

Méthodes of reducing violence in residential neighborhoods from
the point of view of psychoanalysis

An analytical study-

أساليب التقليل من العنف في الأحياء السكنية من وجهة نظر التحليل النفسي

—دراسة تحليلية—

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Abstract: Violence is one of the societal phenomena prevalent in most regions of the world and in Algeria in particular, and is not limited to a certain age group. Negativity in which violence is a major cause such as sabotage, destruction, suicide, murder and others. Violence has many forms, there are verbal, psychological, family violence and violence in schools and neighborhoods, and it has multiple and manifold causes specific to each society. In this article, we will talk about methods of reducing violence in residential neighborhoods from the point of view of psychoanalysis - an analytical study - and we will propose a number of solutions to reduce this problem and the societal phenomenon, and the causes leading to it. It has occupied a lot of psychologists and social researchers' thinking, especially since knowing the causes of violence makes us investigate in an effective way by building psychological-analytical strategies to reduce this phenomenon. Doing any research in the social sciences and about any phenomenon requires the researcher to determine the method that he follows in his study. The phenomenon and its development and analysis by focusing on its causes, motives, types, forms, patterns and dimensions.

Keywords: : violence - residential neighborhood - psychoanalysis

ملخص:

يعتبر العنف إحدى الظواهر المجتمعية المنتشرة في غالبية مناطق العالم وفي الجزائر خاصة، ولا تقتصر على فئة عمرية معينة، وهو عبارة عن قوة جسدية أو لفظية أو حركية تصدر من طرف ما تجاه طرف آخر، فتلحق به الأذى النفسي والجسدي وربما الجنسي أيضاً، كما تكثر النتائج السلبية التي يعتبر العنف سبباً رئيسياً فيها مثل التخريب والتدمير والانتحار والقتل وغيرها، وللعنف العديد من الأشكال فهناك اللفظي، النفسي، الأسري والعنف في المدارس والأحياء، وله أسباب متعددة ومتشعبة خاصة بكل مجتمع. في هذا المقال سنتحدث عن أساليب التقليل من العنف في الأحياء السكنية من وجهة نظر التحليل النفسي-دراسة تحليلية - وسنقترح عدداً من الحلول للتقليل من هذه المشكلة والظاهرة المجتمعية، والأسباب المؤدية لها.

شغلت كثير من تفكير العلماء النفسيين والباحثين الاجتماعيين، خاصة وأن معرفة أسباب العنف يجعلنا نتحقق بطريقة فعالة عن طريق بناء استراتيجيات نفسية تحليلية للحد من هذه الظاهرة. إن القيام بأي بحث في العلوم الاجتماعية وحول أية ظاهرة، يقتضي من الباحث أن يحدد المنهج الذي يتبعه في دراسته، فموضوع العنف في الأحياء السكنية وأثره على الأسرة والمجتمع في الجزائر يجعلني أعتمد على المنهج الوصفي الذي يركز فيه الباحث على وصف الظاهرة وصفا دقيقا ابتداء من نشأة الظاهرة وتطورها والقيام بتحليلها بالتركيز على أسبابها ودوافعها وأنواعها وأشكالها وأنماطها وأبعادها. كلمات مفتاحية: العنف – الحي السكني – التحليل النفسي

Introduction:

Despite the progress achieved by modern societies in all areas of life, the phenomenon of violence remains a characteristic of human beings that characterizes the individual and the group. Violence is a comprehensive global social phenomenon, not specific to a particular society, place or time.

The phenomenon of violence in Algerian society has raised many questions about its causes, its incubators, and the motives that fuel its continuation due to the spread of the phenomenon of killing, kidnapping, and destruction despite the language of dialogue and understanding between the components of society in many countries of the world.

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As for Algerian society, there are many social phenomena that appear in the behavior of the Algerian individual, which are described as violence, including the violent willingness against others, which occurs in many practices such as car thieves, armed robbers, and murderers, noise and chaos in the home, in the streets, and on the roads. And all of this affected positive social interaction. Which is disintegrated by these behaviors and others embodied in daily transactions and violent expressions.

Violence in Algeria has turned into an extremely dangerous phenomenon, confusing the entire society, and the spread of various forms of white weapons in the hands of individuals and gangs. "The phenomenon of violence in Algerian cities has become one of the main features of society. The manifestations of this violence have developed through the use of various forms of bladed weapons. From daggers in their smallest sizes to samurai swords, which raises several questions about the spread of these weapons, and how security teams confront this phenomenon to reduce It spreads easily to individuals and gangs, and then severe battles erupt between young people in different neighborhoods, similar to what happened and is happening almost daily in most neighborhoods of Algerian cities.

Based on the above, violence is the opposite of gentleness, mercy, compassion, love, tolerance, and cooperation, which are qualities that have taken a great place in our true Islamic religion. Therefore, Islam has brought the comprehensive and integrated divine approach that organizes human life and elevates it to the paths of guidance and guidance, and rids it of crises and deviations. To reject violence, prohibit violent practices, refine behavior, and improve morals.

The problematic:

Violence is a manifestation of contemporary negative human life, and a psychological and social phenomenon linked to human existence, which indicates that it is a phenomenon as old as man himself is. However, the multiplicity of forms of violent practices, the diversity of its fields, and the intertwining of its causes and effects have become a characteristic of man and the societies of this era.

