

Juveniles in Jordan Estimates of the Level of Educational and Social Services Provided to Them at the Center of Muhammad Bin Qasim and Rehabilitation

Areen Othman ALQudah

Department of Education, Al Balqa' Applied University - Ajloun University Collage

Abstract

The study aimed at identifying the caring and rehabilitation services for the juvenile centers in Jordan .An evaluative study from the perspective of the juvenile themselves through answering the following questions :

- What is the evaluation degree of the services presented by juvenile caring and rehabilitation centers from their own perspective?
- Are there any statistically significant differences in the evaluation degree of the services presented by the juvenile caring and rehabilitation center from their own perspective attributed to the variable academic qualification?
- Are there any statistically significant differences in the evaluation degree of the services presented by the juvenile caring and rehabilitation centers from the perspective of the juvenile themselves attributed to the variable of the study?

The sample consisted of (36) residents of Mohammed Bin Al-Qasim center for the juvenile caring , reforming and rehabilitation . A questionnaire of (19) items delivered into four domains. The finding showed that the domain of health caring took the first rank and the recreational caring domain came in the second rank . whereas the educating caring domain came in the last rank . The findings also indicated no statistically significant differences for all domains and the instrument of the study attributed to the academic qualification according to the estimation of the participants except for the health caring domain was in favor of the estimations of the illiterate ones . There are statistically significant differences between the mean scores of the estimations of those of a stay (less than month) from one hand and the mean scores of those of a stay (more than 6 months) in favor of those the stay (more than 6 months).

Key words : Juvenile caring and rehabilitation , Juvenile in Jordan , Juvenile services , juvenile rehabilitation.

Introduction

The prisoners and the detainees suffered from isolation and neglecting in the prisons and from being lost in their past time. They were considered as unfixable persons and they were isolated from the community to be forgotten even by their families except for some centers that took care of a small number motivated by sympathy. Whenever some people call for giving those youth juvenile a chance to prove themselves before their community, still they are convicted and might cause a threat for the community. The prisoners from all nationalities ties in spite of their wronged actions and crimes they have hope, expectations and rights as other people Never the less this right for them is not really appreciated or being valid in the whole world it is noticed from the real clues and facts that there is no country all over the rights even in the countries that complain applying the democracy (Al Majjah , 1987). Historically , the Muslim caliphs and leaders took much care of the prisoners That was clear in providing health and social care for them regardless the criminals they committed expect for the murdering ,robbery ,adultery. Omar bin Al khatab , Abdel Malek bin Marwan and Omar bin Abdel Aziz were real examples for such Muslim Caliphs and leaders (Abu Amer ,2000). At the beginning of the second half of the twentieth century ,some people began criticizing the way of caring about the prisoners in general and the youth juvenile ,in particular those in the reformation institutions and in the rehabilitation centers. Most of them lack of suitable caring and service or even being treated as citizens. This perspective has been changed greatly over years . Instead of keeping those prisoners behind bars without any kind of caring or considering their feeling or provoking their inside talents ,some people called for the necessity of rehabilitative courses and programs help them in gearing their abilities and energy to ward serving the community , Therefore, the concept of prison has been changed in a rehabilitative ,and reforming center ,in addition to having new places for caring about youth juvenile (Al Shurafi ,1998).

The Appearance of Reforming Movements to Call for Enhancing Circumstances of Prisoners and Prisons

Whitely (2004) stated that the social reformers called for fixing up the conditions of prisons , in particular ,criticized the European prisons and the dirty life for the prisoners in such prisons and the bad treatment they got .He called for rehabilitative reforming. Al Gazwi (1988) transferred from the national center for national social and criminal research center in the first conference that was held by United Nations in (1985) in Geneva –Switzerland ,that rules were published to be- considered the average treatment for such prisoners .In light of this conference ,an invitation was given to the member countries and government to work in putting those rules in real execution in the punishment institutions. In addition, to treat those prisoners in a reforming and rehabilitative way not punishing or terrifying them .

