Crimes of Violence in Our Arab Society

Mohammed Abu Abid

University of Timisoara

Violence is an inherited phenomenon, a social phenomenon of concern, and violence is a complex social phenomenon that is not based on one factor and is not the result of one. It is the result of a combination of factors and causes because it is an individual and social phenomenon. In the context of the humanitarian nature that makes this behavior fake that will satisfy the requirements and needs or achieve the goals but we find that the reality is the opposite when we use force, methods, and violence in social relations under any justification, it is customary and violation of social norms, defined violence as "any behavior expressed Any reaction intended to inflict harm, self or otherwise, self-destruction or other property of pain. It is important to note that the phenomenon of violence is a global social phenomenon that is not limited to Arab society. Violence is also prevalent in other societies of the world. Violence causes a rupture in our Arab society, and therefore we are called upon to fight it. In recent years, violence has increased among young people in Arab society in particular."

Keywords: violence, Arab society, crimes

1. Introduction

Violence acts became prevalent and widely spread in our age, due to the increase in the unemployment rates, social injustice, and low economic, cultural, and social levels. Such acts are almost worldwide to the extent that there is no country; region or culture is an exception of this phenomenon. Undoubtedly, this phenomenon has its negative societal and environmental reflections; it does not only pose a threat to the physical, social, and cultural human achievements, but also a threat to the entire human existence as a whole.

Milburn (2005) found a strong relationship among the behavioral deviations, violence, and social skills. Usually, the social skills programs are employed as a response to many of the social problems, which may occur to the individuals when they are exposed to behavioral and emotional disturbances, especially violence and addiction. The lack of ability to communicate socially, and use the dialogue discourse among the individuals, will most probably lead to violence and counter-violence (Milburn 2005).

The phenomenon of violence in Arab society is rising, a common phenomenon. The source and motive of violence is due to many reasons; we cannot say that the family reason or that the psychological situation cause or economic… or… or... or…

All play a role in this phenomenon; the economic situation has its impact and its role and consequences, as well as the psychological and family situation also has an impact, and everyone is responsible for this phenomenon. Well the family plays an important role as well as society.

It is imperative that everyone noticed the increasing waves of violence in our Arab society in particular,

---

that this phenomenon seems disturbing and controversial. What are their motives and where did they come from?! Was it before such intensity? Or has it become more recently?!!… All of the questions we ask ourselves.

Our Arab society has been suffering for a long time from several forms and forms of violence.

Violence can be divided into several sections:

(1) Physical Violence here we mean the physical assault of beating and killing.

(2) Neglect is not to give the individual and especially the basic children to continue the life of food and clothing, education and health and maintain their security.

(3) Emotional violence: Emotional violence occurs when someone says something that would humiliate others and make them feel inferior.

(4) Sexual violence: Sexual violence means that a person, a man and a woman, is forced to engage in sexual activity against his will.

(5) Physical violence: Physical violence is defined as the act of a person against the other and the use of force or beating.

(6) Cultural violence: Cultural violence means belonging to an individual because he or she belongs to a different culture, religion, or other tradition.

(7) Religious violence: Religious or spiritual violence occurs when a person uses another person's religion or spiritual life and belief to attack and control it.

(8) Economic violence: When a person controls someone else's property or money and exploits it for the worse without agreeing or knowing about it.

(9) Verbal violence: Verbal violence means the person's use of the language insulting or insulting or insulting another person and using insults and verbal abuse.

Although violence in the Arab world is rooted in all nations, cultures, and civilizations, from the first murder, when Cain killed his brother Abel he was still behaving unthinkablly and we went with most of his consequences. Violence is a serious threat to human rights.

Verbal violence and verbal insults:

The statistics indicate that the Arab sector is witnessing a spread of the phenomenon of school violence in varying.

Proportions, but the highest rate of 35.1% represents the verbal assaults of colleagues, verbal violence, where one is aware of the spread of foul speech in the street and school, and used to indicate the force even in cases of lack of anger, which is illustrated by the study on forms of school violence. The study also highlighted the prevalence of violence among students. It was found that verbal abuse and hand battles ranked first with 35.1% student violence, while 9.1% of students admitted that the widespread use of mobile phones and Internet, while 3.7% of the use of mobile phone and internet for teachers of abuse, which was confirmed by the researcher through questionnaires conducted with some students in addition to taking pictures of colleagues and annoying them during the classroom, which makes school administrators take the necessary measures, which prevents the use of mobile phones within the institution educational and advertising managers to prevent mobile phone entry and use within the school. We also note that the same percentage, or 3.4% of students admit the existence of the phenomenon of harassment and humiliation and insult professors. As for the proportion of 24.5% of them emphasize the writing of non-moral words on the walls of classrooms and tables and even toilets did not receive from this phenomenon. This is also confirmed by educational advisers and some school