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Abu Arad (2008) points out that “violence is a form of disruption of normal human behavior, a form of human decadence, and a pattern of personal and social chaos. With it, maturity, morals, and wisdom are absent, minds are disrupted, and responsibilities are diminished, thus impulsiveness and recklessness emerge, and life becomes confused.” The area of chaos expands, distorting the psychological and social structure, security and stability become a constant threat, relationships are destroyed, and humanity is assassinated in thought, feelings, and behavior.”

Violent behavior, in all its forms, degrees, and fields, contradicts humanity with all its attributes of kindness, compassion, love, tolerance, and a safe, reassuring life. Therefore, violence expresses humanity in its distorted and defective form.

In confirmation of this vision, Watfa (2005) considers “tolerance to be the human scene in which manifestations of violence are absent and the values of peace are elevated. This means that we are faced with two concepts that not only conflict, but are absolutely incompatible: tolerance means the absence of violence and intolerance, and violence and intolerance mean the absence of Tolerance and thus the absence of peace.

Al-Jundi (1999) also pointed out that “violence is a primitive, uncivilized method characterized by many attitudes of a criminal nature that reflect negatively on society, are against its norms, and are considered anti-social behavior, as they are against the standards of accepted behavior, the interests and goals of society, and Then it destroys the security and safety of members of society, as it is criminal behavior characterized by brutality towards individuals and things through destruction, beating and killing.”

Many studies (Shalabi, 2005AD; Ismail, 2005AD; Asila and Al-Halul, 2006AD; Lal, 2006AD; Abu Arad, 2008AD) agree that the reality of violence in contemporary life is a threat to humans and societies and that it is a phenomenon that is rapidly spreading in our family and social life until it has become a characteristic. The contemporary lifestyle in many neighbourhoods, which portends serious repercussions as it is a source of destruction of family and social relationships in their various forms, an obstacle to psychological and social stability, and a danger that robs individuals, groups and societies of their security, happiness and progress.

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Based on the above, violence is the opposite of kindness, mercy, compassion, love, tolerance and cooperation.

Given that the phenomenon of violence is a serious psychological and social problem that threatens the entire entity of society and hinders its progress and advancement, it has become necessary for specialists and researchers in the field of social and legal sciences to think seriously and prepare comprehensive scientific studies to understand the phenomenon of violence in residential neighborhoods. Therefore, we can ask this question:

What are the methods of reducing violence in residential neighborhoods from a psychoanalytic point of view? What are the effective strategies to find solutions to address it in our society?

Hypotheses:

There are methods to reduce violence in residential neighborhoods from a psychoanalytic point of view.

- There are effective solutions and strategies to address violence in residential neighborhoods.

The importance of studying:

The importance of the current study lies in the fact that our current era is considered an era of stress. All the events we experience can be considered a source of the pressures that we are exposed to in our residential neighborhoods, as there has become a necessity to research their causes, the methods and methods through which individuals deal with stressful life situations, and their negative effects. Resulting from it, such as violence, which produces negative effects on all aspects of life - physical, psychological, social and behavioral - and then understanding its causes and proposing solutions to reduce them.

Objectives of the study:

The current study seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1- Highlighting the seriousness of the phenomenon of violence and its impact on social life as a form of disorder in individual and social behavior.

2- Shedding light on global and local scientific interests in studying the phenomenon of violence in residential neighborhoods.

3- Highlighting the quality of practical methods for confronting violence in residential neighborhoods.

4- Providing a proposed strategy to confront violence in residential neighborhoods. .

Terminology of study:

The concept of violence in language and terminology:

Definition of violence in language:

Violence is from (violence), and violence is breach of the matter and lack of kindness towards it, severity and hardship, which is dealing with matters with severity and harshness, and violence, is the opposite of gentleness. It is said to be violent if he is not gentle in his matter and the matter becomes violent and he takes it violently, and it is stated in the hadith: "Indeed, God is gentle and loves gentleness. He gives kindness beyond measure "He tolerates violence"¹

Violence, in terminology, has been known by more than one definition:

Some psychologists have defined it as "a pattern of behavior that results from a state of frustration, is accompanied by signs of stress, and contains a premeditated intention to cause material or moral harm to a living being or a substitute for a living being."

It is the use of inappropriate force, far from kindness and beyond the limits prescribed by God or agreed upon in man-made laws.

In sociology, I knew Dr. Laila Abdel Wahab: "It is an aggressive behavior or act issued by a party that may be an individual, a group, a social class, or a state, with the aim of exploiting and subjugating another party within the framework of an unequal power relationship, economically, socially, and politically, which causes material, moral, or psychological damage to an individual or Another group, social class, or country.

¹ Al-Manawi, Al-Taqeef Ala Mahamat Al-Tarif (1/529) Ibn Manzur, Lisan Al-Arab, (9/257) Qalaa Ji, Dictionary of the Language of Jurists (1/323).

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In Islamic law, the definition of violence does not deviate from its meaning in language.

Violence is the opposite of gentleness and gentleness, which is hardship and hardship, and kindness is being gentle in words and deeds and taking what is easiest.

