Conclusion:

Education, in general, and higher education in particular, is very important, as it is related to human being, and considered the backbone of the development, in its different areas. Therefore, the powerful nation is that one, which holds the resources of development, that is why, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has been providing general education with its all disciplines, and Higher education with its all-special areas, free of cost, to those who are interesting in. Moreover, the Kingdom has been trying its best to develop education at a rapid pace, so that, it could be an ideal for other developed countries in term of quality and maintaining the standard.

In this topic, I have tried my best to focus on the following aspects; And I have highlighted some areas of development in higher education in the said period.

Renaissance: The Renaissance of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia has began with the blessed Dawah of Imam Muhammad bin Abdul Wahab. The impact of this Dawah in the literature is seen in rhetoric, in writing and in poetry by different Islamic Scholars. The main factors of this renaissance are historical and educational.

Education of Saudi Arabia: At the beginning, the education system in Saudi Arabia was very poor. Modern education was unknown to them. As for education is concerned, it was limited on Madrassa education, where only Qur'an and Hadith were thought. Many people did not support modern education. They thought that, modern education would mislead their new generation. But the King Abdul Aziz solved this problem intellectually and technically and encouraged the new generation to accept modern education remaining form in traditional and religious belief.

The Kingdom has adopted a stage-wise plan in order to reach its goal; so, first it established Education Board, after succeeding in this board, established Ministry of Education. The first measure this Ministry was it divided the sprawling area of the Kingdom into 21 educational regions, and granted each of them, all types of financial, administrative, handling, and movement's freedom, keeping in view the circumstances of each region and their situations. As well as, the ministry has divided education into few stages; like Public education, Technical education, College and University level education in and outside of the Kingdom.

Endeavour of King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz in advancement of Arabic literature: King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz was the Pioneer of modern education. He exploited all his time for the development of education, the only ambition of the King was to see an illiteracy free country, well dominated by knowledge and education. He was well aware, for the establishment of a modern, economically developed and socially comprehensive state; hence, he established many schools and universities in the Kingdom.

Women education: In the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, there was no sufficient facility for women education before the reign of Fahd. Caring on women education,

he established a number of art, science and medical colleges in different cities of the kingdom. This has been qualifying Saudi girls in various disciplines.

Prose Literature: It is the artistic genre, which remained continuously tied since its origin in the history of Arabic literature to modern day. When the Saudi government rushed to establish *Umm al Qura* newspaper, to develop its press in Mecca and to start schools as it relieved the writers of the conditions imposed before. It opened ways for the journals and books of outside. The people got motivated and the youth got activated their passions of thought, renovation by means their pens as they started writing in literature, literary criticism, social criticism and other areas of thought. The fruits of these endeavors firstly came to light on the pages of Umm al Qura and then in beginnings the publications like *Khawathir Musarraha* of Muhammad Hasan Awwad, *Adab al Hejaz* and *Al Ma'raz*, both were collected and edited by Muhammad Suroor al Siban.

Story literature in Saudi Arabia: The Saudi Arabian story began through the newspaper and periodical magazine. It was pure Arabic by root and seed. Its structures and features both are taken from real Arabic ground itself. As for as style is concerned it is very simple of art, lack of deep thinking of the subject matter. The first story of its kind is *Fikra* by the writer of Ahmad al Sebayee.

With the passing of the time, the sign of modern age falls on the Story literature under the impact of western literature new trend came on it as a result, historical, political and social story were created.

Poetry in Saudi literature: The most important salient feature of Saudi Arabic poetry is on praise, lament, satire, mourning, religious, epic and love poetry. The most of the famous modern poets are Khalid al Faraj, Al Ghazawi and Mutran**.**