The Reality of Rehabilitative Reforming Centers in Jordan

The general security institution conducted field studies for the prison circus trances in Jordan which presented real problems in such punishment institutions. Those problems are narrow buildings that do not suit the prisoner numbers , in sufficient administrative team , lack of official areas social roles as offering social and psychological specialists , lack of following up caring for the prisoner and lack of real rehabilitation(Al Majjali ,1987). Al Majjah (1987) also stated that inspire of the caring of Jordanian prison law about the prisons and the conditions of those in charge , the basic principles for reforming and rehabilitating were not really taken into consideration ,in particular ,isolation and classification according to sex age and the serious degree of criminality . In addition , there was areal- problem in having special centers for the females even within the institution itself . They were put in some rooms of means prison But in (1986) all the class fiction considerations were applied in the new centers of reforming and rehabilitating.

Vocational Rehabilitation Programs and Occupying the Prisoners

It is noticed from the Jordanian law for prisons that its text does not include the special arrangement for vocational rehabilitation . Before (1985) the prisons did not consider the vocational rehabilitation as a pillar for reforming and a limitation for crime in case of need ; there was only the craft of and similar things which did nothing for the prisoners as living after prison .Therefore , after (1985) the general directorate of security prepared the two reforming centers in Al Juwaidah and Qafqafa in all modern punishment ways (Al Majjali , 1987).

Cultural Rehabilitation Programs

The administration of reforming and rehabilitating the prisoner works in rehabilitating the prisoners culturally through rehabilitative and cultural programs, illiteracy programs, encouraging the prisoners to pass general high school exam and completing their studies in the community colleges ,in addition, to providing them with a library, courses for the talents of poetry ,art and music(Algazwi ,1988).

Social Caring Programs

The prison law text implies the permission for the prisoners to be visited by the family and others .for three days a week .such visits relief those prisoners but in a way or another humiliate them because of not being able to touch their children because of the burners.

Entertainment and Sport Activates

Sport is considered a way for building up the bodies and make it in good shape . The prisoner should keep practicing the available sports , such as jogging in fresh air and exercising under the supervision of the prison administration(Al shurafi ,1998).Abu Amer(2000) assured that the entertainment and sport exercises , in particular, jogging in fresh air has a good effect on the prisoner, Therefore, it is necessary to make the places and tools available to achieve this purpose , in addition, to increasing the caring about the prisoners human rights in reforming and rehabilitating centers in Jordan. In such centers , sport halls with suitable equipments and games were available such as group games.

Problems and Question Of the Study: The problem of the study is in answering the following questions :

What is the degree of evaluating the services presented by the centers of rehabilitating and caring about the juvenile youth from the perspective of the juvenile themselves ?

Are there any statistically significant differences in the evaluation degree of the services presented by the centers of rehabilitating and caring about the juvenile youth from their perspective attributed to the variable of stay period?

Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is in presenting the services presented by the centers of rehabilitating and caring about the juvenile youth from their own perspective because they evaluate such services better as they are the beneficial of the services . This study will make it clear to the officials about the real services of those centers in order to develop it to suit the needs of prisoners and meet the world standards .In addition, the importance of this

study is to support the Arab Library with a new contribution of a topic has never been presented by studies or researches .

Sample Of the Study

The sample is randomly chosen from Mohamad bin Al Qasam center for rehabilitation and youth juvenile caring . It consisted of (36) participants shown in Table (1) :

Table (1) : Distribution of the Sample

Variable	Level	No.	Percentage 100%
A cadmic qualification	Does not read or write	11	30.6
	Basic stage	25	69.4
	Total	36	100
Period of stay	Less than month	7	19.4
	Month to(6) months	22	61.2
	More than (6) months	7	19.4
	Total	36	100

Instrument of the Study: The researcher prepared an instrument after reviewing the related literature of M.A thesis and P.h.D. Dissertations and considering the comments of the related official and specialists the questionnaire consisted of (19) items delivered into four domains(very big , medium ,little ,very little).

Limitations of the study: The study was limited to the participants from Mohamad bin Al Qasam center for juvenile rehabilitation and caring in the Irbid governorate in Jordan. The study was carried out in the second semester of the academic year 2010/2011. In addition, the only instrument was the questionnaire of evaluating the services presented by the rehabilitation and caring center from the perspective of those participants themselves.