Residential neighborhood concept:

A geographical area located within a large city or municipality, and the use of residential neighborhood lands is limited to private housing without commercial uses. Neighborhoods differ in their high or low standard depending on their population, land value, or location, and the type of residents of these neighborhoods differs in relation to man-made neighborhoods and cities as an extension of his social and economic needs. With a quick look at our current human situation in this environment, we find that we lack many social needs to the point that we do not allow ourselves the opportunity to get to know our brothers around us, whether in the homes we live in or in the squares and gardens, in order to develop and activate the social sense, which is the basis for the development of neighborhoods.

Modern neighborhood planning gives priority in the neighborhood to pedestrians, which facilitates their movement to places of worship, schools, parks, and markets in a safe and convenient manner without exposure to dangerous intersections.

The concept of psychoanalysis:

Psychoanalysis is a scientific method invented by Sigmund Freud, an Austrian physician (1856-1939), to study the depths of psychological life and treat its disorders. It has led to the discovery of some psychological phenomena.

The psychotherapy approach is based on three things:

First: the association of free thoughts, which allows the patient to retrieve some forgotten memories that refer, directly or indirectly, to his experiences related to the symptoms of his illness.

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Second: Analyzing dreams by interpreting their images and symbols in light of the patient's personality and life.

Third: Transference: That is, the emotional relationship that arises between the patient and the analyst, who during treatment plays the role of those who surrounded the patient in his childhood, and the transfer develops taking several forms, such as love, trust, and admiration (positive transfer), or hatred and aggression in negative transfer, so the analyst at the same time It is appropriate to interpret the patient's transformative situations, and psychoanalysis is only useful with people who are able to suffer from transformative situations.

Causes of violence in neighborhoods:

Violence has different factors that explain it, and there is no single cause for it. Violence exists at home, at school, at work, on the street, and it spreads in the absence of the state. What are the causes of violence?

Drugs and loss of mind:

Our society has become suffering from the drug problem, which is one of the most dangerous problems facing the entire world. There is various evidence that reveals the extent of the danger of drugs and that they are a strong cause of violence, as they encourage theft, rape, murder, and family separation. The appropriate solution to eliminate the drug scourge is to enact deterrent laws. Intensifying awareness campaigns, revitalizing the role of educational institutions in the country, and tightening control over ports, airports, and land borders.

1. Poverty and need:

We cannot say that poverty is the direct cause of violence, but extreme poverty coupled with isolation, hunger, poor housing conditions, and a feeling of social exclusion can cause a tendency to violence.

Unemployment leads to serious psychological consequences, such as: chronic depression, which leads to despair and isolation, and the inability to work and produce. Unemployment also leads to the creation of an aggressive, anti-social personality. Many scholars have

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pointed out that many of the perpetrators of violent crimes do not belong only to the Poor families, they also suffer from unemployment

Impact of urban development:

Conditions in popular neighborhoods affect the lives of young people, their quality of life, how they think, and their view of society. Unfortunately, they live in a bad environment and a poorly designed area that makes them feel isolated and physically and psychologically helpless from the rest of their community. They live in sad neighborhoods and decent slums, devoid of places to meet, acquire culture, or Self-recreation is poor places that lack infrastructure, financial capabilities, and weak transportation services.

The lack of places where young people can gather to enjoy or be creative, such as practicing some types of sports and arts, may be a cause of a tendency toward isolation, depression, and violence, especially when we do not find in chaotic neighborhoods any way for young people to express their energies and spend their time, and there are no places, mentors, or people to follow. Them to express their creativity positively.

Marginalized youth roam the streets with no future, wandering around because they have nothing better to do. They feel alienated in their homeland and lose hope.

Therefore, programs must be developed to help young people get out of the area of despair that sends them into violence and crime.

3- Sports fanaticism: Sports fanaticism occurs when fans of sports teams become fanatical to the point that it reaches verbal violence and even physical violence. As for neighborhoods, it has a strong presence in youth violence due to its pioneers from different families in the same country, so it raises the tendency for tribal affiliation in some, and it gradually increases. Things that happen to some young people lead to physical violence.

Individual reasons:

The reasons are within the individual, as he may want to use violence to build a fragile identity. The person may have previously been exposed to violence, and he may be suffering from psychological or personal disorders.

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There is a factor of the will to dominate, and drug and alcohol abuse contributes to the spread of violence. It is easy for its owner to express the violence that is already inside him.

Violence in the family and society:

- Family ties are important in preventing the spread of violence. The more the family breaks down, the more violence increases. There are families whose members are historically known to be associated with violence.
- Refusal to negotiate with others is one of the causes of violence, and emotional problems may lead to violence.
- Historically unequal powers between women and men cause men to resort to violence.
- The silence of society and the state regarding the problem of domestic violence.
- Using force to resolve conflicts in society. The media continues to contribute to the spread of violence and encourage it.²

Deficit of the educational system:

The inability of the educational system to educate young people, an education that was founded for young people who reject violence. Education is viewed globally as one of the best ways to escape poverty as well as an important investment in the future of individuals, families, and communities, and thus in the social fabric of our society. There are elements in the educational system that pose a direct risk of increasing Violence among youth: narrow halls Study, the methods sometimes used to direct and guide students, the composition and training of teaching staff, and the punishments imposed on students, the most serious of which is expulsion from school. Which may have helped their tendency towards violence.

Violence in the media:

Violence has spread in Algerian residential neighborhoods in an unreasonable manner.

