

# Crime in Algerian society from the perspective of university professors (A field study).

Dr/ MANSOURI Nabil<sup>1</sup>, Dr/ LOUNAS Abdellah<sup>2</sup>, Dr/ SASI Abdelaziz<sup>3</sup>.

I+2+3 :- LECTURER "A" Bouira University (ALGERIA)

\*\*\*\*\*

Research Article

**Corresponding Author**

Name: Dr/ MANSOURI Nabil  
 Email: mansourisport@live.fr  
 Contact: \*\*\*\*\*

**Article Info**

Received on: 04-20-2019  
 Revised on: 04-25-2019  
 Accepted on: 04-28-2019

 **Copyright © 2019**  
 Dr/ MANSOURI Nabil<sup>1</sup>, Dr/ LOUNAS Abdellah<sup>2</sup>, Dr/ SASI Abdelaziz<sup>3</sup>.  
 Crime in Algerian society from the perspective of university professor.

**Production and Hosting**

*By IJO-Journal. All rights reserved.*

-	<b>ABSTARCT</b>	-
.	<p>Crime is a social, moral, political and economic phenomenon before it is a legal case. Based on this concept, we see it as an expression of the balance between the conflict of social values and the various pressures exerted by society. Crime is the result of conflict between the individual and society. The concept of crime was old due to the same evil criminal and revenge was the basis of the reaction to criminal behavior. (Jumaili, 2001: 35).</p> <p>Since the crime was found since the beginning of creation, the crime that was the first occurrence on this simple known human society crime since ancient times, and was associated with the existence of society itself, as there are those who describe it as natural, already exist in the nature of life on the universe, A social, human, and natural phenomenon that grows and evolves and will continue with man as social life evolves.</p>	.

It is not surprising in the crime that it is very old, it is a truth told to us history as narrated, but the books heavenly return to the crime to the era of the most crushing and far beyond the historical history. The death of Abel by Cain was the first human tragedy on the face of the earth, but the face of wonder, as echoed by some researchers for the persistence of the proportion of criminality and they mean it That each group of people leads to a tax offense with a fixed rate. If the researchers disagree, they all agree that crime is a social phenomenon that has accompanied human society since its inception.

-	<b>KEYWORDS</b>	-
.	<p>Crime - Algerian society</p>	.

Crime is often the result of poverty and destitution in areas deprived of the most basic aspects of life. Social crime is deeply linked to the deteriorating economic conditions of the citizen, the deterioration of education, education and awareness. One manifestation is unemployment, illiteracy, underdevelopment, poverty, disease and the spread of movements that seek to exploit the poor. Religion, or sect, in addition to the weakness

and fragility of the laws in which it operates, not to mention the lack of independence of the judiciary and the control of the executive authority in most of our Arab countries. When such social diseases spread, Drugs and their effects on the society, both the segment of users or the segment of traffickers. (Ain News, 2010)

In general, crime is a crime that is harmful to the individual and the society together. Therefore, the society responded to the enactment of criminal laws, defined penalties for violators, and set social penalties. The crime in Algerian society has taken on a dangerous dimension by reaching record rates that exceeded all expectations as they constitute a real threat to the security and stability of this society, Social control and national associations and scientific meetings that dealt with the crime-themed institutions, And the various local and national media, provide us with reports and statistics that show that the Algerian society has become a real crisis of values and a state of indifference in all aspects of life. During the month of August 2012, the police and gendarmerie registered more than 1500 crimes, And murder. In this context, the judicial control departments of the National Gendarmerie and the judicial police of the National Security recorded 1563 crimes on the national level during the first and second day of Eid al-Fitr in 2012, of which 900 were recorded by the judicial police of the National Gendarmerie. The raid resulted in the arrest of 2,000 people.

All crimes are motivated by rapes, thefts, thefts, defense of honor and others. In light of these serious facts, we cannot, as researchers, look at the causes of their occurrence, but focus on the factors that drive the spread of this phenomenon ...

