

A FIELD RESEARCH ON "THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL VARIABLES OF VIOLENCE AFTER 25TH JANUARY, 2011 REVOLUTION, AL FAYOUM, EGYPT"

Eman Nasry Shenouda

Faculty of Arts, Helwan University, Nasr city, 11371, Cairo, Egypt.
Corresponding author: emanshenouda@yahoo.com

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Abstract: According to the researcher's empirical observation, the prevalence of violence are related to education as loose morals spread. At the same time, some educational content urging students to be endowed with good manners, cooperation and national belonging, and to pay the due respect to the parents, but the family members and the surrounding people have disappeared from the educational curricula.

The violence whether verbal or physical, such as assault or murder, or psychological violence and abuse others emotionally, these types of violence have a negative impact on the social development process in local communities, because these communities spread violence forms and people will use it till it becomes a part of their daily life. Although, the character of the Egyptian people during the period (25 January until February 11, 2011), was different, they were cooperative and interdependent, all people were working together to protect their properties from the thieves and prison escapees.

The importance of the current study is not only studying the new and updated forms of violence among Al-Fayoum residents which have been imposed in our society, but also identifying the social and cultural changes (media- police- traditions-family ..etc), and variables that developed sustained phenomenon while previous Egyptian focused on the features of committed violence by students in the Egyptian universities (Bayoumi, Amina, 2010). Also there was a study on youth violence, it was an attempt at explanation the under-graduates' violence (El-Qassas, 2005).

The main question of the research is: "Did violence types change after the revolution of January 25, 2011 in the province of Al-Fayoum governorate?., and how the people and media dealt with the phenomenon of violence on both individual and community levels?. The researcher referred to social learning theory and the theory of frustration. Two Samples were interviewed in the pre-study and post study in the following districts (center Bandar Al-Fayoum governorate, center Senours, Youssef al-Siddiq, center Tamyah, center Al-Fayoum governorate), the sample total is 35+300 individuals.

Therefore, the researcher sought the assistance of a group of young university student researchers to gather data from the study sample after receiving training on the use of the data collection tool and their roles in the research. The researcher used "social survey sample" method besides using the questionnaire, which was designed to achieve the researcher's objectives by describing the quality and quantity of the studied phenomenon and collecting codified information about the problem, categorizing, and analyzing them. This method was used with the aim of eliminating this phenomenon after studying all the different aspects of the current circumstances in Fayoum society after the revolution.

Main conclusions: The results of the pretest and the posttest show that the whole research sample does not feel safe after 25 January Revolution. This is due to the absence of police in the streets and the increased and theft, especially after the breaking open of prisons during the revolution, which has further spread fear among people. In addition, thugs have exploited the fear of sectarian

strife between Muslims and Christians in committing increased acts of thuggery and violence. A percentage of 75% of the sample in Fayoum governorate were exposed to violence, where 58% were exposed to verbal violence and 68% were exposed to theft. Most of those exposed to theft (73%) chose to ignore the incident justifying their lack of reaction with the thief's rapid running away. They did not see any benefit in reporting the incident to the police, especially with the prevailing lack of trust in police after the revolution. Also in most cases, community members witnessing the incident did not interfere for fear of increased violence, especially if the thief was armed. A small percentage of the sample reported catching the thief, beating him up, retrieving the stolen goods, and hand him over to the police.

Keywords: violence, revolution, Al-Fayoum governorate,

INTRODUCTION

Violence and acts of riot have become the main characteristics of our contemporary world. A day hardly passes without hearing news of demonstrations or acts of violence breaking out, an airplane hijacked, an embassy occupied, or hostages negotiated for release at one part of the world.

Despite the reasons behind these events and the justifications convincing their doers to commit them, we cannot ignore their extremely harmful effect on the society, from the security point of view, as they both cause economic loss to the whole society and real disruptions and lack of security felt by the individuals¹.

Violence represents an international phenomenon that does not exist in one particular country, region or geographical area. That is why we cannot directly relate it to the level of progress predominant. Thus, violence may be found in the developed countries in various forms causing the individual's rights to be lost and in the developing countries where it threatens stability and peace.

Hence, great concern and attention have been given to this problem and many warning voices have recently been calling for a serious and effective confrontation to the negative consequences of violence concerning the citizens' rights, the society's stability and the safety and security of the country as a whole².

First - The Nature of the Research Problem

One of the studies carried out by the National Research Council in Egypt in 2002 mentioned that there were 92000 thugs and registered dangerous offenders in Egypt. Another study issued by the Ministry of Interior in 2011 asserted that Egypt has 92680 thugs and registered dangerous offenders. Counselor Mohamed Abd El Aziz, the former Minister of Justice, said that there were between 300,000 to half a million thugs living in ease in Egypt.

A third study by General Refat Abd El Hamed pointed out that a number of 190 act of bullying were successfully carried out without any resistance after the 25 of January Revolution. The study also affirmed that revolutions, wars and military coups create innovated crimes in societies, giving the example of what happened after the Revolution when 2000 cars were burnt down.