Assaults, beatings, murder, rape, and pickpocketing have increased. Destruction, suicide, and

² -Mr. Abdel Halim Mahmoud. Towards a national strategy for studying violence and developing methods to confront it in Egyptian society, Journal of Arab Studies in Psychology, Volume 1, Issue 4: 11 - 28. (2002 AD)

-Shalabi Ashraf Muhammad. The effectiveness of a behavioral program in reducing the degree of violence among a sample of mentally disabled people: an experimental study. Journal of Psychological Service, Ain Shams University: Faculty of Arts, Volume 1, Issue 1: 237 252. (2005 AD)

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murder are considered the most important negative results of violence. The most important causes of violence and its spread in residential neighborhoods are due to the media and the scenes of violence they broadcast through TV series and movies, as well as their incorrect use. For intranet.

Psychological reasons:

Some researchers believe that violence stems from a disturbance in the psyche of the person who practices it in word and deed without paying attention to the circumstances and conditions surrounding the individual, and that the causes are psychological.

Personal reasons are due to the personality of the perpetrator of violence, such as if he has a personality defect by suffering from a severe psychological disorder or abuse of alcohol and drugs, or if he has a mental illness or behavioral deviation.

Violence has occurred on people since their childhood. Recent studies conducted on children have confirmed that those who are constantly subjected to violence become desensitized and become less affected by the events they experience, which arouse the emotions of others who have not been subjected to violence. They also develop a sense of inferiority as a result of feelings of helplessness and fear that are entrenched over and over again. Once, and whoever practices violence against him when he is young will later practice it with the elements of the environment, with his friends, and with whom he deals, especially with his wife and children.

If a person finds a reality that he does not accept, he unconsciously resorts to a reaction opposite to this reality, and the stronger the motive, the stronger the reaction. It may even lead to extremism and violence.

Most forms of violence from individuals are a means for the individual to find a solution to restore balance between himself and his environment and get rid of internal conflict, which leads him to resort to unhealthy means such as beating and insulting.

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The reasons also include the person's increasing feeling of frustration and weak self-confidence, which leads to violence. It may also be the suppression of people and not giving them the opportunity to express their opinion.

Manifestations of violence:

During childhood, adolescence and youth, four manifestations of violence appear in the individual, each of which is used to achieve a specific purpose:

- *Aggressive tendencies in childhood.

- *Joining cliques or gangs

- *Stealing

- *sexual harassment

Aggressive tendencies: They appear as a value in the child through the rough games he plays in order to form social bonds with others, choose friends, develop skills, and impose personal control on others. This value continues to grow without organization and without knowledge, and often turns into a tendency toward quarrels that it is often the first trigger for aggressive, anti-social behavior.

Violence through joining a group: It consists of the search for power, quick financial gain, self-defense, and love of adventure.

Theft: Its incidence increases among children between 9 and 13 years of age and among young people and young people between 17 and 19. For these groups, theft is a shortcut to getting the money they need.

Sexual harassment: For young people, it means expressing the love of domination, control, and self-esteem.

Violence among adolescents and youth serves six basic purposes:

- 1 Achieving a dominant social position among peers and providing a secure financial situation.

- 2 Strengthening the social identity that makes others count.

- 3 Imposing dominance and possessing power, social status and influence.

- 4 Achieving justice regarding power and influence.

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5 Challenging social norms and existing institutions in society.³

6 Expressing the love of adventure, which in turn is a means of achieving adventure and a means of possessing social identity.

The tendency toward violence among females is considered a rejection of the violence directed against them by men and an expression of the need to protect oneself from...

The status of aggression and violence in analytical jurisprudence:

There are two types of works that characterize the psychoanalytic trend in the interpretations of aggressive behavior. The first goes back to the founder of this scientific trend, the Austrian physician Sigmund Freud, and the second goes back to the modern analytical trend. The proponents of this trend believe that aggression and violence may be an incentive for greed, envy, jealousy, and the desire for revenge. . One of the pioneers in this direction is researcher Melanie Klein.

Sigmund Freud:

This researcher, the founder of the analytical approach, believes that aggression is one of the instincts that can be directed against the outside world or against the self, and that in many cases it serves the individual's self. This researcher's interpretations of aggression are distributed across three stages of his scientific history, each stage distinguished from the previous one by new scientific additions. Without detracting from the features of its predecessors.

In the beginning, Freud concluded that aggression is composed of normal sexual components that seek to achieve their goals of identification with the object. Sexuality, that is, the sexuality of most male human beings, contains an element of aggression, which is desire.

To subjugate, and its biological significance is the need to overcome resistance to the sexual object by means different from the process of flirtation and affection.

³ Shawqi, Tarif Violence in the Egyptian Family, National Center for Social and Criminological Research, Cairo. (2000AD).

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It is considered that sadism was the aggressive component of sexuality that became independent and exaggerated, and this means that Freud in his first explanations of aggression was focusing on it being a force that supports the sexual instinct when something interferes on the way to blocking the desired connection and unity with the thing. The function of aggression here means overcoming what prevents sex.