- Problematic:

The teacher is important in achieving social and human development with the problems and phenomena that surround him. This is

due to the balance and the conceptual, educational and scientific accumulation which are agents for serving the resources of the society and the maintenance and formation of life. These are all roles that develop the rights of citizenship and the ability to think, human relations and the overall development of Algerian society, In recent years, radical changes have taken place on the political, economic and security levels, moving from a socialist system directed at the liberal system to a transition from a state of violence and political terrorism to harmony and national reconciliation.

This new and rapid approach has affected the living and living conditions of all social strata. If we look at the disabled person, we find a deteriorating social status and a growing marginalization by the parents and members of society. If we stand on the status of the rights of the child, we observe violence, rape, This is due to the lack of purchasing power, the sudden emergence at the level of the social environment of a culture of anti-Semitism, and completely hostile to the culture of peace and dialogue ..., If we look at the situation of young people at various levels of science and culture, which represents seventy percent of the population density, we soon conclude that his psychological and social status does not suggest complacency or optimism. He is exposed to all social deviations and pests. The university youth are afraid, worried and not satisfied. In the absence of the necessary incentives and rights, Algerian society lives in a social environment driven by a series of serious social scourges such as terrorism, criminality, juvenile delinquency, addiction, unemployment, The values of solidarity, coexistence, peace, love of belonging, respect for the laws of the Republic, and the emergence of new and unusual values within Algerian society, such as excessive self-realization, the search for wealth, negative competition, intolerance, extremism and the

use of violence in attitudes and social relations (Yasin Khedairiya, 2006, p. 34).

In light of this, the following question was raised: **What are the perceptions of university professors of the spread of crime by social dimensions?**

**2 - Objectives of the research:** The objectives of this study lies in the following points:

1. Understand the perceptions of the teachers of criminal behavior and its social, economic, legal and legal dimensions.

2. To identify the perceptions of the social factors leading to crime and the role of these factors in the individual to commit the crime and return to commit.

3. Know which factors are most effective in committing the crime and that these factors are considered complementary to the second from the social point of view and to society in particular?

**3 - Identification of concepts and terminology:**

**1. Social perceptions:**

**Conceptualization:** An Arab researcher defines perception as a set of concepts and symbols that result from social interaction and which have a common meaning among the members of the group and lead to similar reactions. Thus, the perceptions constitute images and cognitive data and cognitive frameworks with sources, Among individuals as a frame of reference for perception, perception and thinking (Boulesnan Farida, 2007, p. 23)

Social Perceptions: Fisher's definition of social perception as a social construct is a general knowledge created by common values and beliefs, which generates a common view of things that emerge during social interactions (Kureshi Abdul Karim, Buaishah Amal 1010, p. 101).

**2. Definition of crime**

Crime as: All behavior is harmful and socially harmful, and the owner of punishment from the state (Mashhadani, 2005)

It is also a negative social phenomenon that reflects the imbalance, confusion and the disruption of social relations and social behavior and reflects the nature of contradictions in the subjective and subjective variables affecting the human environment and social life and identify the human problems suffered by both the individual and the community. (Hassan, Ihsan Muhammad, 2001, p. 66).

The crime is legal: it is any act that is contrary to the provisions of the Penal Code. It is an immoral act that alienates the souls (Abd al-Jabbar, 1970, p. 17)

From the psychological point of view, it is intentional and unlawful behavior, which is the result of psychological sources, namely, repression and internal disturbance, to satisfy the needs of the perpetrator towards deviant behavior and its persistence in committing the crime.

From a social point of view, many trends have emerged. Some believe that crime is the collection of patterns of anti-social behavior, ie, harm to the social interest. The second focuses on social control and its standards of conduct. The third is to try to formulate the definition of crime, Criminal and extra-social acts punishable. "(saied. Ramadan, p. 152)

From the point of view of scientists, they have other definitions. The French sociologist, Émile DurKhiem, defines crime as a natural phenomenon that represents the tax paid by society and the individual has its effects.

Sutherland believes that the crime is a behavior that the state is forbidden to harm and can be punished by punishment. And The researcher (William Bounger) believes that the crime is an act committed within a group of people that form a social unit and harm the interests of society and punish him with a punishment more severe than just a legal rejection. (Abdul Jabbar Arim, 1973, p. 84).

Garofalo has divided the crime into two types: a natural crime and an artificial crime.