A study for the Social and Criminal Research Centre revealed that 50 % of the registered dangerous offenders are in the age bracket of 18-30. The study also referred to the increasing role of the registered dangerous female offenders in the last years. In its 2009 annual report "The Earth" human rights center cited that the number of crimes related to violence against women committed during that year was estimated to be 488 crimes, of which 301 resulted in the death of women by different methods ranging between murder and suicide. The same report recorded the great increase in the kidnapping and collective rape cases, which reached in total 22 cases during the same year. Methods of killing women varied to include knife slayings, throwing chemical burning materials or boiling water, spilling kerosene and setting fire, severe beating leading to death, deliberately throwing the victim out of the from the window, smashing the head using sharp tools, and suffocating. In addition, deliberate murder of women committed by either members of the family or the society reached the 50 crimes.

¹ Studies on Riot's Cases and Violence Causes, The Arab Centre for Security and Training Studies Print House, Riyadh, 1411 Hijra calendar. P13.

² Emad Awad, Violence Phenomenon in the Egyptian Society, Roz El Youssif Magazine, Issue No 1387, 18th of January 2010.

A report on violence cases against children issued by “The Earth” human rights center in the second half of the year 2009, mentioned that 150 children were killed, while 20 children were kidnapped.

Some people referred the prevalence of violence in the Egyptian society after the 25 January revolution, to psychological causes such as the suppression and frustration suffered by Egyptians during the 30 years reign of the former President Hosny Mubarak. During those decades, the State Security terrorized citizens. Yet, when that terror ceased to exist, violence appeared in the streets. Violence can also be due to political reasons represented in the will of people with political interests, to spread chaos in society. In addition, violence may be owing to the inability of the Military Council to lead the country wisely in the period after January 2011 and after the overthrowing of the ousted president Mohamed Morsi. Besides, there is an existence of national and international plans that seek to destroy and divide both the Egyptian people and the Egyptian land, a matter which makes the political, social, and economic stability impossible now and in the future.

Other reasons for the prevalence of violence are related to education as loose morals spread. At the same time, some educational content urging students to be endowed with good manners, cooperation and national belonging, and to pay the due respect to the parents, the family members and the surrounding people have disappeared from the educational curricula. The phenomenon of violence existed in the Egyptian society before the 25th, January Revolution due to the negligence of the previous security system in applying the law and resorting to thugs for terrorizing the opposition.

The violence phenomenon in the Egyptian Governorate of El Fayoum has developed and adopted different forms, techniques and tools. Thus, the researcher noticed that this phenomenon needed a close study in order to get to know the circumstances that led to its aggravation. Meanwhile, the researcher compared the social and security status before and after the January 25, 2011 Revolution. The researcher posed the following main question; “What is the nature of violence after the 25th of January, 2011 Revolution in El Fayoum Governorate? What are the innovated social and cultural changes that led to the aggravation of violence?” The researcher will also present some recommendations to reduce violence rates by the end of the study.

Second - The Importance of the Study

During the revolution period, from January 25 up to February 11, 2011, the Egyptian people demonstrated wonderful characteristics such as cooperation and unity for protecting each other from thugs hired from the slums to make use of the absence of police in spreading chaos, and robbing private property. However, violence increased and its forms varied. Soon, violence became part of the daily conversations of people who lost their trust in the power of law and its implementation mechanisms. People started to believe that the only way to confront violence is violence in order to ensure their rights, satisfy their personal needs, and achieve their demands using sometimes methods that we, the Egyptians, thought would never be used or seen in our society.

The importance of the current study is not only studying the new and updated forms of violence among Al-Fayoum residents which have been imposed in our society, but also identifying the social and cultural changes(media- police- traditions-family ..etc), and variables that developed sustained phenomenon while previous Egyptian focused on the features of committed violence by students in the Egyptian universities³ (Bayoumi,Amina,2010). Also there was a study on youth violence, it was an attempt at explanation the undergraduates' violence (El-Qassas,2005⁴).

In addition, new forms of violence against some sectors of citizens (or minorities as some call them) have been imposed on our society. Examples of these sectors are women, children, and Copts. Added to this is the political violence, which aims at controlling the governing system by methods of incitements, sit-ins and demonstrations in order to impose a certain candidate, submit the regulating laws, and accept the final election outcome and the winning candidate whatever his political belonging was. Violence in school is another type, which is represented in teachers being attacked physically, in addition to the violence found in the streets, which takes several forms; verbal, physical, suggestive, sexual, or sports fanaticism.

³)Amina Bayoumi, violence among youth n Egyptian universities (its dimensions and mechanisms- a field study, Fayoum, university, Egypt,2010.

⁴ Mahdi El Qassas, Youth violence, an attempt at explanation, Scientific magazine, Faculty of Arts, NO.36 ,2005,El-Mansoura University.

Factors Causing Violence in the Post-Revolution Society

- (a) The relative absence of the State represented in the weak security system and the ineffectiveness of government in running the country. On the country side there is a full presence of State violence, which has played a large role in previous violent events.
- (b) The absence of the cultural and legal deterrent and the clear and strong presence of the role played by instinctive behavior. Hence, the mind seems to be unable to take control over the stimulated instinct that in turn continues to prevail and seek dominance.
- (c) The third reason is related to the nature and effectiveness of the dialogue and discussion means or what is called the public sphere, which implies, if effective, the ability to reflect and negotiate. In case this sphere weakens, discussion loses its capability to reflect and negotiate⁵.