This researcher's study was advanced regarding instincts, as he stipulated in his book entitled "Instincts and Their Fluctuations," published in 1915, that he distinguished between two categories of instincts: (the ego and self-preservation instincts and the sexual instincts), and the feelings that were aroused by the conversion neurosis enabled him to be convinced that the In all of these sentiments, we find that there is a conflict between the claims of nationality and the claims of the ego (the ego-intrusive and the sexual intrusive), and reviving and avoiding discontent are the only goals of the ego, which hates, abhors, and pursues with the aim of putting aside all the things that represent the source of dissatisfied feelings with it, without taking into account whether they mean thwarting satisfaction. Sexual or satisfying the needs of self-preservation. In fact, we can confirm the true archetype of the hate relationship that it is not an endorsement of sexuality, but rather a product of the struggle of self-rejection practiced by the narcissistic ego against the external world that diminishes the stimuli it contains for him. In this context, Farid considers that most people with narcissism trade their best efforts at self-preservation by adopting a great deal of aggression for their own benefit.

Farid's work in this regard was characterized by important transformations when he published his book entitled *Beyond the Pleasure Principle*, through which he was able to reclassify and arrange the instincts, so that the conflict that had affected the relationship between the ego instincts and the sexual instincts was transformed into a conflict between the life and death instincts. According to this researcher, the life instincts are motivated by love and sex, so they work to preserve the individual. Among the death instincts, their motivation is aggression and destruction, which is an instinct that always fights for self-destruction and the use of direct aggression for the purpose of destroying others. When this is not done against others, it is rejected. Against the person himself out of self-destruction.

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Within the efforts made by the pioneers of the analytical movement, in order to diagnose aggression, we find researchers, including William Healy, the American researcher who believes that the basic motives for violence are hidden in the subconscious and cannot be uncovered except through psychological analysis. According to this researcher, the individual passes through stages. During which he takes on the elements of the external world in his person or body, and projects urgent, internal desires that are undesirable to the external world. In these stages, he imagines and thinks according to his own desires and not according to objective facts.

The researcher Anna Freud, the daughter of the researcher and founder of this movement, S. Freud, confirmed this, as she stated in her book *The Mismatch Social*, which is the same approach as researcher Auguste Aicrorn in his book *Unruly Youth*, where he sees that the pathological significance of social incompatibility is the growth of the “ego” and the “super-ego”, and he considers the internal and external factors that prevent the normal growth of the various ego functions to play their role as an obstacle to the initial compatibility with The reality is that consensus is an indispensable basis for social harmony. The internal and external factors that, from his point of view, hinder the individual’s emotional development and prevent him from linking his feelings to permanent objects of love, such as parents or those who take their place, prevent the next step of social development. Representing compatibility with balanced social and cultural values and standards, here the individual is in a state of inability to form himself according to what is practiced within society. He is also unable to succeed in forming various incarnations that become soft for the superego, which can prevent the dominance of instinctive forces and make the individual’s behavior compatible with the sociocultural reality in which he lives.

One of the opinions that violence and aggression are a result of psychological conflict and emotional disorders is researcher Kate Fried Lander, who does not believe that psychological disorders are the basis of violence, but rather sees psychoanalysis as the most effective approach to treating this disorder.

Behavioral expression of aggression and violence:

The proponents of this jurisprudence consider that aggression and violence are like any behavior that can be discovered and can be modified according to the laws of learning. Accordingly, the interpretation of this disorder according to this current is based on the rule that the entire behavior is learned from the environment, and from that point on, the various experiences from which the individual acquired his violent behavior have been Reinforcing it in a way that enhances the person's aggressive response whenever he is exposed to a surrounding situation. They base their approach on a group of experiments that were initially conducted by the founder of this trend, John Watson, who confirmed that phobias of all types are acquired through the learning process and can then be treated according to behavioral therapy, which is based on demolishing a model of unhealthy learning and rebuilding a new learning model. And sound.

1 - Interpreting aggression and violence according to the social learning approach:

The proponents of this approach see violence and aggression as mostly learned behavior, and they attribute this to the fact that a person learns many of his behavioral patterns by observing them in others, especially in childhood, where the child learns violence by observing models of aggression and violence in parents, educators, friends, and through a screen. Television... and those who imitate it. If the child is punished for imitative behavior, he will not be inclined to imitate it the next time, but if he is rewarded for it, the number of times he imitates this aggression will increase.

In our reading of the work of researcher Albert Banadura, we find that this researcher distinguishes between an individual's acquisition of a behavior and his practice of it. A person's acquisition of a behavior does not necessarily mean that he will practice it, because performing the model behavior depends primarily on his expectations of the results of imitation and the results of the behavior. If he expects that imitating the model behavior will bring him negative results (that is, he will be punished for his behavior), then the chances of him imitating it will decrease, whereas if he expects that imitating a certain behavior will benefit him, then the chances of him imitating that behavior become greater.

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Albert Panadura, who laid the foundations of the social learning approach, or what is also called observational learning, is one of the most important researchers who they experimentally demonstrated the impact that watching violent examples has on the level of aggressive behavior among the observer, and this is often behavior that a person learns through observing it in others. Observational learning often occurs spontaneously, as observation is an inevitable process.⁴

The proponents of this approach have explained observational learning by analyzing three variables related to behavior:

Everything that happens before the behavior.

Cognitive processes and everything that a person perceives, feels, or thinks.

Subsequent stimuli, that is, everything that happens after the behavior.