Definition of Terms

Juvenile rehabilitation and caring centers: It is public centers related to the Jordanian general directorate of security that work for reforming. the convicted persons who were is oxalate for a while in such centers.

Youth juvenile: Those are the children of the ago ender eighteen in the rehabilitation and caring centers according to the juvenile law rules in Jordan.

Interpretative Theories for the Juvenile Deviation phenomenon: Many theories attempted to interpret the phenomenon of juvenile deviance. Those theories are as follows:

1.Economic theories :Some researchers in the deviance behavior attempted to be away from the individual interpretive attitudes for such behavior and went away from the biological genetic and psychological sides. They dealt with the interpretation that link the deviance behavior with the environmental factors .therefore, the concern was with the economic reasons as basic human behavior in general and the relation of those reasons with deviation and deviance behavior in particular since the second half of the nineteenth century. The economic studies expanded to include different sides of economic reasons (Eyed . 2002) Karl Marx theory was one of those economic theories related to criminal or deviance behavior who considered the economic productive system for the different life materials govern life procedures socially ,politically and the manners and behaviors ,as well Each system of production has its own crimes and deviances .for instance ,the tradesman might cheat and mock others in order to gain more profits . In addition ,having a high rich class and another low and poor one leads to deviance behavior. Riskless assured that the deviance behavior in America start from high levels in poor classes then move clearly to the lowest level in middle classes and then goes high to rich classes again (Skititka ,1999) .

2 . The social theories: also that consider the social interpretation of the deviance behavior . The social attitude consider two general frame work for interpreting the deviance behavior in the community .The first discusses the deviance as a subjective production . This kind is connected with the environmental social pressure that press an the individuals behaviors and push them to commit deviance behaviors as asocial disease type affecting the social structure . This concept is related to the social collapsing down theories , ecological and the deviance branch cultural theory for Albert ,Cotien, Miller and others (Irfaifeh , 2002) .The second is the deviance interpretation as the production of self interpretation , such as the prefer able mixture theories in imitation ,the social situation theories , the social deviance the Ories ,Herch the ories ,Reckless the ories and others about the self- pressure (Skititka ,1999)."Therefore the ,There are also the theories that consider the perfect or total

interpretation for the behavior deviance which attributed each attitude of the previous attitudes of behavior deviance to one category of the factors. Those are different according to the attitude name where reality considers the shortage of those attitudes in reaching the complete fact could not interpret the behavior deviance based on one of those factors. There for the perfect attitude appeared in interpreting the criminal and deviance behavior. In addition the coming back of such deviance is resulted from the interaction of a big number of variant factors together (Fagon, 1993). The scientist Bert is a pioneer of this attitude who also considered the perfect attitude in interpreting the criminal or the deviance behavior, in addition to the coming back of deviance resulted from the interaction of multi different factors together. Bert studied (200) juvenile in Britain according to the scientific experimental and statistical of the origins. The findings showed more than (60) factors for the deviance. Four or five factors appear in each individual deviance case. The finding of his study were in harmony with other studies in sociology which assured the many perfect factors that lead to criminality or deviance (Ternn, 2004). Biological factor: It is the genetic readiness or the gland and neurological disorder, the physical disabilities. mental factor. It is the weakness of intelligence, religious, psychological and emotional factors. These are resulted from lack of meeting the psychological and spiritual needs of the individual. social, economic and cultural factors. Those are as the economic weak level of the individual, bad company and the bad effect of mass media. This attitude has collected helping factors for the behavior deviance.

Related studies: The researcher reviewed all related studies that dealt with youth juvenile deviance and chose the following studies.

