress because it realizes their importance in achieving comprehensive development.

Chapter Four: Social factors of comprehensive development during the reign of King Abdulaziz

After discussing the political, personal, and administrative factors of comprehensive development during the reign of King Abdulaziz, the researcher will now address the social factors of development during his reign, which he succeeded in achieving in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as he succeeded in the establishment of a (Abu Aliya, 1997 AD, pp. 147-149). As Al-Omari (2016) defines it, social development is "a set of processes aimed at creating intentional social change by improving citizens' living conditions and providing more welfare programs through constructive efforts, in conjunction with the economic development system in society." It is based on pivotal elements, carefully studied and planned, aimed at bringing about positive social change in society built according to a systematic relationship with the economic component. All these factors constitute what is called social development. (p. 165) By applying this definition to Saudi society during the reign of King Abdulaziz, we find that he sought to achieve social development, which became a key factor in his success in achieving comprehensive development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The process of "nationalization" was the most prominent social tool that helped King Abdulaziz achieve this.

This settlement brought about social development that greatly contributed to achieve King Abdulaziz's ambitions for comprehensive development in the country. The Bedouins made up a large percentage of the population of the Arabian Peninsula, and their nomadic lifestyle was characterized by instability and constant movement, inside and outside the region in search of water and grass. Which led to many political, economic,

and social problems (Abu Aliyah, pp. 125-130). All these issues were obstacles to comprehensive development in the country during King Abdulaziz's reign. However, King Abdulaziz did not give up and sought to overcome those problems that were created by that situation. The Bedouin settlement project was a decisive solution to these problems, and reality proved that it was able to achieve security and stability, and build a good citizen to serve religion and country (Al-Saloum, 1995, p. 202).

The first migration was established on the Al Artawiyah between Al- Zulfi and Kuwait in 1912 AD, and it was called (Al Artawiyah), and then many migrations were established (Al-Zarkali, vol. 1, p. 264). The idea of settlement during the reign of King Abdulaziz faced strong opposition from some tribes (Abu Aliya, p. 146); because they were accustomed to moving from one place to another, and giving loyalty to their tribal sheikh and had loyalty in the affairs of the clan. They were not accustomed to being settled in one place. King Abdulaziz saw that settlement would help him organize a social, military, and political force from the tribes scattered across the Arabian Peninsula, which would allow him to impose his authority and initiate the development of Saudi society.

The idea of settlement was based on "bringing progress and civilization to the Bedouins where they are, or to the nearest location that can be exploited in modern agriculture and herding, and providing services. Therefore, King Abdulaziz's policy of settling the Bedouins and developing the desert was focused on bringing urbanization to them rather than emptying the desert of its inhabitants" (Al-Khuraiji, 1999, p. 33). It was necessary to strive to achieve public system to protect these areas both internally and externally, allowing members of society to become economically productive and socially active on all levels. This would contribute to overall societal development, especially since the Bedouins represented approximately 60% of the Kingdom's population. For this reason, the Bedouin community was at the top of the target groups in development plans and projects during King Abdulaziz's reign, as he realized the importance of improving their conditions because they made up the majority of the Kingdom's population (Al-Khuraiji, 1999 AD, pp. 25-26).

The researcher agrees with Al-Samari (1419 AH) that the most accurate description of King Abdulaziz's efforts in the field of (Bedouin settlement) is: "It was an achievement close to a miracle, as it changed the lifestyle of a nation accustomed to patterns that were contrary to what he aimed to change them to, for their benefit and the benefit of society and the country" (p. 117).

King Abdulaziz implemented several ideas to settle the Bedouins, including:

- a- **The project and the center of the tribe:** The emergence of the Ikhwan movement at that time represented a break from the customs and traditions of society, which had been based on tribal unity, because with the rise and spread of this movement, the actual authority of the tribes or the centralized leadership of tribal sheikhs diminished. Instead, the authority became in the hands of King Abdulaziz in Riyadh, who became the actual ruler and legitimate imam. This movement also made the Bedouins obedient to the state rather than to the tribe (Darwish, 1980 AD, pp. 160-161; Abu Aliyah, pp. 150-153).
- b- **The Village Councils Project:** a vision of not taking away all the rights of the tribes and clans in Najd; ensuring that the Saudi society would accept the settlement project. He granted the tribes their rights and duties that they control, and through which orders are given. Therefore, he formed in all the villages and tribes concerned: a council under the presidency of its sheikh; This council managed the affairs of the village or tribe, provided for their needs, took care of their conditions, and adopted that help in managing villages and tribes. These councils were given administrative authority within their defined limits (Ibn Baz, 1998 AD, pp. 76-77).
- c- **The Population Distribution Project:** Population distribution means: the process of balancing between societies, and this means not gathering all the population in one region or geographical area. Instead, it is necessary to distribute them to create balance among society's groups. Cities are the best areas for such gathering because they are centers of ideas and many people's interests, such as trade, culture, and social development. This enables cities to continue much greater growth and prosperity than smaller villages or rural areas (Al-Ghamdi, 2019, p. 36).