This researcher was interested in studying humans in their interaction with others and paid great attention to the social and personal view of this matter, which can only be understood through the social context, social interaction, and behavior for him, is shaped by observation that is, observing the behavior of others. One of the prominent features of the social learning approach is the clear role given to regulating behavior through cognitive processes such as attention, remembering, imagination, and thinking, as they have the ability to anticipate results before they occur, and this intended or imagined expectation affects the direction of behavior.

According to this researcher, most violent and aggressive behavior is learned through observation and imitation, where the individual learns aggressive behavior by observing

⁴ Abdel Khaleq, Shadia Ahmed. The effect of a counseling program in reducing aggression between siblings. Research papers of the ninth annual conference of the Center for Psychological Counseling, Ain Shams University: Volume 2: 83 116. (2002 AD)

-Abdel Samad, Fadl Ibrahim. Psychological barriers contributing to violent behavior among a sample of university students. Journal of Research in Education and Psychology, Minya University, Volume 16, Issue 1: 194 253. (2002 AD)

-Abdullah, Moataz Sayed. Violence in university life. Center for Psychological Research and Studies, Faculty of Arts, Cairo University. (2005AD)

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models and examples of aggressive behavior presented by family members, peers, and adult individuals in the individual's environment. There are many sources, through which he learns aggressive behavior, including:

- Family, peer and media influence
- Acquiring violent behavior from previous experiences
- Confirm this behavior through reinforcement and rewards
- Direct learning of violent and aggressive behavior, such as direct stimulation of overt actions at any time
- Provoking the individual by either physically attacking with threats or insults, impeding goal-directed behavior, or reducing or ending reinforcement, which may lead to violence and aggression.
- Punishment may lead to increased aggression

2- Interpreting violence according to the frustration approach:

Among the most important scholars in this approach are Mel Miller, Robert Caesar, and John Dillard. These and others have focused their work on the social backgrounds of human behavior, and this approach has been presented or depicted on the assumption that there is a link between frustration and aggression. The more frustration there is, the more aggression is found as a response. The depth of this approach is evident in the following:

- * All frustrations increase the possibility of an aggressive reaction
- * All violence presupposes frustration

Violence is one of the most severe responses that arise in a frustrating situation, according to this jurisprudence, and it includes verbal violence, physical violence, and symbolic violence, as violence often directs towards the source of frustration. When an individual is frustrated and uses his aggression to alleviate his tensions resulting from frustration, they conclude that the relationship between frustration and violence is the basis. The psychology of this relationship the intensity of the desire for violence varies according to the value of the frustration that the individual faces, and they consider the difference in the amount of frustration a function of three factors:

A - The intensity of the desire for a frustrating response

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B - The extent of interference or obstruction of the frustrating response

C - The number of times the response was frustrated

The desire to act aggressively against what the individual perceives to be a source of his frustration increases, and his inclination to peaceful actions decreases as a result of the difficulties he perceives to be the source of his frustration. According to this approach, the frustrated person considers his abstinence from violence and aggression in frustrating situations as another frustration that contributes to the individual's impulse toward aggressive behavior against the primary source of frustration and in the face of prevention and desistance factors that prevent him from using violence and aggression.

What can be said about this diligence and through field practice is that one may fall into violent and aggressive reactions without frustration. Also, the hypothesis of frustration produces violence and aggression is not always sound. Rather, frustration can produce or stimulate creativity and invention, and aggressive responses may occur as a result of observation and imitation. Aggression and violence are not the only response to frustration, which does not reach its peak except when it involves justifying expectations related to achieving goals. It has an importance, or a long-awaited ambition. Accordingly, violence and aggression appear to be a response to frustrations that often depend on several factors, including firstly the justification of expectations and the intensity of the desire for the goals that the individual seeks and suffers from frustration about.

There are those who consider violence and aggression to be expressions of symptoms of a personal reality that suffers from psychopathy, which some consider to be an incurable mental illness with no hope of recovery. There are those who consider it a psychological and social difficulty that can be treated through psychoanalytic mechanisms. The proponents of this trend believe that the psychopath is often driven, since childhood, toward aggression, violence, and harming others, without distinguishing between parents, brothers, friends, or anyone who has done him a favor. The psychopath is a person with poor emotions who suffers from familial and social coldness. But is it true that it is of congenital origin? It is not

possible to be certain about this matter, but according to our field work, it becomes clear that the person with aggressive behavior based on violence often suffers from personal difficulties that are due to the reality of his developmental path since the embryonic stage, with all its organic, psychological, social, and environmental dimensions.

3 - Jurisprudence in the field of mental medicine:

We find that violence is considered a pathological condition with a strong connection to various forms of psychosis. According to the studies conducted in this issue, it turns out that psychosis is a fundamental cause of producing many violent behaviors. Especially the heinous violence committed against people. In other cases, it is believed that the mental illness known as schizophrenia, or which was described as a split personality, is the most dangerous mental illness and the one that most compels people to commit violence against people. And according to some Studies specialized in monitoring the true backgrounds of violent behavior are evident through researcher Rabito Fitch, in his first study covering 1,000 inmates at Forest Prison in Belgium. He found that 53% of them suffer from various mental illnesses. In another work conducted by the same researcher in Louvain Prison in Belgium, which included all inmates with the most violent behavior, he found that 83% of them suffered from mental disorders. This is the trend reached by researcher Gillespie, which states the strong relationship between various mental illnesses and violence.

