Violence infection (a study in image of sociology)

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Abstract

That what is dominated by the strategies of cultural hegemony today is new bets in the heart of which are the use of image technology and harnessing its capabilities in the field of cross-border cultural production, languages, cultures and nationalities where the image has become destructive in many aspects of its media and electronic uses, if noble human values were destroyed, humanity would have sacrificed so long to attain it, the researcher has posed a number of questions, including: - What are the most important sources of the threat that violates the human security of the Iraqi individual? What are the most important results and indicators resulting from it? The results of the study showed that one of the sources of the threat that violates the human security of the Iraqi individual is the political conditions that the country is going through, where the sample response rate (18.6%) was recorded and the highest percentages were issued.

Keywords: Violence, infection, Image of Sociogy

Introduction

The picture today has an anthropological story that differs from its ancient counterpart, according to the cultural material in which it works and displays, he pointed out that the new stakes of cultural hegemony today contain at its core the employment of image technology and harnessing its capabilities in the field of cross-border cultural production, languages, cultures and nationalities. The image revolution and its technical explosion have become destructive in many aspects of its media and electronic uses, having destroyed noble human values, humanity has sacrificed so long for its attainment of peace, tolerance and respect for human dignity, scenes of violence have become familiar scenes due to the domination of the image and its magic, and it has violated the sanctity of the body and the innocence of childhood.

From this was the idea in writing this research for our feeling that image violence is a form of ideological violence.

The problem of study

The study raises several interrelated questions, the answer to which constitutes an image of some aspects of the reality experienced by the Iraqi individual, the most important of which are:

1. What are the most important sources of the threat that violates the human security of the Iraqi individual?

2. What are the most important results and indicators resulting from this violation?

3. When the image penetrated many human values and feelings?

4. What are the factors that reinforced the negative side of the image and became a symbolic violence?

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The aims of study

This study , despite its brevity, is part of the interest in society's affairs, whose members have begun to imitate violence in strange ways, influenced by the power of media influence through satellite channels and networks after deprivation and interruption of the world that lasted for decades, all of this produced strange and mysterious behaviors in violent and criminal practices, especially after 2003.

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The significant of study

This study primarily targets the extent of the influence of moving and static images on the psychological reality of individuals, and how to deal objectively with the cultures broadcast by the audio-visual and read satellite channels, especially as Iraq has become an open portal for all cultures without restrictions or control.

Theoretical framework of study

The Concepts

Violence is defined in the glossary of social sciences terms: It is the unlawful or unlawful use of pressure or force that affects the will of an individual (Badawi,1986 :p.266). Jameel names mention that sociologists like (Maitai, Atizone, and Graham Togor) go to the definition of violence as an act that leads to harm to people morally or financially, regardless of whether this behavior is of a collective or individual nature (Jamil, 2007: P. 28).

The Image

It can be said through our understanding of the image , it is a message between a sender and a receiver carrying out superficial content for consumption or content with deep indications and puzzles that require thinking to solve it, and the contents settle in the subconscious mind to receive without feeling it, it is a selection process that aims to send specific messages or broadcast specific meaning, these messages may be an attempt to distort or fight the truth, the dimensions of the image, the montage process, the angle of the shot, the context in which it is broadcast, and the audio or written commentary accompanying it, the time and suitability of the presentation are all factors that contribute to a specific effect (planned) and are intended in its own mind.

Symbolic violence

Pierre Bourdieu states that symbolic violence is non-physical violence that occurs mainly through the means of education , the indoctrination of knowledge , ideology , a pleasant and imperceptible form of violence which is not visible to the victims themselves (Bourdieu, 1994: p.7), it is worth noting that a person can be demolished without those around him noticing this through innocent words, references, assumptions, or just exclusion, this (hidden) but recurring violence, and sometimes the daily affliction of a person's psyche is not his body with extreme fatigue and the pain that he suffers from, often silently, which leads him and silently also to contraction and self-reliance, killing him and excluding his best energies and creativity.