Natural crime is the act of which people do not differ as a crime, no matter how different societies and times, such as physical or moral abuse of individuals, and assault on property and money. Artificial crime is the violation of artificial cultural components or so-called unfavorable emotions such as religions, customs and traditions.

Social and legal definition of crime: The social and legal definition of crime takes the issue of breaking both social norms and violation of the law.

## II - Theoretical Background:

**1- Social perceptions:** The concept of social perception is a complex concept of freshness to include the intertwined elements that contribute to its composition, which is the collection of information, ideas, opinions, experiences, values, customs and trends ... etc. Durkheim is the first to speak about social perceptions as a sociological concept where religion, language and science are considered inevitable and social, Social psychology has quoted sociological conception of sociology by Moskowitz, which emphasizes three basic elements of social perception: propagation, production and function. That is, the perception becomes social if it is shared by a group of people, which is widespread and socially, if productive and reciprocal. In order to perform the function of communication and social behavior,

<http://www.rezgar.com/debat/show> 25-12-1011.

An Arab researcher defines perception as a set of concepts and symbols that result from social interaction and which have a common meaning among members of the group and lead to similar reactions. Thus, the perceptions constitute images, cognitive data and cognitive frameworks with sources,

manifestations and social dimensions that form a kind of social knowledge among individuals As a frame of reference for perception, perception and thinking (Boulshan Farida, 2007, p. 23).

Fisher's definition of social perception as a social construct is a general knowledge that is created through shared values and beliefs, which generates a common view of things that emerges during social interactions (Kureshi Abdul Karim, Buaishah Amal 1010, p. 101).

Content of social perceptions: Moskowitz believes that social perception consists of three elements namely information, attitude and field of perception.

1 - Information: A set of knowledge acquired on a particular subject and obtained by the individual from the social environment through personal experiences and the media or through communication and contact with others and information is one of the basic elements of perception.

2 - Position: is the normative aspect of perception, expressed through an emotional response or emotional direction of the subject, it is negative or positive and Muskovisi priority of the situation so that the individual does not capture information only after taking a position on the subject.

3 - Field of perception: Moskovici believes that there is a conceptual field where there is a unit of order of elements as expressed by a set of systematic views. (Moscovici.2003.p363).

Functions of social perceptions: Social perceptions lead to several functions, including:

1. Guiding behavior. 2. Justification of behavior. 3. Facilitating social communication.

4. Create and maintain self-social identity. 5. - Explain the reality and its interpretation by acquiring knowledge and integrating it within a concept and a coherent and coordinated

with their knowledge activity and values they believe in (Boulsan Unique, 2007, pp. 29-30).

## **2. Crime:**

There was a constant tendency to link the concept of crime to the concept of illness on the basis that criminal behavior was a satisfactory behavior rather than a normal behavior. This linkage led to an inaccurate interpretation of the crime and a policy of prevention and punishment. To be reprimanded for the purpose of retribution, which in general constitutes anti-social behavior detrimental to its interests. While social scientists believe that crime is a social phenomenon and that criminalization in itself is the ruling issued by the group on some types of behavior regardless of the text of the law, where "Garvalo" distinguish between natural crime, which differs in groups in time and space, because they are incompatible with human principles and justice, such as crimes against people and money, and manufactured crime, which constitute a violation of passable emotions such as religious and national emotions, The crime in the psychological sense is any act or behavior that constitutes a serious violation of the social code of conduct expressed in the criminal law, which defines Sharia as a punishment commensurate with its seriousness. The procedural definition, which is proportional to the study, is that it is "any act or event committed by the individual and contrary to the prevailing society Of laws, customs and values that make changes in society and its various institutions that lead to the emergence of many problems and crime is one of these problems "(Mashhadani, Fahima Karim, 2009, p. 44).

Later on, there were ways to reduce crime in modern society. The criminal law, which some scholars have singled out, says: "Justice in law enforcement is the right way to reduce crime." As these foundations have become one of the most important characteristics of criminal law.

"Penal law must be characterized by equality, specialization, punishment and punishment," Sunderland said. "Punishment must be defined for each type of crime. Everyone should be equal before the law. Justice must be fair and there is no crime without punishment." "He said.