Third - Study Concepts

The Concept of violence

In this study, the researcher used the concept of violence, which can be defined as: “using a tangible power to harm or damage persons or property.”⁶ Another definition for violence is “The use of pressure or power illegitimately or in a way that is against the law to influence the will of another.”⁷

The Social Sciences Terminology Dictionary mentioned that violence is “a strict expression of the power that is used to force a person or a group to do a certain act or acts that another person or group wants.” Violence represents a clear power when it takes a physical form such as beating, imprisoning, or execution. It also takes the form of social pressure, which depends on the society’s acceptance to get its legitimacy⁸.

Violence is considered the last method possible to deal with reality and with others when a person feels unable to express his/her point of view, using the traditional methods of holding dialogue and when that person becomes convinced that s/he cannot persuade others to admit his/her entity and value⁹.

The Procedural Characteristics of Violence in the Current Study

- The individual or collective violence committed by a group of people aiming at general collective purposes.
- The direct violence using physical power to force others or the verbal violence that is unpunishable by Egyptian Law for lack of proof.
- The physical violence that leaves traces on the body due to being beaten by hand or by a sharp tool, suffocating, pushing, biting, holding tightly, pulling the hair, spitting and other forms. All these forms of violence result in harmful effects on the person’s health and could lead him/ her to a serious condition or death.
- The indirect violence represented in economic and abstract violence against workers, in addition to the different forms of intellectual, moral, and psychological pressure used on the public. Poverty and deprivation in which a high proportion of the population are living in increase the effect of this type of violence.
- Legitimate violence, which relies on the laws, mores, systems, values and traditions. It is also represented in using political power to face the outlaws in the society.
- Illegitimate violence, which is the common type of violence among most people. It is illegitimate as it is against the law and is not forgivable by the society. Examples of this type are killing, injuring and other criminal or violent acts.

⁵ Ibrahim Isaa, El Mogaz, 5/1/2012 , www.almogaz.com/opinion/news/2012/05/1/261662

⁶ Mosleh El Saleh, The Comprehensive Dictionary for Social Sciences Terms, The Books World Print House For Printing and Publication, First edition, 1999, p.586.

⁷ Ahmed Zaky Badawy, Dictionary of the Social Sciences Terminology, Lebanon Library, Riyad El Solh Courtyard, Beirut, 2006,p.441.

⁸ Mohamed Ali Mohamed and others, Violence, The Reference for Social Sciences Terms for the Sociology Department Students, University Knowledge Print House, Alexandria, 1985.

⁹ Mostafa Hegazy, Social Lagging; An Introduction to the Defeated Person’s Psychology, Beirut, The Arab Development Institute, 1976, p.253.

Illegitimate violence or thuggery indicate that there is a complete absence of the law where conflict becomes purely biological between strong and weak human beings. Thuggery represents, accordingly, the highest level of obsession of the biological space and dominating it by all means, in addition to dominating the economic and social domains as well. The post revolution period in Arab societies recorded a noticeable rise in the number of crimes in general and the number of thuggery crimes in particular.

The report "The Egyptian Newspapers Coverage of the Security Chaos Phenomenon during the 25th January Revolution"¹⁰ which aimed at recording the newspapers handling of the security chaos phenomenon relied on analyzing a number of national, factional, daily and weekly newspapers. According to the report outcomes, there is a clear difference between the positive and negative characteristics of the security chaos phenomenon. Among the negative characteristics are: the loss of security and stability which caused some people to get terrified, frustrated and depressed, besides the spreading of cold steel and automatic weapons which were either stolen from the police stations or sold in the streets such as the electric and wooden sticks. Add to these, the exploitation committed by taxi drivers who raised the taxi fare, the illegal building of houses on the agricultural land and the hiring of thugs by some people's committees in order to protect their residential areas. Violence, revenge and privacy infringement are other negative characteristics that accompanied the revolution.

As for the positive behavior and positive characteristics of this phenomenon, the report mentions several. Those include cooperation, the role played by people's committees in protecting and ensuring the safety of houses and cars against robbery, the participation of citizens in controlling traffic, the unity among all the different religious and political sectors, and the use of slogans by the Egyptian youth that reflected their deep patriotism and belonging.

The Concept of Revolution

Linguistically, "revolution" means turmoil, leaping, and rising. This term was used to reflect the sudden and deep changes that take place in the political, economic and social systems. Other terms were previously used like "rebellion, mutiny, sedition and others. Thus, the revolution is the fast sudden and long-term change in the social entity, which prevents the continuation of the existing conditions in the society by reorganizing and building the social system radically¹¹.

Egypt's modern history has witnessed many revolutions and mutiny movements whether those carried out by the army against the ruler or those made by people against occupation. Some of those revolutions succeeded in achieving their goals while others were suppressed by either complying with the people's demands nominally or by using force and oppression.