4 - In psychological diligence:

Which focuses on the type of cognitive approach in studying violent behavior, that violence and aggression may be a means of enjoyment that manifests itself in dominating and harming others. There are individuals who find this type of behavior as a way to prove their personality, importance, and social status. This type of individuals consider violence and aggression tools to ensure self-satisfaction. Whenever an individual is able to achieve his goals and reconcile private and public through violence and aggression towards others, he does not consider this behavior as pleasure and a weapon for his personality and its development. Therefore, he is convinced of the importance of harming others, even without arousing him emotionally. If the violent behavior is bored and unhappy, he can get rid of this frequency by using violence and assaulting others.

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Those who follow this trend strengthen their explanations of violence by explaining the motives and reasons that frame it, as the person who carries out violent behavior demonstrates to the world and before that to himself that he is strong and does not want to receive importance or attention. According to our dealings with people of this type of person on the⁵ field level, it turns out that many people with aggressive, violent behavior are able to attack others without any justification, but rather for the pleasure they get, and to satisfy their feelings with everything that reassures them that they are strong and have all the capabilities required to dominate others.

Through these inspections, it becomes clear that most manifestations of violent behavior appear not to be based on thinking and knowledge. This means that the interpretation of aggression and violence according to the cognitive approach, which says that there, is an absence of knowledge and thinking in this type of disturbed behavior, considers that thoughts have influential roles in framing emotions. The aroused person is affected by what he considers to be the reason for his arousal, in addition to how he explains his emotional states and the situations, dilemmas, and surprises that befall him.

5 - Bach and the interpretation of aggression from a creative dimension

Researcher Bach demonstrates an important, innovative, and effective approach in dealing with troubled human relationships. In Bach's conceptions, creative aggression is a psychotherapeutic system and a self-learning method designed to radically improve the personal abilities and psychological skills of individuals in order to maintain positive, balanced relationships with others.

This system focuses on the form of aggression, direct and indirect negative human violence directed toward the self and directed toward others, whether individuals or groups. Creative

⁵ - Abdel Mahmoud, Abbas Abu Shama (2004 AD). Violent crimes and methods of confronting them in Arab countries. Riyadh: Naif Arab University for Security Sciences.

-Amer Misbah, Socialization and Deviant Behavior of Secondary School Students, Dar Al-Umma Printing, Publishing and Distribution Company, Algeria, 2007.

-Fawzi Ahmed Ben Dridi, Violence among students in Algerian secondary schools, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences, Center for Studies and Research. 2007

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aggression is a form of treatment that leads to the interpretation of feelings, tendencies, and explicit and continuous acts of violence using direct retraining and creative aggression methods. It provides rituals and training exercises that reduce the effects that lead to aggression and violence while maximizing the constructive effects.

This approach rejects the views that violence and aggression are mechanisms that a person uses against factors of distress such as fear, feelings of inferiority or frustration, and focuses on the necessity of making use of constructive aggressive energy. It is recognized that violence and aggression in an individual, whether innate or acquired, is provoked relatively easily and once provoked. Formulating and directing the expression of violence are methods that effectively control or at least reduce dead hostility to a minimum and maximize constructive and effective forms of aggression that can lead to growth.

The proponents of this approach believe that directing the educational path by employing a set of clear, constructive, aggressive opportunities in balance with effective applied training. They believe that while there are guiding principles for creative aggression that are self-learned through the use of guide books and cathartic games directed at unleashing aggression, a healthy child may be able to express intense anger that may be hidden in a hidden surah.

Venting aggression is like encouraging frank, clear, and critical confrontation, which may contribute to reducing a person's tension and strengthening his positive emotional drive toward others. Accordingly, researcher Boutros Hafez Boutros believes that creative aggression includes a complete awareness of both the apparent and hidden levels of aggression and violence in a person. It also helps in preventing the destructive harms of violence. Therefore, many therapists and educators employ it as an effective means in education and clinical treatment with those with violent aggressive behavior.

6 - Violence according to the legal approach:

Violence may be classified in terms of behavior into violence that violates laws and regulations, which consists of assaulting others and harming them in their bodies or in their personal or professional rights. Violence is resorted to in order to defend oneself or others to repel a danger resulting from aggressive behavior by others in accordance with what is

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determined by the law. This is what is called the case of legitimate defense, which is provided for in penal laws, including, for example, what is stated in Articles 124 and 125 of the Moroccan Criminal Code, where Chapter 124 stipulates that there is no felony, misdemeanor, or violation in cases where the act was required by law and ordered by the legitimate authority, or when the perpetrator was physically forced to commit the crime or was in a situation in which it was physically impossible - for an external reason that he could not resist. Or if the crime was necessitated by a legal necessity for the psychological defense of the perpetrator or someone else, or his money or the money of someone else, provided that the defense is proportional to the seriousness of the attack.

As for Chapter 125, the crime is considered the result of necessity for legitimate defense in two cases: the first relates to killing, wounding, or Beating committed at night to force climbing or breaking a barrier, wall, entrance to an inhabited house, or their accessories. The second case is committed in defense of the perpetrator or someone else against the perpetrator of theft or plunder by force.