Many of the scientists who were concerned with reform before the punishment are the scientist (Bakaria), who considers that the standard of every reform is to achieve as much happiness and well-being as possible for the greatest number of people and his well-known saying that punishment must be specific to justice and social interests. Punishment is the necessity for the end of society is injustice . "

Here punishment must be a deterrent and not a revenge and this idea may be adopted by those concerned with the reform and treatment of the criminal, And most conferences and seminars were calling at the time to prevent harsh retribution punishment and try to make it deterrent and therapeutic and this is not mercy and compassion for the criminal, but to rid the criminal from (habit) to commit criminal acts.

There are several schools that dealt with the subject of crime, each according to its specialization and concepts. These schools are: social, psychological, ecological, academic, geographic and other schools that dealt with this subject. We will refer to one of these schools Of the most important schools that emphasized the importance of social factors and called that the criminal is the product and outcome of society, and the owners of this school thought that crime and delinquency are only the result of social factors The idea of classical called for the principle of free will and gain pleasure discussed by the owners of the idea of the situation K Net discussion point is the acquisition of a common pleasure with all members of the social body, then why some individuals acquire pleasures legitimate

means other division acquired by means of illegal and the other section acquired by means of illegal and in violation of the laws? The answer here is that the group of the status quo says that the circumstances surrounding the individual, which some cannot bear, resort to the path of the roads which the law prohibits. The idea of the sign is that man is born and has a willingness to increase the state of pleasure and reduce the pain. Criminals surrounded by circumstances The bad and cause them some mental anomalies cannot be delayed in acquiring their own so they resort to crime.

**Practical side of the study:**

**Research Methodology and Field Procedures:** The researchers used the analytical descriptive approach to suit the nature of the study. "The method that does not stop at gathering information about the phenomenon to investigate its various manifestations and relations, but extends to include analysis, linking and interpretation to reach conclusions based on the proposed vision" (Assaf, 1995, p. 186) .

**The Study Society:** The study population consists of all the professors of the University of Akli Mahand Oulhadj BOUIRA

**Sample:** A random sample of 108 professors and professors

**Study Tools:**The researchers used research tools including:

- Questionnaire form.
- Arab and foreign sources and references.

**View and discuss the results:**

\* To view the results of the first axis is to know the social perceptions of university professors on the causes of the spread of crime To achieve this goal we calculated the frequency of response of the members of the sample of the total study of 108 professors on

the questions of the first axis of the questionnaire as well as the percentages of these frequencies as shown in the following table:

Questions in the first axis	Yes	Percentage%	No	Percentage%
Unemployment is one of the main causes of unemployment.	106	98%	02	02%
Poor physical intake leads to crime.	63	67%	35	32%
Low scientific level (ignorance) leads to crime.	97	89%	11	10%
A bad peer group of causes of crime.	95	87%	13	12%
The housing environment leads to crime.	83	76%	25	23%
Genetic factors behind the crime	09	8%	99	92%
Absence of tribal surveillance and means of control.	79	73%	29	26%
Lack of religious persuasion	102	94%	6	5%
To escape from reality may be.	94	87%	14	12%
Routine and free time of the causes of crime.	72	66%	36	33%
The disintegration of the family leads to crime	94	87%	14	12%

**Table 01 shows the following:**

A number of reasons have been found for the crime:

- 1 - Unemployment among the most important causes of crime according to the perceptions of professors by 98%
- 2 - lack of religious intelligence leads to crime according to the perceptions of professors by

94% according to the perceptions of professors.

3 - low level of learning (ignorance and illiteracy) according to the perceptions of professors by 89%

4 - come all of the disintegration of the family leads to crime and escape from reality The group of bad peers may be the causes of crime by 87% of the perceptions of professors.

5. Among the factors and reasons leading to the crime environment housing by 76%

6 - the absence of means of control and control by 73%.

7 - the weakness of material income and routine killer from the latest perceptions of the causes of crime according to perceptions of university professors sample study.