After two years of stumbling negotiations following the 1919 Revolution, Britain cancelled the martial rule and granted Egypt a nominal unilateral independence from the occupational rule in February 1922. The 1919 Revolution was different from the Orabi Revolution in form and content as the Egyptian people started the revolution and not the army officers. Besides, the demands were different due to the different circumstances that the country witnessed. The ruler was not the only one to revolt against but also the occupation by England, the great force that practiced all sorts of tyranny against the Egyptians. This revolution did not seek to achieve radical change in the social environment and caste but sought to ensure the regional nationalism against the British Occupation. In other words, it was a national revolution.¹²

The 23rd of July 1952 Revolution has common ground with the Orabi Revolution as in both of them, a group of army officers were responsible for the revolution. Yet, the 1952 revolution had different demands as it did not only seek to overthrow a ministry and the call for a democratic rule, but also sought the overthrow of a royal family that ruled Egypt for over 150 years. The soldiers saw that it was useless to demand their rights and found that the only solution was to overthrow the royal regime in the country and declare it as a republic. Thus, the

¹⁰ Investing the Positive Sides that the Security Chaos Revealed in the Egyptian Personality During the 25th January Revolution, Asmaa Fouad and Sameh Ismael, the 13th Conference of the National Council for Social and Criminal Research., May 2011.

¹¹ Gaber El Sakran, The Revolution, Definition, Meaning and Theory. El Gareda Newspaper, a daily political paper issued by the Arab Socialist Movement, 2006.

¹² Omnia El Shokary, the translation of Mohammed Sada, The Three Egyptian Revolutions, The Strength of History Behind the Revolution, Trans European, an international magazine for critical thinking, 21 Feb, 2012.

military coup in 1952 and the revolution led by Gamal Abd El Nasser and the free officers overthrew the royal heir, King Farouk and placed Mohamed Naguib as a president of the republic instead.

As for 25 January 2011 revolution, it is considered a 100% Egyptian revolution made by Egyptians. No foreign interference took place and no aids or grants were promised by anyone. It is a revolution against corruption, injustice and oppression in a positive way that helps the society to develop and does not limit itself to mere criticism, slogans, and protests.¹³ The 25 January Revolution was not only a natural outcome of accumulating errors made by a 30 years ruling regime, but also it is a result of many other reasons. Those include extreme use of power, the distrust between the police and the citizens, the disrespect of the Egyptians' protest to several issues such as power inheritance, economic policies, administrative corruption, the disgraceful counterfeiting of the 2010 parliamentary elections, the rise in unemployment and poverty rates, as well as other social problems that were worsening by time.

The youth calling for peaceful demonstrations on the Police Day, on January 25, were from the middle class that has formed the backbone of the Egyptian society's renaissance since the 1919 Revolution. This class weakened and lost a lot of its strength and pride due to the lack of income and the loss of its distinguished functional and social status. This category has therefore got weary and lived in a torn and painful psychological and financial status.¹⁴

The conditions of the workers and farmers within these changes were no better than in the middle class. The economic and social status of the workers and farmers classes also deteriorated and their standard of living fell sharply to the extent that they became unable to satisfy their basic needs. They were socially marginalized and exposed to intellectual confusion. They sought several types of work to earn their living, and even turned to begging, barely earning their daily bread. Thus, a great numbers of them became a source of thuggery and violence.¹⁵

Fourth - The Theoretical Frame of the Study

Theories explaining violence:

Theories interpreting violence are many including for example, "The Conflict Theory", "The Anomy Theory" or the deviation from the social and cultural norms of the society, and "The Distinct Mixing Theory" which considers the criminal behavior as one that is acquired in the same way that any other behavior is. This acquisition also takes place through the social situations and communication between the individuals taking part in these situations. Acquisition of this behavior mainly happens through contacting persons of importance to us.

Thus, the criminal behavior occurs when the values related to a certain behavior takes an opposite direction to that of the legal rules. The following theories were useful in the current research as each theory holds a postulate that the researcher relied on to understand the features and different aspects of the violence phenomenon. For instance, "The Social Disgrace Theory" has helped in determining the characteristics that the disgraces the deviated person and which others focus on, ignoring any other characteristics in that person. "The Contradictory Opportunity Theory" suggests that deviation or accordance result from the unavailability of the chances to use the legitimate and socially accepted means to achieve goals. "The Theory of Social Restrain" explains the nature of social restrain, such as the social upbringing process and the other official and non-official traditional means used to help keep the society firmly connected.

"The Physiological Theory" enables the reader to understand the reasons for violent behavior, which takes place due to some fits attacking parts of the brain. This theory is related to the "Theory of Depression" or aggression, in which the theorist believes that violence or aggression is an innate response for depression. The

¹³ Hatem Mohamed Hussein, %100 Egyptian Revolution, The book series" Outlook" 2, the first electronic edition, 2011, p.51.

¹⁴ Mahmoud Abdel El Fadeel, the Early Alerting Alarms, The Eyes Print House for Publication, Cairo, 2008, p. 24.

¹⁵ "Look": Afaf Abdel Kaoy, The Labor Force and the New World Order Changes, The Egyptian Society Symposium in light of the world order changes, Sociology Department, Cairo University, 1994, p.261.