principals through the questionnaires conducted by the researcher with them. And 24.3% of students admit that there is a destruction of the school's property to express anger and revenge from the professor and the director and the educational consultant because they always advise them to maintain it and we find in the study carried out that 24.3% of students' violence directed towards school furniture and school facilities. By the study by others about student violence, where they pointed out that one of the most important manifestations of student violence globally and locally, we find deliberate destruction of the buildings of the school and furniture. Finally, 3.3% of the students tend to violence, insult and insult teachers, education assistants, and the rest of the school workers, as a result of being ridiculed, ridiculed and beaten by these students and therefore have violent responses against teachers and actors in the administration.

It is clear to us that society is unable to confront and fight these crimes despite the vigils and denunciations on social networking sites. The Arab and Hebrew media and strikes, but it does not work and there were no ways to combat this disturbing phenomenon. It can be said that the severe failure of the security services and the police force, which does not deal with violence in the Arab society, such as its handling in the Jewish sector, the Arab leaders point the finger to the responsible authorities in the police that dealing with the issues of killing in the Arab society requires more effective and effective. To interpret and analyze cases of murder and to reach the perpetrators in the shortest period of time so that the presence of police forces after the killing does not help. The tribal reconciliation committees are grateful for filling some of the vacuum and shortening the officials, but these committees do not have the strength to impose their will on complicated situations in many cases.

These committees also do not have the established standards and the known and established laws. If successful, their success is incomplete, but they are thankful, even though the reconciliation imposed on the parties may explode at any moment.

The Committee of Heads and the Follow-up Committee for Arab Affairs, the supreme institution of the Arabs of these countries, must take care of this thorny and troubling issue. Otherwise, violence will increase and then blame will not be taken advantage of.

It is possible to say that the percentage of crime and violations of property violations in the Jewish sector has been declining for the eighth year in a row since 2005. In 2012, offenses known as violent offenses were 7.5% higher than in the previous year (2011). In 2012, there are 120 cases of murder compared to 150 cases in 2011. In the number of attempted murder cases, there was a decline of 6.9% compared to 2011. Unfortunately, we find that these data do not apply to Arab society. On the contrary, research and data provided by the Israeli Police indicate a marked rise in violence and crime in the Arab sector in Israel. In the above-mentioned offenses, the crime rates per 1000 persons are 23 for Jews and 62 for Arabs.

2. Manifestation Violence

The violence of young people with their parents, their brothers and sisters, their neighbors and the people around them, as well as the most obvious manifestations of violence in schools, whether boys or girls in the primary, middle, and secondary levels, the abuse of teachers and officials, the destruction and burning of public property, the rapes and acts of cruelty, oppression and force at gunpoint, the large number of fights among young people, the use of hands, beatings with batons, daggers, sticks, firearms, cars, and other manifestations widespread among young people, recent data indicate the killings in the Arab society that since 2000, was killed in the Arab sector in Israel about 1,247 Arab citizens and wounding more than 3,378 Arab citizens as a

result of acts of violence (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2016).

The data from the police force in 2010 indicate that 50% of the killings in the country were carried out by an Arab or that he was a partner in the killing. In 2011, there was a significant increase in the number of killings in which the Arab participated. The percentage rose to 67% and 70% of the attempts to kill, as evidenced by the data provided by the police in 2011 that 38% of the serious attacks carried out by the Arabs, while 38% of the robberies carried out by Arabs (Heydar 2012). According to a Hebrew newspaper, crime rates in Israel during the current year (2017) showed an increase in the rate of crime in the Arab sector during the last three years, where the number of dead in the Arab sector for the murders this year 71 killed by 60%, while the total number of people killed in Israel was 121.

There is no doubt that this phenomenon has its causes that led to or helped.

It is for these reasons:

Domestic violence: the severe beatings of children, the perpetuation of rebuke, defamation, criticism, and humiliation, and the absence of any words to encourage and praise and praise; and the imposition of the unbearable sometimes, and the attempt of some parents to achieve his son what he failed to achieve, such as forcing him to conduct a certain action, or study something he does not like and dislike. Many psychologists, educational counselors, analysts and specialists have considered this to be one of the biggest cause's violence of children.