7 - Parental violence:

There is parental violence, which may appear to be good-intentioned violence practiced by parents and many of those responsible for caring for and raising children and it is the result of wrong upbringing that makes control and profiling a tool for protection and prevention against deviant behavior. This type of aggression, in the view of psychoanalysis, translates a degree of guilt into the guardian. On the educational process, it also emphasizes the negative nature of the ideas he carries about himself, which is violence that contributes greatly to the production of personal maladjustment and social adjustment disorder, and this appears greatly in the individual's inability to learn in general and to possess communication skills and deal well with the environment due to the dominance of aggressive tendencies. Which prevents him from forming positive human relationships.

Strategies to reduce violence in residential neighborhoods:

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Eliminating violence in residential neighborhoods may be difficult. However, working to reduce it is a must and requires the combined efforts of individuals and society. Among the means to reduce violence in residential neighborhoods are the following.

- The family must play a major role in confronting violence in residential neighborhoods, as it is responsible for the bulk of education and behavior modification from childhood. The family's role in confronting violence includes:

- Teaching children good behavior at home, school and on the street.
- Trying to provide good education to children from a young age.
- Enriching a preschool child's life with positive activities.
- Linking children, youth, and adults within the family with common activities and interests that are beneficial to the family and society, to encourage children and youth in the family to engage in positive, beneficial work and reject violence.

- Also, communication between families in one community is necessary, as residents of one neighborhood, especially neighborhoods where violence is widespread, must work to reduce this phenomenon, and the community's role in reducing the phenomenon of community violence includes:

- Report to the police any spot of violence or crime in the neighborhood.
- Modifying the physical and social environment within the neighborhood, by improving the condition of the streets, providing good night lighting in them, and providing good and useful entertainment places for youth and children.
- The necessity of activating various associations, as well as civil society, to pay attention to the issue of violence and think about ways to deal with it in their regular activities and on various occasions in an organized manner to communicate among the neighborhood's people and discuss ways to reduce it.
- The state should also be encouraged to adopt policies and practices that create safe and supportive environments.
- Governments must play a major role in reducing violence through policies and laws that help reduce poverty and spread social justice to support community peace and security, and

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also work to control the spread of weapons, combat drugs, and other situational matters that encourage violence in residential neighborhoods.

Establishing the National Center for Family Welfare with serious governmental support, interest and care, whose interests will be the scientific confrontation of violent family practices as a threat to psychological, social and national stability.⁶

The center includes all government agencies and institutions, starting with the security and judicial authorities, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher Education, and the Ministry of Culture and Information.

- Coordination and integrated support between all community institutions so that each institution plays an effective role in confronting violence in neighborhoods.
- Attracting scientific competencies from various scientific specializations and providing them with the necessary support to carry out the scientific, cognitive and guidance role in the field.
- Conducting large-scale survey studies that can be relied upon for optimal planning to confront violence in neighborhoods, starting with developmental treatments, passing through preventive treatments, and ending with counseling treatments.
- Educational and social institutions prepare guidance programs to confront violence in neighborhoods, taking into account the complexity and overlap of the system of its causes, the system of its forms, forms, and levels, and the system of its effects.

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- ⁶ -Alain Touraine , pour la sociologie des auteur , éd du seuil , paris ,2000
 - Anne Jolie , Stress et traumatisme .Approche psychologique d enseignant victime de violence .Université de reims. France .2002.
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- Focus on selective, integrative counseling programs as the ideal model for effective and effective counseling practice in violence issues.
- Preparing and building codified measures for the Algerian environment and ensuring that they have reliable psychometric efficiency that can be trusted and relied upon in studying and analyzing the phenomenon of violence.
- Establishing family counseling centers in regions and neighborhoods and providing the best capabilities and means to work hard to implement counseling programs at all levels.
- Expanding the provision of training programs to develop cadres, forces and human resources qualified to work in counseling centers for males and females.
- Continuous work to evaluate the effectiveness of programs and the effectiveness of practice and application.
- Organizing conferences, seminars, and scientific meetings, and encouraging research and scientific studies on everything new about violence in residential neighborhoods.

Conclusion:

This study sought to highlight the importance and seriousness of the phenomenon of violence in residential neighborhoods, which has become a manifestation and feature of contemporary family life, and has become a threat to the normal and sound existence of humans through an analytical presentation of the importance of psychological heritage, and the cognitive accumulation of psychological contributions, experiences, and information stemming from scientific studies.

Shedding light on research interests and comparing the reality of local research efforts and interests with global research efforts and interests, which indicates a beginning that requires more serious and organized work to keep pace with accelerating global interests and be commensurate with the challenge and danger this phenomenon poses, especially since cognitive and research maturity is in the face of a dangerous phenomenon such as violence. In residential neighborhoods, it is necessary to review all the scientific contributions that have been made.

Looking at it from a comprehensive and integrated perspective. The phenomenon of violence was, is and will remain the focus of research for many sciences and specializations.

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It has also received many visions and perceptions that have provided multiple explanations, especially the causes of violence and its impact on the safety and security of residential neighborhoods. Strategies to reduce it have also been researched and proposed with various serious contributions, and each contribution came to add value. New, leading to more integrated psychological understanding.

In view of this, violence in residential neighborhoods needs to be the subject of more attention to psychology and sociology as a whole. Rather, it must be in the eyes of all disciplines and in the eyes of officials, parents, educators, and all members of society, its institutions, and researchers at all levels and fields. So that we can restore security, stability and happiness to residential neighborhoods and their members.

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