- A group of researchers, Farmers Status in the Egyptian Countryside, The Earth Human Rights Centre, Cairo, 2001, p.14.
- Mahmoud Abdel Fadel, Danger Alarms, previous reference, p.24.

stronger the aggression, the more frequent depression occurs.¹⁶ . The “ Social Education Theory” has also benefited the current research as it gives due attention to the social and psychological context of humans and for the changes that led to resorting to violence in order to express oneself and to face the matters that hinder self-achievement. “The Theory of Education” indicates that a person learns violence from the society around him whether through his daily life in the family, school or in the street, or through the mass media when he watches horror movies or the specialized satellite channels that broadcast violent and thrilling movies and programs.

“The Frustration Theory” states that the environment, which causes the person to get frustrated, pushes him/ her towards violence. In other words, the surrounding environment, which does not help the person to achieve him/ herself and to be successful, is strongly pushing him/ her towards violence. This theory helps to prove the researcher’s point of view, as she believes that levels of frustration have risen during and after the January Revolution. Thus, the environment surrounding some of the youth does not help them to find suitable jobs, income or housing. Consequently, they cannot establish a family of their own. Due to all these frustrations, it is natural that a great number of young people are resorting strongly to violence in general and against women and children, as being the weaker groups in society, in particular.

The economic conditions, that the Egyptian society in general and the Governorate of Fayoum in particular, witness, instigate, and cause the spreading and increase violence in society. Perpetrators of violence are originally victims of poverty, unemployment, lack of job opportunities, and the increased prices. In some cases, the economic circumstances might cause people to commit acts of violence like thuggery in order to acquire money.

Fifth: The objectives of the study

The main goal is: " Identifying the nature of the phenomenon of violence and bullying and features after the revolution of January 25, 2011, and factors of resistance to this phenomenon."

Objectives

1. Identify the factors which led to increasing the levels of violence after the revolution of January 25, 2011, and the ways that people used to resist it.
2. Identify the characteristics of violence and those who made it after the revolution of January 25, 2011.
3. Identify the characteristics of residents of El-Fayoum governorate.
4. Identify the social and cultural changes that developed sustained phenomenon after the revolution of January 25, 2011 in the county.
5. Identify the role of the police and civil society organizations in the face of the phenomenon.
6. Identify the role of media in dealing with the phenomenon and how to deal.

Sixth: The study’ questions

What is the nature of the phenomenon of violence?, and what are its manifestations after the revolution of January 25, 2011?, and how can it be resisted?

Sub-questions

1. What are the factors that increase the levels of violence after the revolution of January 25, 2011?
2. What are the characteristics of violence after the revolution of January 25, 2011 in the governorate of Al-Fayoum governorate?
3. What are the characteristics of residents of the province of Al-Fayoum governorate deal with the phenomenon of violence after the January 25, 2011?
4. What are the social and cultural changes that developed sustained phenomenon after the revolution of January 25, 2011 m in the province of Al-Fayoum governorate?
5. What is the role of the police and civil society organizations in the face of the phenomenon?
6. What is the role of media in dealing with the phenomenon and how it dealt with?

¹⁶ Travis Hershey, Reasons for Deviation, Berkley, California, California University Press.

The Study Methods

This study aims at recognizing the nature of violence after 25 January Revolution, the characteristics of perpetrators of violence and riots after the revolution, the social and cultural changes that accompanied that phenomenon in Fayoum Governorate, as well as providing some recommendations to limit and overcome the violence phenomenon. Therefore, the researcher sought the assistance of a group of young university student researchers to gather data from the study sample after receiving training on the use of the data collection tool and their roles in the research. The researcher used “social survey sample” method besides using the questionnaire, which was designed to achieve the researcher’s objectives by describing the quality and quantity of the studied phenomenon and collecting codified information about the problem, categorizing, and analyzing them. This method was used with the aim of eliminating this phenomenon after studying all the different aspects of the current circumstances in Fayoum society after the revolution. To achieve the objectives of this study, two field studies, a pre and a post study, were conducted in order to examine whether there is a difference between the pre and post measurements, using the Pearson Module.

Results of the Pretest

Characteristics of the Field Study Sample

First – Characteristics of the Pretesting Sample

The pretest study was conducted in December 2011 and January 2012. The questionnaire, which is the data collecting tool implemented through individual meetings with interviewees, was categorized into the following sections: Factors that contributed to increased violence after the January 25th Revolution; how the population of Fayoum governorate dealt with the violence phenomenon, social and cultural changes that emerged after the January 25th Revolution; characteristics of persons engaged in violence; and the role of the government and civil society organizations in combating the phenomenon.

The pretest was conducted with 35 persons (representing 10% of the sample chosen for the post-implementation study) distributed among five districts in Fayoum governorate. Out of the 35 persons, subject of the study, 20 were male and 15 were female. 31 of them were married, most of whom were in the 25 – 30 age bracket, supporting 3 -5 persons. Most of the sample have a university degree, are working in the public sector, with a stable monthly income that ranges between 500 – 1000 pounds.

Second – Responses to the Research Questions as per the Results of the Pretest Field Study

Factors Contributing to the Increase in the Rate of Violence after the January 25 Revolution

Despite the one and a half year duration since the revolution, the status of poverty in Egypt has not improved, but has rather deteriorated for several reasons, the most important of which, in my opinion, is the lack of will for change among decision makers. Now as the head of the state’s structure is a president not affiliated to the previous regime, we hope that he is more sensitive to the poor in Egypt and makes faster decisions to bring justice to the poor who have suffered of at least 40 years of marginalization, notwithstanding the artificial media statements on low-income and no-income families.