The image and mechanisms of ideological violence

The image became manipulated in the minds and separated its followers from the real world, so this image took it to the world of tradition or to the world of lust by broadcasting it and choosing the time and place to comment on it. Therefore, this image was able to exercise hegemony and authority over the astonished recipient, and the negative consumer witness whose enjoyment is limited to visual pleasure, it has become an effective element in shaping the human personality, especially the youth and both sexes, and even in shaping their perceptions of reality in a way that exceeds his actual daily living experiences. The image , in the opinion of Regis Robbie, is whether it brutalizes the soul or relieves it, manual or technical, fixed or mobile, black or color, silent or speaking, it is certain for decades that the image is pushed into action or reaction (Kadhim , 2013:p.50)

Moroccan thinker Abdullah Belkiziz states that image violence is among the symbolic violence and a form of ideological violence in light of the new global cultural system, it is mentioned in his lecture that the forces of globalization with this massive cultural encroachment could take possession of the last bastions of the national character, which is culture, and after globalization has permitted economic, political, security and national sovereignty and forced the non-Western world to contain under the provisions of its unfair laws considering that they were accomplished by the culture channel and cultural sweeping And at the lowest material cost unless you accomplish it from the channel of politics, war and economic domination (Arafa,1998:p. 50)

Pierre Bourdieu states in his treatise forms of Violence that symbolic violence is a soft , smoothing and invisible violence among its victims themselves, which is practiced in its essence by purely symbolic methods of communication, knowledge or emotion as a minimum, It is gentle and often hidden and hidden violence, and appears in production relationships, whether biological ones such as fertility, or social (home, field, school, laboratory) (ibid:p.73)

Models of symbolic violence

Male dominance

Observers of media studies note that there is no basic agreement about the functions of the media, and jobs and influences are often confused, while jobs are concerned with the role played by the media, we find that impacts are the product and definition of these general roles (Salam, 2013: p. 65-66). Lazwell is perhaps one of the most prominent who clarified the general functions of the media, which he identified in three functions: monitoring the environment, interconnecting parts of society in responding to the environment, and transferring heritage from one generation to the next (Hutter, 2014 : p.100).

Socialization is the first and most dangerous process in an individual's life because it is the first pillar on which the fundamentals of personality are based, the socialists and the educators agree that there are concerned institutions in every society that educate individuals and teach them socially acceptable behavior in addition to receiving the knowledge , beliefs that constitute their cultural and civilizational identity upon which their religion is based, the media has a contributing role in the process of socialization and has become a major player in the educational process and through the media the individual learns behaviors and values that are presented in different situations within life and the present social reality.

Therefore, we believe that the dimension of the image and its intellectual impact is increasing its effect on the hearts of recipients, especially among children and young people, for example, after 2003, children started imitating games that were known to them (Street War Game), which is a collective game consisting of two conflicting teams and uses dangerous plastic guns in the game, which in itself encourages children to culture of violence and the use of weapons, this game was what our children did not know, but through satellite TV and the Internet after 2003, children watched and were affected by it and it became one of their favorite toys. The emergency departments in the General Hospital recorded many dangerous cases as a result of this game, as for the youth, our youth have been affected by many manifestations of bright development in other countries, and they need luxury and human security as a result of marginalization, deprivation and loss of national identity, where affiliation is measured on the basis of sectarianism and other affiliations, so young people are looking for any party that secures a happy and safe life for him.

Violence and media infection

There is an intended or unintended effect of the media on the behavior of consumers of these media, and American research has demonstrated that there is a relationship between violence, the media, and aggressive behavior (Belqiziz, http: // alria .com) . Other studies indicate that the average number of violent incidents in a program studied has not decreased from (4.4%) that occurred since 1971 ⁽Al-Ali,2009), violence in children's programs also increased due to the impact of the image on the receiving child, which was reflected in his behavior, there is a lot of research conducted on violence in American television programs, and one of the results of these studies was that the content of the media, especially television, is heavily infused with violence, children and even adults spend more and more time exposed to this violent content, the hypothesis that confirms that exposure to violence apparent in the content of entertainment material in television media in particular increases the possibility of a greater degree of aggression in the audience's behavior. These evidence has been proven by each laboratory experiment that allows causal or superior reasoning, and social surveys that provided evidence of real life in the positive correlations between the two variables (media violence and collective behavior)

The mass media in the developing world, especially television, has become one of the most influential elements on the individual and the community, and a threat to the culture and values of society. Television is unique to the primary role in the process of entertainment, education, education, and information because of its ability to address all groups of illiterate and non-illiterate people at all times, this situation makes television the most important source of news, cultural, entertainment, dramatic, both foreign and national. On a visit to a high school, asked the question: Do you prefer violence films and programs? The students 'answers (48%) yes and see pleasure and self-assertion in it, and these are perhaps those among them who have aggressive behavior after that. There is no doubt that there is a relationship between the increase in violent crime and the increase in aggressive behavior programs , violent actions in cinema, radio, television and even news movies, therefore, we confirm the statement that the development in information technology in the past decade has affected methods of dealing with crime, the use of stories and incidents of pictorial crime has increased in the media instead of interest in conveying the image in its attractive form, so , we urgently need to understand the importance of the image, its use, and what message you want to send to the public.