Gloom (2005) conducted a study about caring the deviance juvenile youth in the Arab gulf countries. It dealt with the phenomenon of this deviance its reasons and the treatment methods by depending on official data and information and through treating this phenomenon from a goal comparative perspective. Those were in six domains juvenile deviance phenomenon in the gulf countries, data and indications about youth juvenile caring in gulf countries, private institutions of caring about juvenile in gulf countries, research methods and its applications in the juvenile institutions. The finding showed a number of institutions and areas caring about the juvenile deviances. Al Mansouri (2005) also conducted a study about assessing the effectiveness of psychological caring in the juvenile deviance institutions in UAE from the perspective of the workers the youth juvenile and their parents. The study aimed at assessing the psychological caring in the juvenile deviance centers. The sample consisted of (90) workers and (364) juvenile. The findings indicated the necessity for conducting studies about the psychological caring and employing social and psychological, specialist. In addition to classifying the juvenile youth according to the crime and age. In addition developed behavior modification, activating the following caring and caring about prevention in youth juvenile caring. Zaytoon (2008) conducted another study about the effectiveness of institutional caring about the convicted juvenile in Jordan. The study aimed to identify the extent of achieving the caring objectives in the centers of educating and rehabilitating the convicted juvenile in Jordan. The researcher used the comprehensive social survey method and collected the data by the questionnaire and the records. The study population consisted of all workers in the juvenile caring institutions who were (42) delivered into (3) institutions. It was clear that there was weakness in the effectiveness of institutional caring for juvenile deviances resulted from problems facing the sociologist barring achieving his objectives. In addition to the dangers the workers face while dealing with such juvenile. Wright (2009) conducted a study about the social environment in the juvenile caring centers aimed at investigating the social environment inside such centers from the perspective of the residents and the workers. The study was applied on (16) juvenile residing in the center of Wan Asooki city. Their age was between (13-17) and on the workers who were (11).

The finding showed a positive feeling for the workers and the juvenile about respect and safety inside the center. Gatti, et al (2009) conducted another study about the effect of un purposeful caring errors in suiting the juvenile. It aimed at investigating the negative effects resulting from the un purposeful errors because of giving the juvenile legal punishments in its different shapes which cause negative outcomes on their behaviors. In addition, it aimed to find out the most dangerous punishment on the behavior of the punished juvenile and to check the effect of the juvenile residence in the compulsory stay centers for the deviance juvenile with in the age (12-17) Montreal Canada. The data were collected about (7-9) juvenile youth. The researcher recommended precautions management that decreases the number of suited adolescent to control the effect of contagious deviance and to find out solutions for the problem of those juvenile.

What distinguishes our study from the previous ones?

This study focused on identifying the juvenile point of view inside the reforming and rehabilitation center towards the services presented to them in order to check their satisfaction in order to change their thought about the community and the social environment that pushed them for deviance. They offered them new services that suit the developing of social life to make them capable of adapting with their social situation and motivate them to work for their communities to be far away from deviance. As for the study of Zaitoon (2008) it

focused on the extent of on effectiveness of on the institutional caring for the convicted juvenile . Therefore , the relation between the instituations and the presented caring for the convicted juvenile was clear. The study of wright (2009) focused on the social environment inside the center where there was respect feeling towards such centers ; whereas the study of Qatti ,et al (2009) focused on the precautions management to increase the preventive deviances

Population of the study: The population of the study consisted of all the juvenile youth in Mohammad bin Al Qasem center for reforming, rehabilitation and caring about the juvenile in Irbid governorate in Jordan in June in the academic year2010/ 2011(the researcher could not identify their number for administrative reasons)

Validity: the items of the instrument of (19) delivered into (4) domains . They were judged by a committee of specialists consisted of (11) .All their comments about the suitability of items to the domains and the language of the items were taken into consideration in modifying some items.

Reliability: For verifying the instrument of the study , the researcher made a pilot study consisted of (13) juvenile .The internal harmony factor for the domains of the instrument and Cornbach Alpha were alone . The internal harmony factor for the domains were between (0.81_ 0.92) and for the instrument as a whole ,the Value was (0.86) .

Statistical procedures

Mean scores , standard deviations ,Totes for independent data , one variable Analysis test and Shafee test were done.

Discussion of the findings

1- Results related of the first question:

What is the assessment degree for the services presented by the juvenile rehabilitation and caring center from their own perspective ?

To answer this question the mean scores and the standard deviations for the participants estimation towards the assessment of services presented by the juvenile rehabilitation and caring centers on the domains of the study and the instrument as a whole were done It is shown in Table (2) .

Table(2)

Mean scores standard Deviations for the participants Estimation Towards the Assessment of services presented By the Juvenile Rehabilitation and caring centers.