Official statistics indicate that the rates of poverty have generally increased to 25.2% in 2010/2011 compared to 21.6% in 2008/2009. The rural areas in Upper Egypt were the most affected, where poverty reached 51.4 % of the population compared to 43.7 % in 2008/2009. Data gathered by Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) in a study on income, expenditure, and consumption in 2010-2011 reveals that the minimum income of people living in or under the poverty line is 256 Egyptian pounds (42 US\$) per person per month, while the maximum income is 334 Egyptian pounds (55 US\$). This means that 20 million Egyptian persons live on less than 8 ½ pounds per day. This average income was identified by experts to be the minimum necessary for a person to lead a dignified life away from the extreme poverty circle. The fact remains though that millions live on less than the said amount.

Increased poverty and unemployment rates are considered both causes and results of the revolution. Poverty increased, and varied manifestations of poverty emerged. At the same time, begging spread and the rate of unemployment increased further. 100% of the sample in the district of Tameya, Bandar El Fayoum, Ebsheaway, and Youssef El Seddik agreed (using multiple choice) stated that there is a lack of safety and stability after the January

25th Revolution. This is mainly due to the absence of police from the Egyptian streets, followed by increased poverty, where marginalized occupations like begging, shoe shining, and street vending spread. Such occupations are usually sought by persons who lack sources of steady income or by those whose income is not sufficient for them to lead a dignified life. Other causes for the lack of safety and stability include increase in the rate of crime and violence, and poor economic conditions. The main reason for the spreading of thuggery and violence is the break opening of prisons, where nearly 5000 prisoners fled the Fayoum prison on the 29th of January, 2011, in the wake of the “Friday of Anger”. On that day, most police officers left their positions, and many youth lost their lives to police bullets.

During the pretest, the sample was asked about the reasons for their feeling of lack of safety after the revolution. Most responses (70%) stated the reason to be the spreading of violence and thuggery, while 25% stated the reasons to be the increase in theft and accidents. This is primarily due to the absence of police and the consequent state of lawlessness and chaos associated with the absence of police. A percentage of 50% of the posttest sample confirmed this to be true while the other 50% stated that the increase in crime rate is the main reason behind the feeling of lack of safety after the revolution.

Based on the respondents’ opinions, the results of the posttest confirm that the spreading of thuggery is primarily due to unemployment and the lack of suitable job opportunities according to 42% of the sample. This is followed by poverty and poor economic conditions, mentioned by 33% of the respondents, the breaking open of prisons (17%), and absence of police (8%). At the same time, 77% of the sample in the rest of the districts stated that the reason behind their feelings of lack of safety is the spreading of violence, followed by theft and looting (42%), and the breaking open of prisons (65%).

In addition, 48% of the sample in all the districts agreed that thugs took advantage of the state of chaos and lawlessness all over the country to plant sectarian strife between Muslims and Christians as manifested in the demolition and burning of churches like the Church of Atfih in Helwan and St. Mina Church in Imbaba.

Third – Characteristics of Violence in the Governorate Based on the Respondents’ Answers:

Respondents were asked in the pretest about their reaction when exposed to violence. The type of violence to which 25% were exposed to in all districts was verbal violence and theft, which was also mentioned by 25% of the sample. This is in addition to 37% who witnessed other types of violence like fights and insults.

This however contradicts with the results of the posttest where 58% of the sample said they were not exposed to violence. Also 42% stated that they ignore the incident, while 50% said they do not permit their children to leave the house or return home late despite not being exposed to violence. As for those who were exposed to violence, 50% stated that they beat up the violator, 17% of whom stated that people in the community helped them by informing the police of the incident.

Some questions were related to the respondents’ opinions on the characteristics of violators in the five district of Fayoum governorate. Most respondents in all districts (92%) stated that the violators are usually male youth from the age brackets 15 – 20 and 20 – 30. At the same time, 53% of the sample believe that violators are uneducated, while 37% believe that they have received medium education. In addition, 83% of the sample believe that the violators have low economic status.

The respondents were asked about the gender, age, educational level, and economic status of violators. More than 70% of the respondents stated that young males in the age bracket 20 – 30 constitute the largest bulk of violators. 57% believe they have received medium education, while 70% believe they come from low economic status. Respondents in the posttest agree to the same. In addition, more than half the sample said they preferred silence when exposed to theft, or when they witness kidnapping or any other form of violence in the streets.

Fourth – The Magnitude of Crime and Citizens’ Reaction to Violence Incidents:

“Have you witnessed violence from persons who have not shown any violent behavior previously?” a question that was posed to the whole sample in all districts. This is taking into consideration that the increase in the rate of violence and the prevalence of the state of chaos and instability can drive a calm person to become tense and worrisome, lacking the feeling of safety and fearing for his life and for his family from harm. This person can exhibit unexpected or abnormal behavior.