**\* Presentation of the results of the second axis: a knowledge of the social perceptions of university professors on the mechanism of reducing and reducing crime:**

**Table 02 shows the following:**

It has been shown that there are a number of solutions that have occurred in the sample to get away from the crime:

1 - Religious faith according to the perceptions of professors by 98%

2 - Activating the role of the family in the preparation of the good boy 94% according to the perceptions of professors.

3 - Building a wise economic mechanism that contributes to the elimination of unemployment Providing jobs according to the perceptions of professors by 76%

4 - Activating the media institutions in raising awareness and awareness of the dangers of crime by 66% of the perceptions of professors.

5 - activating the security institutions in the prevention and response to crime by 66% .

Questions in the first axis	Yes	Percentage%	No	Percentage %
Religious Reason	106	%98	2	%2
Activate the main roles of the family	102	%94	6	%6
Activate the main roles of the educational system through the institutions of upbringing	97	%89	11	%10
The mechanism of confrontation in the construction sector (development)	83	%76	25	%23
Activating media institutions in raising awareness and awareness	72	%66	36	%33
Activating security institutions in prevention and response	72	%66	36	%33

**Discussion of results obtained:**

The professors of the university, according to their perceptions of the phenomenon of crime and its spread in Algerian society, saw that the phenomenon is on the rise and that

its causes are multiple, rooted and intertwined.

And that the negative consequences of unemployment clearly indicate the intensification of emotional and breaking the substantive controls of the movement of the individual and blocks covered by the phenomenon of inertia and unemployment, as part of the breaking of laws and the negative spirit of protest and standing on the other side of the interests of society as a group of interdependent solidarity in the natural circumstance, the unemployed lives separate in isolation from what surrounds him from the real battle one is poured in the tent of the homeland is the battle of its construction and reconstruction in it and the souls destroyed by the time of injustice And the ugly exploitation of the dignity and values of people ...

With this fission between the two parties, it is not for the interest of the General Assembly to be present in the minds of the unemployed rebels. Where the spirit of destruction from that sick person and start a new phase of the next phase of crime, whether the right self when practices are a case of self-harm or deliberately abuse the other by breaking the social contract and the laws of society and positive customs traded. The circle of crime and its crime is expanded with the formation of episodes of the rebels because of the encounter of common nature, which is a normal feature of living organisms in general (the question of meeting and gathering), but the unnatural is that they are meetings based on the damage and destruction in the social environment .. Is violence, turmoil and panic ... This does not stop at the limits of the organized social insurgency, but rather grows towards the political frictions and violent armed clashes that follow.

In this regard, social researcher Ismail Kira provides a detailed description of the marginal community: "Marginal groups, however, constitute a wide world, spread across the various sections of the city, and spread in many places, a world with its relations, language, The poor, the poor, the informal workers, the low wage earners, the unemployed beggars, the slum dwellers, the homeless, and those who take their livelihoods from the heart of dirty street relations (Ismail Kira, p. 79).

Then the reasons for the absence of the observer's observation of the behavior of the individual, whether direct or indirect or what is called exactly social as a set of standards and punishments of behavior that work to push the individual towards standard symmetry. (Maan Khalil Omar, 2004, p. 23) Of the means of pressure to induce the individual to embrace the traditions and values prevailing in his society. (Adnan Abu Musleh, 2006, p. 308)

Arab intellectual Ibn Khaldun addressed the issue of social control and emphasized its importance in organizing social families and promoting the aggression of individuals against each other and ensuring a secure and stable social life. In this regard, he says, "The human nature of human beings in every meeting needs a ruler who distinguishes them from each other" He added that "this meeting if it happened to humans as we decided and was the world Omran them, it is necessary to avoid pushing each other because of their animal character of aggression and injustice, and not the weapon that made his motive for the aggression of animals enough to push the aggression on them, because they exist for all of them must be Another is pushing some of them on And some of them will have the victory over them and the authority and the hand of Cairo so that no one will reach another aggression (Ghareeb Sayed Ahmed, 2005).