No	Domain	Mean score	St. deviation	Rank	Caring degree
1	Health care	4.68	41.0	first	High
2	Entertainment care	4.59	0.69	second	High
3	Professional care	4.31	0.58	Third	High
4	Educating care	3.73	0.64	fourth	High
5	Instrument as whole	4.31	0.38	_	High

Table (2) shows that the first domain " health care" got the first rank in a mean score of (4.68) and a standard deviation of (0.41) .The fourth domain "entertainment domain" got the second rank in a mean score of (4.59) and a standard deviation of (0.69) .As for the third domain " educating domain " it came in the last rank in a mean scores of (3.73) and a standard deviation of (0.64) . The mean score for the participants estimations on the instrument as a whole was (4.31) in a standard deviation of (0.38) which is equal to the estimation in a degree of agreeable. The researcher attributed this to the permanent availability of a physician in the center treating the ones in need according to the instructions of rehabilitation and reforming center in Jordan .In addition , such centers offer entertainment means , such as show sets and T.V sets in addition to sport halls for practicing different activities. Moreover the presidents could have cassettes . But there is a lack for educating lecturers by specialists and preachers in such centers . According to the Jordanian law of prisons they cared about isolation and classification according to sex , criminality degree for those residents in such centers. Mean scores and standard deviations of the participants estimations for the items of the study domains were done as follows :

First domain : health care the mean scores and standard deviations of the participants estimations to words the service assessment presented by the juvenile rehabilitation and caring centers on the items of this domain are shown in Table (3).

Table(3)

Mean Scores and Standard Deviations of the participants Estimations Towards the services assessment presented by the Juvenile Rehabilitation and caring centers .

No.	Items	Mean score	St. Deviation	Rank
4.	Healthy food presented to the residents	4.87	0.54	First
5.	Clean and healthy public utilities are available	4.86	0.42	Second
3.	First aid is offered in emergency inside the center	4.81	0.57	Third
1.	A physician is permanently available in the center	4.64	0.76	Fourth
2.	The residents have monthly health checking up.	4.25	1.15	Fifth
	Domain as a whole	4.68	0.41	

It is clear from Table (3) that item (4) that implies "healthy food is presented for the residents "came in the first rank having a mean score of (4.87) and a standard deviation of (0.54) Item (5) that implies "clean and healthy public utilities are available" got the second rank in mean score of (4.86) and a standard deviation of (0.42) .whereas item (2) that implies " the resident have monthly checking up" came in the last rank having a mean score of (4.25) and a standard deviation of (1.15). The mean score of the participants estimations in this domain was (4.68) and the standard deviation was (0.41) which is equal to an agreeable degree.

B_ Second domain : professional care

the mean score and standard deviations of the participants estimations towards the assessment of the services presented by the juvenile rehabilitation and caring centers for the items of this domain were as they are shown in Table (4).

Table(4)

Mean scores and standard Deviations of the participants Estimations Towards the Assessment of the services presented by the Juvenile Rehabilitation and caring centers.

No	Items	Mean score	St. deviation	Rank
6	The juvenile youth are trained on different and useful professions	4.75	0.64	First
10	The center plants the professional culture inside those residents.	4.75	0.55	Second
9	The tendencies and desires of the residents are considered in their training.	4.64	0.86	Third
8	A coordination is with job owners for providing the resident jobs after leaving the center.	3.89	1.21	Fourth
7	The center mingle the residents with the community though the jobs they trained about.	3.56	1.48	Fifth
	Domain as a whole	4.31	0.58	-

It is clear from Table (4) that item (6) that implies "the juvenile youth are trained on different useful professions "took the first rank in a mean score of (4.75) and a standard deviation of (0.64) .Item (10) that implies "the center plants professional education inside the residents " got the second rank in a mean score of (4.75) and a standard deviation .of (0.55), where eras item (7) which implies " the center mingles the residents with the community through the job the trained on " came in the last rank havening a mean score of (3.56) and a standard deviation of (1.48). The mean score of the participants estimations on this domain was (4.31) and the standard deviation of (0.58) which is equal to agreeable degree.E34E34- Third domain : Educating care. The mean scores and standard deviations of the participants estimations to wards the assessment of services presented by the juvenile rehabilitation and caring center on the items of this domain are shown in Table (5).