Characteristics of Violence as Mentioned by Respondents

More than 50% of the respondents, both male and female, agreed that they witnessed some manifestations of violence (like inappropriate insults, thuggery, and theft) performed by persons known to lead calm and non-violent behavior in all district, with the exception of Fayoum district. These manifestations were represented in fights and insults as mentioned by 78.3% of respondents, followed by theft, mentioned by 50% of the respondents. As for Fayoum district, 60 respondents (the whole sample in the district) stated that they have not witnessed any violence from persons not known for violent behavior¹⁷.

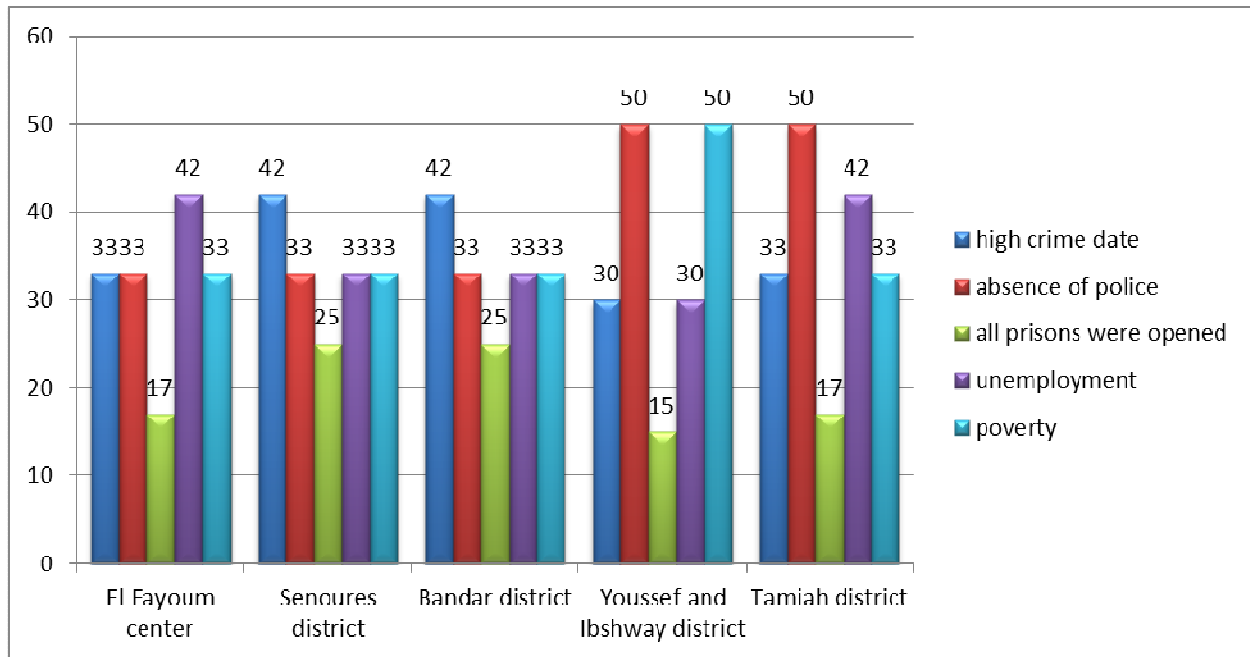


Figure (1) : Respondents' opinion on the reasons of violence distributed in selected districts in AlFayoum Governorate

Figure (1) indicates that half the sample feel that the absence of police in addition to the increase in crime rate, followed by unemployment, and then by poverty are the main causes of violence. Respondents arranged the said causes by their importance and their effect on spreading violence with its different manifestations in Fayoum Governorate.

Table (1) below shows that instigating sectarian strife was the main manifestation of violence in the opinions of the sample in Senoures, Ibshaway, and Youssef El Sedik district. On the other hand, most of the sample in Bandar El Fayoum district noted that the most observed manifestation of violence lies in the increased number of persons performing violent acts, who are least expected to do so. The table also shows that the sample in Tameya and Fayoum districts noted that there is a mutual bad treatment between students and teachers.

¹⁷ See Figure (1)

Table (1) Distribution of violence in the areas of research

Teacher and parents' abuse	Self-defense	Prisons were opened	Lawlessness	persons not known for violent behavior	Inappropriate insult	instigating sectarian strife	theft	Research area
19	10	15	20	25	25	29	18	senoures
41	8	15	20	45	20	29	20	Bandar el-fayoum
40	8	10	--	--	8	35	10	El-Fayoum center
40	25	25	20	25	20	35	30	Tamiah
38	17	9	30	30	47	50	37	and Ibshway Youssef El-Sedek

Fifth – Social Changes Emerging in Response to the Expanded Violence Phenomenon after the Revolution in the Governorate

This component included a group of questions on the level of crime and offences, affiliations to political parties, behavior of teachers towards students and parents, the impact of the revolution on the students' thought and political consciousness, women's participation in elections, community's treatment of the poor and vulnerable, and respect of students towards their teachers. Seventy five percent of the sample in the pretest see that the violence phenomenon with its different manifestation increased substantially after the 25th of January revolution. The entire sample in the posttest agreed to the same.

Concerning the membership of political parties, all the respondents in the pretest sample were not affiliated to any political party whether before or after the revolution. As for the respondents in the posttest, 58% were not affiliated to any political party before the revolution, while 42% were affiliated. In addition, 67% of the sample did not change their affiliations after the revolution versus 33% changed their affiliations after seeing the services and activities provided by the party that they have newly joined. Reasons provided included the desire for Islamic ruling, opening the door for freedoms, and obliterating the state security.