First: The study methodology

Determine the study community

The study was determined at the University of Al-Qadisiyah in terms of spatial or geographical field, this is due to the complexity and interconnection of the community of Al-Qadisiyah University between social groups and different segments through work, housing , participation in public issues, education systems, economics and cultural activity, Al-Diwaniyah community is almost represented in all its categories.

Sample description

In terms of gender: the study is included employees of three colleges who were chosen intentionally, namely: the staff of the College of Arts, fine Arts, the College of Education for Women , and the sample size was (180) individuals distributed among (110) females, and (70) male individuals.

Second: The characteristics of study sample

The characteristics of the study sample include the following individual and social characteristics:

Table (1)

Shows (gender, age, educational attainment, marital status) of the study sample

No.	Variable and type		Repetition	%	Total
1.	Sex				
	Male		70	83.9	100
	Female		110	61.1	
2.	Age				
	Male	25-29	6	8.5	
		30-34	14	20	
		35-39	10	14.2	
		40-44	12	17.1	100
		45-49	18	25.8	
		50-54	8	11.5	
		55-and more	2	2.9	
	Female	25-29	18	16.3	
		30-34	22	20	
		35-39	28	25.4	100
		40-44	22	22	
		45-49	10	9.09	

	50-54	9	8.1	
	55and More	1	1	
3.	**Educational attainment**			
Holds the primary certificate		4	2.2	100
Holds an intermediate certificate		11	6.1	
Holds a middle school certificate		45	25	
Holds an institute certificate		20	11.2	
Holds a B.A. degree		85	47.2	
Holds a higher studies degree		15	8.3	

4.	**Social Status**			
Married	124	68.9	
Single	21	11.7	100
Divorce	4	2.2	
widow	18	10	
Engaged	13	7.2	

It is clear from the data that the percentage of female employees in the three selected colleges is greater than the proportion of male employees (61.1%) compared to (38.9%) for males, as for age, it has been shown that the average age for males is between (45-49) years and constitutes a ratio of (25,8%), as for women, it was between (35-39) years, at a rate of (25.4%). As for educational attainment, the percentage of those holding university degrees from both sexes recorded the highest percentage (47.2%), while the lowest percentage was (2.2 %) are those who have obtained the primary certificate, the same applies to the marital status. Married couples of both sexes scored the highest percentages (68.9%) of the total sample population, whereas, the percentage of divorced women constituted the lowest percentage (2.2%) of the total sample population. Table 1 illustrates the other ratios.

Data Analysis   **Table (5)**

It shows the respondents' response to the image of violence in the media, which is considered one of the sources of threats to human security

No.	Answer	Repetition	%
1	Yes	47	26.1

2	No	46	25.6
3	Sometime	87	48.3
Total		180	100

Table (5) data indicates that most of the responses of the study sample were stressing that the image of violence sometimes affects if fertile psychological and environmental factors are available to them, and thus they tend to the theory of limited influence, where the percentage of their answers was recorded (48.3%), as for those who responded strongly with the effect of the image of violence on the feelings of others, their percentage was (26.1%), and they tend to hold the theory of strong or absolute influence, while the answers of those who did not think that the media image had a strong impact on societal security, their rate was (25.6%). Upon referring to the initial data of the sample members, the researcher found that these respondents were the majority of whom were married, those who have a good share of educational attainment, and their ages were between (45-49) years, and (50- and over) years.

Table (6)

Individuals react when they see a photo of mass murder, torture, or a video of a crime

No.	Answer	Repetition	%
1.	I am very touched	42	23.3
2.	I am very active with action	20	11.2
3.	I am thinking of imitating it in the future	3	1.7
4.	I wish retribution for the killers	49	27.2
5.	I don't like watching it	38	21.1
6.	I am thinking of revenge to make up for my anger	28	15.5
Total		180	100

Table (6) data indicated that the largest percentage of the answers of the study sample were demanding retribution from the criminal, and this answer recorded (27.2%), the second of these answers comes about the extent that the image of violence has a great impact on the viewers 'views of killing and torture, and their percentage was (21.1%), when referring to the first data, the researcher found that most of the respondents to this question are women, the lowest percentage are those who answered that they are thinking of imitating the scene in the future, where they were (1.7%), and they are the lowest percentage in the answers of the study sample in relation to the above table data.