Table(5)

Mean Scores and Standard Deviations of the Participants Estimations Towards the Assessment of Services Presented by Juvenile Rehabilitation and Caring Centers.

No	Items	Mean score	St. deviation	Rand
11	The center offers to the residents educating lectures	2.75	1.36	Fourth
12	The centers offers the residents by different educating leaflets	3.92	1.20	Second
13	There is illiteracy classroom in the center	2.75	1.50	Fifth
14	The residents joined the schools after their stay	4.44	0.93	First
15	The residents are educated by their civil and legal rights after studying their cases	3.81	1.26	Third
	The domain as a whole	3.73	0.64	-

It is clear from Table (5) that item (14) that implies "the residents joined the schools after their stay" got the first rank in a mean score of (4.44) and a standard derivation of (0.93) Item (12) that implies "the center offers the residents by different educating leaflets" came in the second rank having a mean score of (3.92) and standard deviation of (1.20) ,whereas item (13) that implies "there is illiteracy classroom in the center" got the last rank having a mean score of (2.75) and a standard deviation of (1.50) .The mean score of the participants estimations on this domain was (3.73) and a standard deviation of (0.64) which is equal to agreeable degree.

D. Fourth domain : Entertainment care

The mean score and the standard deviation of the participants estimations towards the assessment of services presented by the juvenile rehabilitation and caring centers on the items of the domain are shown in Table (6).

Table(6)

Mean scores and standard Deviations of the participants Estimations Towards the Assessment of services presented by the Juvenile Rehabilitation and caring centers .

No.	Items	Mean score	St. deviation	Rank
18	Play gourds and sport halls are available in the center.	4.72	0.65	First
16	Valid T.V sets are availailable in the center.	4.67	0.89	Second
19	Entertainment programs are presented to the residents	4.56	0.80	third
17	Entertainment means and activities are available in the center	4.44	1.08	Fourth
	The domain as a whole	4.59	0.69	-

It is clear from Table (6) that item (18) that implies " play grounds and sport halls are available in the center" got the first rank in a mean score of (4.72)and standard deviation of (0.65) .I tem (16) that implies "valid T.V sets are available" got the second rank in a mean score (4.67) and standard deviation of (0.89) . whereas item (17) that implies "entertainment means and activities are available" came in the last rank having a mean score of (4.44) and a standard deviation of (1.08) . The mean score of the participants estimations on this domain was (4.59) and standard deviation of (0.69) which is equal to agreeable degree.

2. Results related to the second question The second question implies "Are there any statistically significant differences in the assessment degree of the services presented by the juvenile rehabilitation and caring center from the perspective of the juvenile themselves attributed to the academic qualification ? To answer this question , the mean scores and standard deviations of the participants estimations towards the assessment of services presented by the juvenile rehabilitation and caring centers according to the a cadmic qualification It is shown in Table(7).

Table(7)

Mean scores and standard Deviations of the participants Estimations Towards the Assessment of services presented by the juvenile Rehabilitation and caring centers According to the Academic Qualification.

Domain	Academic qualification	No.	Mean score	St. deviation
Health care	Doesn't read or write	11	4.87	0.42
	Basic stage	25	4.20	0.39
Professional care	Doesn't read or write	11	4.25	0.67
	Basic stage	25	4.43	0.55
Educating care	Doesn't read or write	11	3.75	0.65
	Basic stage	25	3.73	0.65
Entertainment care	Doesn't read or write	11	4.70	0.56
	Basic stage	25	4.55	0.75
Instrument as a whole	Doesn't read or write	11	4.38	0.43
	Basic stage	25	4.29	0.36

It is clear from Table (7) that there are apparent differences among the mean scores of the male and female teacher's estimation on the study domain and the instrument as a whole . To limit the statistically significant levels for such differences T. test was used. It is shown , in Table (8).

Table(8)

Test Results for Mean Scores Differences of the teachers' Estimations Towards Mixing handicapped students in public schools in the North of Saudi Arabia According to Academic Qualification.