Therefore, this violence may be a parent or both parents as a result of the acquired education, resulting from acts of violence acquired by the father and became violent for his children; the father will come out violent and deal with his children as treated with him.

Or because of their abuse or one of them drugs and liquor, which is one of the causes of violence in homes, as well as wrong culture or misunderstanding of the father's belief that the arrogance in dealing is manhood is stewardship, which is undoubtedly a misconception, has been peace be upon him the greatest manhood, most compassionate and merciful.

If we look at our playgrounds, they are not lit at night, as are our streets and alleys, which making this pest nest in our towns and the budgets of our local authorities are meager and do not meet a little of our daily needs, which causes problems to accumulate.

Feeling Shortfall: also the causes of violence, especially for orphans, or illegitimate children, and those who are not surrounded by care. They grew up complaining about their communities and the most arrogant and disobedient and the deviation of a few of them.

The sense of inadequacy may have been due to poor domestic education or ill-treatment by a teacher or official. Therefore, we draw the attention of educators, especially teachers, to warn that students are injured and labeled as deficient because if it causes a shortage, it will often lead to revenge. If he cannot take revenge on his teacher, he will turn to violence with his companions to cover this deficiency.

> The reasons for the violence and the proliferation of weapons within the Palestinian home are the existence of large discrimination and systematic oppression and injustice practiced by the Israeli institution towards this segment; they practice all forms of restrictions in various areas, which generates problems including rampant unemployment and lack of land and housing for Arab youth and demolishing houses and plowing plantations and the denial of some unrecognized villages from the access of water and electricity, paving of roads and lack of public transport in unrecognized villages, and this helps to spread the violence inevitably deprive the Arab society of the most basic human rights in an Israeli endeavor to impoverish the community more and more and keep it in a low socio-economic circle and this generates great pressures and leads to violence and create crises among people. (Sheikh Marwan Jabara 2009)

And the culture that is published by the media: particularly the visual, has the greatest role in spreading the culture of violence among young people. The horror films, the action films as they call them, the color of blood that covers everything, the man returns to see them, That the championship in beating, killing, looting and looting and become this culture is prevailing, especially when the boy plays the role of hero and live with him in his mind and his home.

Without looking at the history of the film or the series, consider the difference between the reality and the time of the visual story. But we like it or not, a culture that infiltrates us and our youth.

The most important of all is that the media has made these role models, leading the pages of newspapers and magazines, embracing media platforms and hosting their programming tables, as if they were real heroes, making children wish to be like them.

The media, while dedicated to the concept of social disparities between individuals, is dedicated to increasing violence between marginalized and neglected media at least.

The unemployment rate among young people: The lack of job opportunities, which leads to frustration, disappointment, and despair of the future, the report showed the most serious picture of the unemployment rate, where the unemployment rate in the Arab cities such as Umm-Alfahm and other is 14.8%. In the Arab villages in the south of the country, such as the village of Lakiya, it reaches 15.4%, and the number of unemployed Arabs registered in the Employment Service is about 206,991 the number of those who have lost hope of getting much more work and this leads to the inability to open a house and form a family with delayed marriage age coincided with extreme extremism in girls' clothing and nudity scenes in the channels, leading to internal repression.

Which is often expressed in a form of external violence? It also shows that the Arab cities and villages top the list of unemployment, especially Bedouin towns in the south of the country, in the largest Bedouin city of Rahat, the percentage of job seekers in February 2017 about 15.4%. A similar percentage was recorded in a number of large Arab towns in the north of the country, including Al-Maghar (14.8%), Sakhnin (14.7%), and Nazareth (14.6%).

In the majority of the Jewish population, the unemployment rate was less than 5%, while some of the development towns recorded much higher percentages, Afikim (9.5%), Dimona (9.3%), and Warmom (8.6%).

Weakness of religious belief: This among the reasons may be a misunderstanding of the young man, as in some extremist groups, which take violence to express their ideas and views.

The violence of religious discourse among some leaders and spokespersons of religion, and overpayment or demand from others, cannot afford, and does not take into account the situation of people and their reality and the limits of their potential. This all increases the tension among listeners and reflected on them violently. But we warn this speech. It is only when they are issued that are not scientifically rooted, and some are not aware of it, or knowledge in matters of religion.