Table (7)

The difference in the psychological impact of watching the crime image shows what was said in 2003 and beyond

No.	Answer	Repetition	%
1	View the image of violence in the year 2003	102	56.7
2	View the image of violence now	24	13.3
3	All of the scenes left a psychological impact	54	30
Total		180	100

The scenes of the Spyker massacre remind us of what looks like a state of explosion, and however long it takes for years to remember their photos, the unforgettable witness, and the image of the drowned Syrian child (Ilan), reminds us of the same situations when we see his dead body on the shores of Turkey and turned it into an icon that printed the trips of the Syrian death, through the responses of the study sample, it was found that those who watched the image of violence for the first time had a rate of (56.7%), their impact on the events of the image was greater, and this is something that cannot be doubted because it repeats the act or behavior, the more frequent the act, the more dealing with its reaction becomes, as for those who answered that both scenes before and after 2003 have the same effect.

Table (8)

Shows which programs the sample prefers to watch

No.	Answer	Repetition	%
1.	Sport Programs	44	24.5
2.	Foreign Series	52	28.9
3.	Arabic Series	31	17.2
4.	Foreign Films	31	17.2
5.	Violence and horror films	22	12.2
Total		180	100

Television has become a part of the Iraqi family and it is considered the first and best outlet for the research audience, which is indispensable for adults and children, this little screen that magically affected the minds and behavior of many viewers, through the answers of the sample, it was found that watching foreign series occupies the first answers and records a percentage of (28.9%), the audience is often female, especially watching Turkish translated series, as for the second priority, watching sports programs was recorded (24,5%), in fact, watching films of violence recorded the least answers in terms of differentiation, the proportion of those who answered watching horror films was (12.2%) of the total sample of the study.

Table (9)

The opinion of the study sample shows the image has a negative effect on customs and traditions

No.	Answer	Repetition	%
1	View the image of violence in the year 2003	87	48.3
2	View the image of violence now	31	17.2
3	All of the scenes left a psychological impact	62	34.5
Total		180	100

A sample of respondents replied n the violence that we are witnessing has a negative impact on customs and traditions, and their response rate has been recorded (48.3%) compared to a small percentage of the respondents who answered that the violence image has no effect on customs and traditions, as for those who answered the image of violence (sometimes) has an effect on customs and values, and at other times it may not have that effect according to the culture of society and the awareness of its members, the percentage of their responses was recorded (34.5%), and Table (9) shows that. **Table (10)**

Shows the sides that reinforced the negative side of the image

No.	Answer	Repetition	%

1.	The political conditions of the country is going through	33	18.4
2.	Searching for the erotic body	16	8.9
3.	Openness to the world	19	10.5
4.	Weak control over the means of communication	22	12.2
5.	Freedom of the media and broadcasting pictures of crimes	28	15.5
6.	The downside of the image has a significant impact on subconscious	19	10.5
7.	The deprived are usually desirable	11	6.2
8.	The power of presentation, excitement and suspense	18	10
9.	The social environment usually encourages the search for a negative image	14	7.8
Total		180	100

The image of violence is a mental image that is repeated over and over between the two elements of persistence, It is not automatic, but rather appears to the public based on previous factors that are prepared to appear, for example, political, economic and social factors that drive the public to revolt and revolution.

It has been shown that the political conditions that society is going through have reinforced the emergence of an image of violence in the Iraqi scene, this paragraph recorded the highest answers at (18.4%), in addition to the freedom of the press, media and open publication of satellite channels. One of the reasons that promoted the emergence of violence was that these answers recorded the second percentage (15.5%), poor monitoring of the media, in addition to the large number of satellite channels, was one of the factors that helped the emergence of violence to the public, as this answer recorded the third percentage (12.2%) between the choices of the study sample, also, the image has a means of attracting a waste in its world, a group of people that affect the feeling of the unconscious. These answers recorded the fourth percentage (10.5%), and so are the rest of the answers.