For the confrontation mechanism: The response of the sample members of the study focused on arranging the necessary treatments for the crime:

**First: The religious aspect:**

Religious intelligence is expected to undertake a range of social functions within society, some of which can be reviewed as follows:

- 1- Stimulating social values emanating from Islamic law, and highlighting the importance of social integration imposed by Islam to ensure the security of the individual and society.
2. Strengthening the positive roles of religious formation, especially in the control of the subjective personal means leading to delinquency or crime.
- 3 - Strengthening the religious aspect in the hearts of people with the provision of preaching, guidance and guidance to prevent them from falling into sin, and makes them elements of good in society.
- 4- To provide the worshipers with a sense of solidarity and brotherhood in their meeting for prayer and the desire to help each other, and to disavow the desire to attack and encroach on the rights of others. Through their meeting in prayer five times a day.
- 5 - guidance and guidance to Islamic virtues, and show the virtues of true Islamic behavior between the individual and his brother, and between the individual and other sectors of society and its communities.
- 6 - Spreading religious awareness among all members of society, which brings people closer to their religion, and loves them to abide by the provisions of understanding and faith, protected by the evil of deviation.

**Second: activating the main roles of the family:**

It can be said that it is important that the Saudi family assume the security role entrusted to it more than ever because the economic and social changes have caused a

shake in the construction of the family structure and produced a number of individual values at the expense of collective values, which in turn limited the performance of the family to the desired role. As a result of the disintegration and cracking in the structure, which led to the weakening of the effectiveness of the role of parents, as a result of disagreements and family quarrels, and the concern of parents to follow-up and supervision of children, and reliance on teachers and foreign maids and weaknesses of the role of other guidance institutions such as schools and mosques.

**Third: Activate the main roles of the educational system through the institutions of upbringing:**

It is well known that security and the alleviation of crime is closely related to education. The more noble moral values are instilled in society as well as the security, security, stability and educational system in society, the school is one of the important pillars in supporting and stabilizing such homogeneity. By instilling in the child from the very beginning of the school the values and standards of society necessary to bring about the process of integration within social construction.

**Fourth: the mechanism of confrontation in the construction of the economy (development):**

The economic situation is one of the factors that may lead the individual to commit the crime. The impact of the economic factors in the criminal phenomenon varies with the extent of their connection to one of two economic phenomena: economic development and economic fluctuations. The economic development is the change that takes place in the economic system as Example.

Economic fluctuations are the changes that occur, such as the rise or fall in income, as well as the rise or fall in prices of some goods and services available. Such economic

fluctuations may lead the individual to commit the crime. For example, when an individual's income level is low and he can not meet his needs Has difficulty adapting to the current situation and tries to stay on the previous level of income may be forced to knock the doors of illegal, and the high prices of goods and services may push individuals to circumvent and circumvent the systems to try to obtain them in various ways and means, And embezzlement to secure needs.

Rising prices sometimes lead to psychological turmoil and nervous tension for some people, especially those who are exposed to the severity of unemployment or insufficient financial resources to meet their basic needs, which causes this category to arise for the most trivial reasons, and may rush to commit crimes whose unpredictability is difficult to predict. Economic motives are not confined to the crime of poverty, or lead to theft and money crimes such as embezzlement and bribery, but may lead to other crimes.

**Fifth: Activate the media institutions in awareness and awareness**

It goes without saying that the present is considered the age of communication and information. This era is characterized by the rapid speed of the transfer of information from one place to another, which makes it difficult to control or stop it, if not impossible. The media and open space war at present is no longer invisible to anyone. There has been a melting of the regional borders of countries. Intellectual and intellectual fortification of individuals and society has become a security and national demand in light of the rapid spread of information and the transformation of societies from traditional societies, The meeting (the imaginary society), in which communication among individuals is indirectly or directly known, as the means of communication and the political and geographical boundaries between countries and the power at the present depends on media control, and the speed and accuracy of

information and Reach the goal in the shortest and fastest way possible.

**Sixth: activating the security institutions in prevention and response:**

Integration and synergy between security and other social structures in society is vital when a security challenge is faced with the acceleration and progression of criminal activities, which requires a similar capacity to contain and reduce criminal behavior.