Given the importance of population distribution and Bedouin settlement, King Abdulaziz established many villages, worked on developing them, developing agriculture and developing cities with more urbanization. He aimed, through developing agriculture, to transfer the urban lifestyle to the Badia, allowing the Bedouins to gradually adopt aspects of urban life, so that they would move to it voluntarily. Through this, King Abdulaziz was able to voluntarily withdraw the Bedouins, and made them care about agriculture, which transitioned them from a life of constant movement and nomadism to stability. Their lifestyle, behavior, and ethics changed, and they moved from individualism to citizenship, and their loyalty changed from loyalty to the tribe to loyalty to the state (Al-Khuraiji, pp. 26-27).

King Abdulaziz did not neglect the religious, security, or basic needs of the Bedouins, as these three matters received great attention from him and were among the foundations on which he worked during settlement. Regarding religion, he worked to correct their beliefs, as the Bedouins at that time were largely ignorant of

many aspects of faith. Therefore, King Abdulaziz assigned several scholars to travel among the Bedouins, Promoting of Virtue and Prevention of Vice. As for the security aspect, the Bedouins were mostly unaware of security discipline, though they were known for their morality; so King Abdulaziz benefited from their morals by making them spread security and tranquility, and deterring rebels. As for meeting their basic needs, he ensured the provision of water, which was difficult for the individual or his small community to provide water for drinking, for them and their animals, in addition to providing it for agriculture (Al-Samari, pp. 117-118). Reflecting on the Bedouin settlement project, one can clearly see King Abdulaziz's foresight, broad thinking, wisdom, and good governance. He did not neglect any aspect that would allow him to care for the Bedouins, who, as previously mentioned, formed the majority of the population at that time. He focused on their religious, civil, economic, and social aspects (Abu Aliyah, p. 117). These efforts bore fruit and became an important component of development. The settlement project was a monumental achievement of King Abdulaziz, resulting in many political, military, economic, and social outcomes. This, in turn, propelled development forward in Saudi society and achieved a renaissance in the country in various fields (Al-Saloum, p. 203).

Chapter 5: Educational factors of comprehensive development during the reign of King Abdulaziz

Development cannot be achieved without human capital, for this reason, the individual must be the focus of all developmental plans, whether long-term, medium-term, or short-term. There must be careful planning to preserve human dignity, give him his rights, and develop his physical, intellectual, social, and other capacities. It is also necessary to pay attention to change harmful customs, behaviors, and traditions that may impede or prevent development. All of this can only be achieved by focusing on education and the dissemination of knowledge (Al-Mahdi, pp. 14-15). From this, it is clear that education plays a crucial role in the development process. Looking back at the state of education before the unification of Saudi Arabia, we find that it was limited to cities and was traditionally primitive, relying on wooden boards. There was no formal education, and Education continued in this traditional way for a period at the beginning of the reign of King Abdulaziz, where education was done through preaching and guidance in mosques, religious schools, scholars' houses, as well as in the councils of princes and in private homes. There were also private schools (Al-Saloum, p. 171).

In other words, there was no formal, structured education system like we see today, and this was during the early reign of King Abdulaziz, who was well aware of the importance of education, but his preoccupation with establishing the state system and laying the foundations of governance in the country did not allow him to create formal educational structures. Thus, education during his reign went through two phases: the first phase, relying on traditional methods, which continued from 1902 to 1926. And the second phase began from 1926 AD until 1953 AD; in which interest in formal education began (Al-Saloum, p. 171). King Abdulaziz clearly recognized the importance of education and its pivotal role in achieving sustainable development. He considered education as the top of the hierarchy for achieving and fulfilling the requirements of development. His keenness to support and develop education increased significantly after seeing the impact it had on the Bedouins when he settled them in the villages (Unknown, 2012). Therefore, King Abdulaziz's future vision was based on education; he made it one of his first priorities while preparing the future development plans for the state, in an effort to achieve sustainable development for Saudi society; because achieving development for society will not be achieved unless education becomes an effective tool and means to accomplish it. Through education, a society is built upon sound foundations and values (Al-Jayar, 1977 AD, p. 66).