Finally: the lack of channels of dialogue between young people and those concerned with solving their problems, with the weak ability to convince the cultural and religious of some specialists in a few seminars or through the media, all often deal with these problems superficially without addressing the real and essential problems or finding realistic and sound solutions and watching not just promises, but perhaps not.

To reduce and prevent crime, the following must be done:

(1) The phenomenon of violence requires an intensive treatment of all bodies and bodies working to combat violence, and the allocation of all the time and resources necessary to do so.

(2) There is a need for comprehensive guidance and follow-up of the implementation of programs for all objects dealing with the fight against violence.

(3) To grant special powers to the Minister of Internal Security to deal with this issue, to become the most important project (national/national) of his ministry.

(4) Allocation of material resources and strengthening of the police workforce.

(5) To direct the elements of law enforcement to place the problem of violence and crime on their daily agenda and at the top of their priorities.

3. Means of Treatment

If these are some of the reasons that resulted from the phenomenon of violence among young people, there is no doubt that the treatment of this problem is only to address those causes and research in the dissemination of educational culture among parents and educators and teachers on how to deal with young people and guide them away from the intensity and violence. The house plays a bigger role in solving this dilemma.

The dissemination of a culture of compassion and understanding, rejection of extremism, reliance on the mind and the provision of intelligence and praise helps to discourage dependence on muscles in solving problems. This role should be played by the specialists of psychologists, educational counselors, teachers, educators, parents and scholars in Sharia.

We appeal to those responsible for our media to pay attention to everything that is presented; it ultimately leads to the consolidation of beliefs and concepts that negatively affect the recipient's mind, intellect, and culture. The strong emphasis on condemning violence and the policy of taking rights by force without reference to the laws and regulations.

If unemployment is an influential factor in this section, finding jobs and employing young people to benefit, and facilitating sources of income and the reasons for building families is a necessity to solve this problem.

It is necessary to spread the policy of dialogue between the youth and the concerned parties, study the problems with transparency and leave the opportunity for the youth to talk about himself and his needs, and to be responsible for those who are closer to their age and their understanding and their minds and know the requirements of their stage. With transparency and honesty in finding solutions according to the available capabilities and availability of countries without false promises and false hopes that yield backfire and undesirable.

Finally, we can say that the violence will continue as long as there is no strategy on the part of the responsible authorities to move forward to actively contribute to the real push to end these embarrassing and tortuous behaviors for the educational parties from the family. To the street through the school and to private institutions related to educational activity.

Works Cited

Al-Fawzan, Abd Allah, et al. *Issues and Contemporary Social Problems*. Riyadh: Dar Al-Zahraa Publishing and Distribution, 1997.

Adnan, Al-Douri. *Juvenile Delinquency (The Problem and Cause)*. First Book. Kuwait: Dar-es-Salasel Publishing, 1985. 236.

Benbenishti, Khoury and Kasabri M. Westor. *Violence in Education Program 2015 Report Summary*. Jerusalem Social Action School, Hebrew University Jerusalem, 2005.

Habib C. Son of Rabbi D. Argov D. *Police Assessments in Crime Prevention among Youth*. Jerusalem: Ministry of Public Security, 2001.

Hamdi Hasan. "Introduction to the Study of Communication Styles and Means." Cairo: Dar-el-Fikr Al-Arabi, 1987. 673.

Harel Insurance Company Ltd. Kenny D. Rahav G. *Youth in Israel: Social Welfare, Health and Risk Behaviors at an International Perspective*. Jerusalem: Brookdale Institute, 1998.

Heavi Side, S. Rowand, C. Williams, C. and Farris, E. *Violence and Discipline Problems in U.S. Public Schools: 1996-97*. Washington, D.C.: National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, 1998.

Hunter, L. and Irene L. "Collaborative Research in Social Studies: Affecting Patterns and Factors." Erican Sociology, 2008. 290-306.

Ibrahim, Q. *The Unemployment Crisis in the Arab Sector Is Worsening*. Central Bureau of Statistics, 2016.

Iqraa Website for Supporting Education in the Arab Society, 2013. *Figures and Facts about the Gap in the Budgets between the Hebrew and Arab Education*.

Milburn & Westor. *Violence in Education Program 2015*.

Marwan J. *Women in Israel, the State and Citizenship: Ramallah, Madar, Palestinian Center for the Israeli Studies*. 2009.

Yahya, E. *Booklet to Diagnose Characteristics of the School Violence-Ministry of Education, Psychological and Counseling Department*. 2000.