**IV. Recommendations**

1. Study the needs of young people according to the nature of social and economic variables that accompany the nature of modern life.
2. Deepening the role of the family and building it in society by highlighting its role in the process of socialization in cooperation with the official institutions in order to build a conscious youth aware of its responsibility and role at this stage.
3. Studying the situation of unemployed youth and providing job opportunities to secure their future and the future of their families.
4. Giving increasing importance to the semi-urban areas located on the outskirts of cities or in the poor and densely populated areas so as not to be a suitable center for the perpetrators of crimes by providing services to provide leisure facilities for leisure, especially by young people.
5. Give increasing importance to the role of the school in raising children and young people and awareness of the perverse behavior of the causes of the negative people.
6. Watching the deviant youth on a continuous basis so as not to distract them from the delinquents and deter them from criminal behavior.

## References:

- 1- Adnan Al-Douri: Al-Haditha wing First book, publications dat essalassil, Kuwait, 1985.
- 2- Maan Khalil Age: Socialization. 1, Dar Al Shorouk for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, Jordan, 2004.
- 3- Adnan Abu Musleh: Dictionary of sociology. 1, Osama House for Publishing and Distribution, Dar Al-Mashreq Cultural, Amman, Jordan, 2006.
- 4- Ghareeb Sayed Ahmed: History of Social Thought. Dar Al Maarefah University, Egypt, 2000.
- 5- Selected sociology professors: Reference in terms of social sciences. Dar Al Maarefah University, Egypt, without a year.
- 6- Frederick Matouq: Dictionary of Social Sciences. Dar Academia, Beirut, Lebanon, 1998.
- 7- Ismail Qira: Any future for the poor in the Arab countries. Books of Human and City Detective, Montoury University, Constantine, printed by Dar El Hoda for Printing, Publishing and Distribution, Ain Melilla, Algeria, without a year.
- 8- Ibrahim Tohami and others: Marginalization and Urban Violence. Publications of the Human and City Detective, University of Mentori-Constantine, printed by Dar Al-Huda Publishing, Publishing and Distribution, Ain Malila, Algeria, 2004.
- 9- Jumaili, Fathia Abdul Ghani, (Doctor), Crime and Society and the Offender, National Library Department, Amman, 2001.
- 10- Mazen Bashir, (Dr.), Principles of Criminology, Book House and Documents, Baghdad, 2009 .
- 11- Atef Ghaith, Studies in the History of Thinking and Trends of Endoscopy in Sociology, Beirut, Dar Al-Nahda Al Arabiya, 1975.
- 12- Dabla Abdel Aali, Introduction to Sociological Analysis, Algeria, Dar Al Khaldunia Publishing and Distribution, 2011.
- 13- Qureshi Abdelkarim, Bouaisha Amal, Social Perceptions of the Terrorist Person, Journal of Human and Social Sciences, University of Ouargla, Algeria (December 1, 2010).
- 14- Essawi Ibrahim Shehat, Economies of Wafra, International Center for Studies, Beirut 1997.
- 15- Ahmed Abu Zeid: Social Construction, Part I, Arab Book Publishing and Publishing House, Alexandria 1967.
- 16- Nicola Timmachev, The Theory, Nature and Evolution of Sociology, translated by Mahmoud Odeh et al., Dar Al Ma'aref, Cairo, 1986.
- 17- Ahmed Magdy Hegazy et al.: Consumer society and the future of development in Egypt, Center for Research and Social Studies, Faculty of Arts, Cairo University, 2001.
- 18- Hadi al-Nu'mani: Globalization of the economy. A new world order. One Global Market, International Research, Studies and Publishing House, Beirut, 2002.
- 19- Jalal Amin: Globalization and the State, The Arab Future, Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, No. 228, February 1998.
- 20- Anwar Abu Odeh: Globalization. America. Two faces for one coin, Dar Al Jil for Printing and Publishing, Beirut 2003.
- 21- Boulesnan farida, Social Perceptions of Contributing Factors in Marital Violence, Master Thesis, Mohammad Khaydar University Biskra, 2007.
- 22- Mashhadani, Fahima Karim, (Dr.), Manufacturing and Crime, I 1, Baghdad, 2009, p44.

## Websites: (<http://knol.google.com>)

Prof. Nouredine Zamam, The Meaning of Social Sciences (Integration of Rafik Rachid, Representation of Emigrants for the Country of Residence and Relation)  
<http://www.rezgar.com/debat/show>