In pursuit of this, King Abdulaziz held an educational meeting in Makkah to which he invited a group of scholars, and in the meeting, he urged them to spread knowledge and education throughout the country. King Abdulaziz ordered the establishment of the Directorate of Public Education due to the importance of education in building a strong state, which was established on the first of Ramadan 1344 AH - March 15, 1926 AD. The directorate developed an educational program for all levels and opened schools across the kingdom, it also divided the educational regions into seven regions, each with a supervisor tasked with organizing and developing work in his region (Al-Haqil, 1986 AD, p. 133). A dedicated budget was allocated for the Directorate of Education, and its work was not limited to establishing schools only; rather, in the same year in which it was established 1926 AD, the Saudi Scientific Institute was established in Makkah, equivalent to a secondary school, and in 1355 AH/ 1936 AD, it established a school to prepare scholarship students to facilitate their sending to study at university in Egypt (King Abdulaziz Foundation, 1999 AD).

The scholarship preparation school worked to provide the country with specialists in several important fields, such as medicine, engineering, administration, accounting, and others, this school allowed students to interact with other cultures (Attar, n.d., p. 804). In 1944, King Abdulaziz ordered the establishment of "Dar Al-Tawhid" school in Taif, which aimed to meet the country's needs in the fields of judiciary, religious guidance, and teaching Islamic sciences in depth (Al-Uthaymeen, 2002 AD, p. 330). One of the achievements in education was also the opening of the College of Sharia in Makkah in 1369 AH, followed by the opening of Teachers College in 1372 AH - 1952 AD. In Riyadh, the College of Sharia was opened in 1373 AH - 1953 AD, before that the Riyadh Scientific Institute was opened, which is equivalent to a secondary school certificate. In 1373 AH -

1953, many similar institutes were established, each with an independent administration separate from the Directorate of Education (King Abdulaziz Foundation, 1999 AD).

From the above it is clear that King Abdulaziz's efforts in the field of education were not limited to formal education; rather, it extended to higher education, which contributed significantly to achieving the economic development of society. Its outputs of scientific cadres contributed to providing society with many experiences, competencies, technical and administrative skills, making them a fundamental pillar of development in various economic, political, and cultural fields. These cadres also worked to activate future plans (Khayat, 1983, pp. 55-58) to achieve economic growth, and contributed to solving problems, establishing many values and systems, setting standards, and encouraging the adoption of means of progress and prosperity (Essawi, n.d., pp. 16-18). Thus, King Abdulaziz succeeded in achieving development for Saudi society, supported by political, personal, administrative, and social factors, the last of which was educational. His efforts in development laid the foundation for sustainable development, which his sons, the kings of this country, have continued to follow to this day, in pursuit of welfare, happiness, prosperity, and sustainable development for this society.

Conclusion

The researcher will review in this conclusion the key findings of this research as follows:

- 1- That any state cannot be established unless there are basic factors or components represented by land, society, political system, and sovereignty.
- 2- That the population who lived in the Arabian Peninsula were warring tribes and scattered regions.
- 3- That the geographical location of the Arabian Peninsula is characterized by its continuous expanse, which is not separated by natural obstacles: such as seas or rugged mountains.
- 4- King Abdulaziz had a thought and vision that enabled him to exploit the existing resources of the Arabian Peninsula during his reign to establish a state. He created a political system and achieved security and stability, so all these political efforts were a basic factor of his success in achieving development for Saudi society.
- 5- That political stability is one of the most important factors of the development process in any society, and for this reason King Abdulaziz was keen to create political stability in the country to focus on development and construction.
- 6- King Abdulaziz possessed personal and administrative qualities that helped him achieve development in society. Among the personal qualities: he had a unique personality that enabled him to face difficult circumstances in pursuit of achieving sustainable development in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
- 7- King Abdulaziz was a reader of history, understanding its implications and learning from its lessons in his political journey. This is evident in his realization of the importance of gaining the trust of all segments of society, unlike the second Saudi state, which failed to gain the trust of all. He worked to gain the trust of society; and strived to achieve this goal by meeting the basic needs of society at that time.
- 8- King Abdulaziz realized the importance of the administrative aspect in contributing to achieving development; planning was of great importance to him; as he knew that random efforts could not succeed in completing projects properly. When the state followed his vision and planning, it was able to accomplish major development projects in a short period.
- 9- Planning always generates a strong need for development, development was closely linked to planning, and they were a component of King Abdulaziz's success in achieving development in society.
- 10- Settlement during the reign of King Abdulaziz was one of the most important social components that contributed to the success of King Abdulaziz's efforts to achieve development in Saudi society; as it addressed most of the social problems that society suffered from in the Arabian Peninsula, led to an increase in the level of awareness of the majority of Saudi society, and contributed to development through occupations such as agriculture, herding, and trade.
- 11- The Ikhwan movement that emerged during the reign of King Abdulaziz had a major role in reducing the role of tribes and their sheikhs in society.
- 12- King Abdulaziz adopted education as a basic factor in the development process; this undoubtedly stems from his awareness of the importance of education for any society, and that it is necessary to achieve development and prosperity. The outcomes of education provided society with many qualified cadres that contributed to driving development forward.

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