Table (11)

It shows the position of the research sample on transferring the image of violence and crime through the image

No.	Answer	Repetition	%
1	Yes	64	34.5
2	No	73	40.6
3	Sometimes	43	23.9
Total		180	100

It is undeniable that the media has a sincere message if it is a free media that performs its message in conveying facts, the responses of the research sample recorded that (34,5%) answered their support about transferring the image to situations of violence and crime, while the percentage (40.6%), which is the largest percentage of answers, does not support that the media have a role in conveying images of violence and crime, as for those who answered (sometimes), the media is required to transmit pictures of violence and crime if necessary, as the response rate is recorded (23.9%).

Table (12)

Shows the role of the image in the media

No.	Answer	Repetition	%

No.		Repetition	%
1.	Encouraging violence	32	17.8
2.	Fights a culture of violence	14	7.8
3.	The media needed by the public	26	14.4
4.	Audience Feelings Anger	53	29.4
5.	The image broadcasts beliefs in young people's minds	55	30.6
Total		180	100

The answers of the research sample proved that the image broadcasts beliefs in the youth's thinking, therefore it can be said that the majority of the audience's answers from the study sample support that the image has a role in the escalation of violence in different forms and styles, only a percentage of the sample (14.4%) were in favor of saying that the role of the image was fighting the culture of violence, and table (12) shows the frequency and proportions of the answers.

Table (13)

Shows sample search impressions when viewing a violent photo or video

No.	Answer	Repetition	%
1.	Impact and do not forget about the situation	73	40.5
2.	We are trying to forget the situation	52	28.9
3.	We try to do the same	3	1.7
4.	We explain the situation (syllable) in a rational way	52	28.9
Total		180	100

Certainly, there is a relationship between the severity of the situation and the psychological impact it has on the viewer, leaves a trail in the subconscious, his tragedy being repeated whenever his memory returns, accordingly, the answers of the research sample were the highest choices about their impressions when viewing a violent image or video that they were affected and do not forget about its events, as the percentage of their answers was recorded (40.5%), but among them are those who try to forget the situation and explain it rationally without emotions or reaction by another violent act.

No.	Answer	Repetition	%
1.	Programs that encourage the neglected to violence	64	35.5
2.	Unacceptable programs	48	26.7
3.	Acceptable programs	34	18.9
4.	Very good programs	23	12.8
5.	Good programs	7	3.9
Total		180	100

Views differed on the programs that confirm the meetings and record violent events, some of them believe that these programs encourage people, including the youth and youth group, to a culture they did not know before, and the percentage of their answers was (35.5%), consequently, a percentage of these young people will drift into imitation or push others through their lure with money and may succeed again and again, but in the end their fate is imprisonment or death, as they are unacceptable programs and this percentage was recorded (26.7%), however, some people support these programs, as they warn those who are trying to tamper with the lives of others. The researcher has put these answers according to the orderly hierarchy as in the table above.

The most important results of the study

First: The results of the study have proven that there is a relationship between violent crime and the type of violence-oriented programs, it was answered (23.3%) of the sample surveyed that they are greatly affected when they see a picture of mass killing or torture, the same sample also replied that the image had a negative effect on habits and values and their response rate was (48.3%), (34.5%) answered that most violent crime is transmitted through the image.

Second: The results of the research showed that one of the sources of the threat that violates the human security of the Iraqi individual is the political conditions that the country is going through as the sample response rate (18.6%) has been recorded and the highest percentage has been issued.

The second percentage recorded the responses of the sample about freedom of the media and broadcasting pictures of crimes, and the response rate was (15.5%), the sample also answered (30.6%) that the image broadcasts negative beliefs in the minds of youth.

Third: One of the factors that reinforced the negative side of the image is the weak control over the means of communication, where some sample (12.1%) answered this, the percentage of those who support the image of violence in the media as a source of threat to human security was (26.1%).

Recommendations

First: Given the rapid development of information technology, where the events of the world have reached our homes in a moment and we live with them firsthand, therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to transferring the image in its attractive form and how important it is in conveying the message it carries and moving away from its side that carries messages of violence and killing.

Second: The image is a language before and after the language, made its symbols and achieved through these symbols communication within human groups and civilizations, it carries an honest message, but what changed is not the picture, rather, the nature of how it is perceived and who makes it, so the image has become (sedition) because of the development that has occurred and has become a problem that everyone warns of.

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