Domain	Academic qualification	Mean score	St. deviation	Freedom degree	T_ value	Statistical degree reference
Health care	Does not read or write	4.87	0.42	34	2.354	0.03
	Basic stage	4.20	0.39			
Professional care	Does not read or write	4.25	0.67	34	0.417	0.68
	Basic stage	4.43	0.55			
Educating care	Does not read or write	3.75	0.65	34	0.74	0.94
	Basic stage	3.73	0.65			
Entertainment care	Does not read or write	4.70	0.56	34	0.609	0.54
	Basic stage	55.4	0.75			
Instrument as a whole	Does not read or write	4.38	0.43	34	0.609	0.54
	Basic stage	4.29	0.36			

It is clear from Table (8) that there were no statistically significant differences at (0.05) in all domains of the study and the instrument as a whole attributed to the variable academic qualification according to the participants' estimations except for the health care in favor of the estimation of those who do not read or write. The researcher attributed that because the category that doesn't read or write consider the services presented to them suitable . whereas the category of basic stage education their services do not meet their needs or ambitions although the instructions of the rehabilitation centers imply having a physician twice a week to follow up the residents' health affair for both categories .The result related to the third question: The third question implies Are there any statistically significant differences in the assessment degree of the services presented by the juvenile rehabilitation centers from the perspective of the juvenile themselves attributed to the variable of the stay ?.The means and standard deviations were done for the participants about the services assessment presented by the rehabilitation centers a cording to the variable of stay . It is shown in

Table(9)

NO.	Domain	Stay period	Number	means	St. deviation
1.	Health care	Less than month	7	4.26	0.29
		One month to six month	22	4.73	0.43
		More than six month	7	4.87	0.40
2.	Vocational care	Less than month	7	4.20	0.66
		One month to six month	22	4.33	0.55
		More than six month	7	4.40	0.673
3.	Educational care	Less than month	7	3.54	0.59
		One month to six month	22	3.72	0.62
		More than six month	7	3.97	0.75
4.	Entertainment care	Less than month	7	4.10	0.30
		One month to six month	22	4.45	0.82
		More than six month	7	4.92	0.37
The instrument as a whole		Less than month	7	4.22	0.23
		One month to six month	22	4.30	0.43
		More than six month	7	4.48	0.29

Table (9) shows apparent differences among the means of the participants estimations on the domains of the stay and the instrument as a whole .To find out the level of statistical reference for those differences One way variance Test was used .It is shown in Table (10)

Table (10)

Results of way variance Test for the participants estimation Towards Assessing the services presented by the Rehabilitation centers According to the stay Period variable

Domain	Source of variance	Total of squares	Freedom degree	Means of squares	f-value	Statistical reference
Health care	Between groups	2.455	2	1.227	7.260	0.001
	Within groups	5.575	33	0.169		
	Total	8.030	35			
Vocational care	Between groups	0.146	2	0.073	0.203	0.817
	Within groups	11.884	33	0.360		
	total	12.030	35			
Educating care	Between groups	0.656	2	0.328	0.783	0.465
	Within groups	13.824	33	0.4190.		
	total	14.480	35			
Entertainment care	Between groups	5.169	2	2.585	5.419	0.004
	Within groups	15.740	33	0.477		
	total	20.910	35			
The instrument as a whole	Between groups	0.264	2	0.132	0.892	0.419
	Within groups	4.888	33	0.148		
	Total	5.152	35			

Table (10) shows no statistically significant differences at (0.05) for all domains of instrument and the instrument as a whole attributed to the stay period variable except for the domains of health care and entertainment care according to the participants estimations. To identify the sources of those difference Schaffer-test was used .It is shown in table (11)

Table (11)

More than six months	One month to six month	Less than one month	Stay period	Domain	
Health care	Means		4.26	4.73	4.87
	Less than one month	4.26		0.47	0.61
	One month to six month	3.73			0.14
	More than six month	4.87			
Domain	Stay period	Means	4.10	4.45	4.92
Entertainment care	Less than one month	4.10		0.35	*0.82
	One month to six month	4.45			0.47
	More than six month	4.92			

*statistical reference at the level(0.05)

Table (11) shows statistically significant differences among the means of the estimations of those of the stay period (less than one month)and among the estimations of those of the stay period (more than six months) in favor of those of the stay period (more than six months).

The researcher attributed this as those of the period stay more than six months have got familiarity with the rehabilitation centers unlike those of little stay period and still find differences in their feelings towards the stay inside the centers and outside it. It is also attributed to the psychological expectations for those juvenile.

Recommendations

- 1-Supporting and developing the psychological and social services care for the deviance juvenile through establishing care institutions and specialized national committees in addition to providing such institutions the suitable facilities and services.
- 2.Sharing the family ,school and the social and psychological institutions in rehabilitation those deviants and combination them in the community.
- 3.Cooperating with mass media to educate the community about the danger and the phenomenon of juvenile deviance and its reasons and ways of prevention.
- 4.Modernizing the legislations and laws that deal with those juvenile to cope with the world rights for the juvenile as being issued by the guidance principles of the united Nations for preventing the juvenile deviance.
- 5.Planning and coordinating with the centers managers and job donators to provide those young men suitable work after leaving the rehabilitation centers.

References

- 1-Abu Amer,Mohamad Zaki and Al shali, Fatouh Abdullah(2000)Criminality and punishment. Munshat Al Maref Eskendariya.
- 2-Al Ali, Hussein (2005) Caring the juvenile. Dar Al Malaah for publication. Amman: Jordan.
- 3-Al Ghazawi ,Fahmi(1988)Opinions of Rehabilitation center stairs about their Criminal status and their caring in the Rehabilitation center in Jordan Damascus university magazine n.(4) 20-64
- 4-Al Magali, Abdel Hadi (1987)Towards a modern Security Institution. Directorate of General Securit,Amman: Jordan.
- 5-Al Mansouri, Ibrahim(2005).Dividing the Effectiveness of psychological caring in the Juvenile caring Institutions in UAE from the perspective of the workers and the parents unpublished M.A. Thesis yarmouk university, Irbid : Jordan.
- 6-Al Shurafi, Ali Hasan(1998)Criminality and punishment .Al Afaq for Publication.
- 7-Fagon,J(1993) Symposium on the Future of Research and Delinquency Journal of research in Crime and Delinquency .34(3)
- 8-Gloom, Abdallah Hussein (2005)caring about Deviant Juvenile in the Gulf countries The Arab magazine VI.19(2) pp 65-84
- 9-Irfaitfeh , Ayed Awed (2002) Causes of Juvenile Delinquency in Jordan Unpublished Master thesis University of Microfilms International.
- 10-Naifah, Jebreel (2004),The community and Juvenile problems. DarAl shuruq for publications. Cairo:Egypt.
- 11-Skititka, Linda (1999) Crime Classification and Social Facilities in Juvenile Delinquency. Mc Grew Hill Inc .London.
- 12-Ternn , y (2004) Juvenile Delinquency.1st Ed Jonathan Press .New York.USA
- 13-Zaitoon, Mustafa (2008).The Effectiveness of Seasonal Caring for Convicted Juvenile in Jordan Unpublished M.A Thesis ,University of Jordan. Amman .Jordan.
- 14-Whitely,K (2004) Learning Indolence .Ellyn, and Bacon ,Inc London, Sydney
- 15-Wright,K.G (2009) A measure of the Social Climate of Juvenile Rehabilitation Center Doctorate thesis, New England University, United States.

This academic article was published by The International Institute for Science, Technology and Education (IISTE). The IISTE is a pioneer in the Open Access Publishing service based in the U.S. and Europe. The aim of the institute is Accelerating Global Knowledge Sharing.

More information about the publisher can be found in the IISTE's homepage:

<http://www.iiste.org>

CALL FOR PAPERS

The IISTE is currently hosting more than 30 peer-reviewed academic journals and collaborating with academic institutions around the world. There's no deadline for submission. **Prospective authors of IISTE journals can find the submission instruction on the following page:** <http://www.iiste.org/Journals/>

The IISTE editorial team promises to review and publish all the qualified submissions in a **fast** manner. All the journals articles are available online to the readers all over the world without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. Printed version of the journals is also available upon request of readers and authors.

IISTE Knowledge Sharing Partners

EBSCO, Index Copernicus, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, JournalTOCS, PKP Open Archives Harvester, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek EZB, Open J-Gate, OCLC WorldCat, Universe Digital Library, NewJour, Google Scholar