Concerning the nature of the relation between teachers, parents, and students after the revolution, respondents in both the pretest and the posttest agreed that the behavior of the school administration after the revolution has positively improved. Increased attention is given to the rights of the students and the rights of teachers, given that duties are fulfilled first. Sixty seven percent of the respondents stated that the students' respect towards teachers has decreased, 30% of whom believe the reason to be the increase in daring and the belief that raised voices induce faster results. Twenty five percent of the sample believe the reason to be wrong understanding of freedom, democracy, and revolution. Some respondents stated, "Media tends to show the bad image of teachers". In addition, 67% of the posttest sample believe that the revolution has negatively affected the elementary students' thoughts and consciousness.

Image of Women in Media after the Revolution: 60% of male and female respondents agrees that women's participation in politics has increased which shows in the increased airtime provided for women in national and satellite channels for expressing their opinions on the current social, economic, political, and religious status in the Egyptian society. Husbands have also started encouraging their wives to vote, as mentioned by 71% of husbands in the posttest. This was the first real chance for voting and expressing opinion, although the percentage of

participation in the parliamentary elections has not exceeded 64% of males and females. Also related to this issue is the view of the poor and marginalized. Media has also started to shed light on their lives and to present their right to work, pension, housing, food and clean water. Issues related to marginalized groups including the poor, women, youth, and Christians, because the center of media attention after the revolution, which was reflected on people's views towards the marginalized as mentioned by 38% of respondents in the posttest.

Violence in Daily Life: Respondents were asked on their opinions and observations regarding the different forms of violence that they face on a daily basis like insults, assault, humiliation, theft, kidnapping, etc. More than 58% of the samples from all the districts stated that they were not exposed to any form of violence, while 42% of the sample stated that they were exposed to violence, all from Tameya, Bandar El Fayoum, Ibshaway, and Youssef El Seddik districts. Seventy five percent of them were exposed to verbal violence, 50% of whom did not respond back. In addition, 63% were exposed to theft, 62% of whom did not react after the theft, while a few have either beat up the thief or complained to the police. This shows a lack of trust in the capability of police to catch the thief and return the stolen goods.

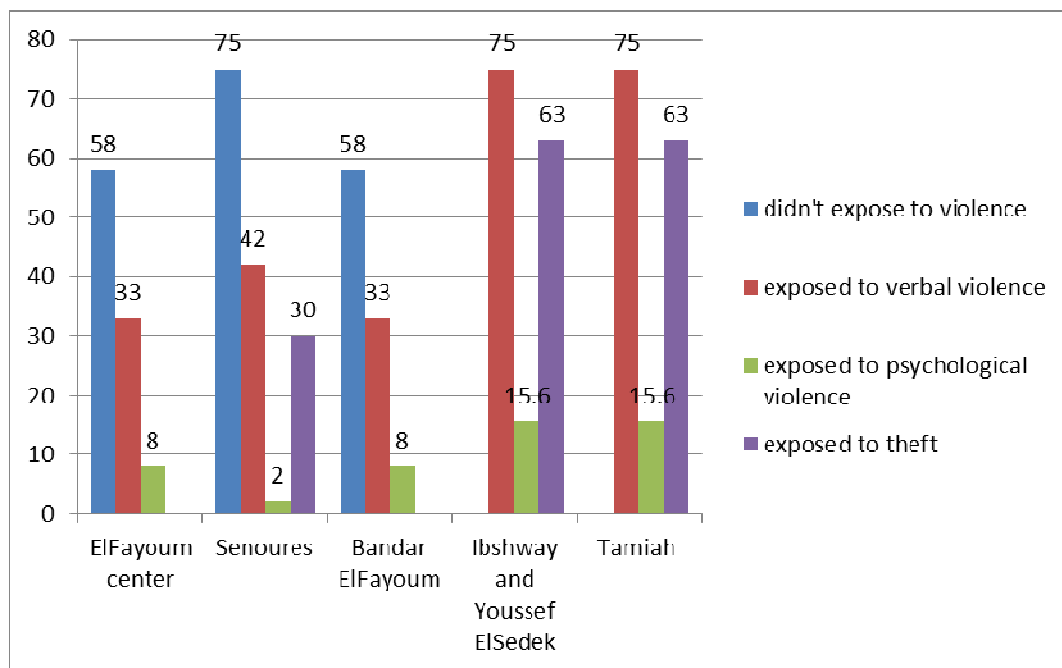


Figure (2) Distribution by ratio based on respondents' exposure to violence

Figure (2) illustrates the distribution of respondents based on their exposure to violence, where 75% of the sample in Tameya, Ibshaway, and Youssef El Seddik districts have been exposed to verbal violence, 75% of the sample in Senoures district and 85% in Fayoum district haven't been exposed to any form of violence.

Sixth – Role of the State and of Civil Society Organizations in Addressing the Violence Phenomenon in the Governorate

It is expected that a post-revolution society will encompass different forms of conflicts that are filled with violence due to several factors including:

The relative absence of the state represented in the weak security, lack of the government's effectiveness in managing the state issues besides the absolute presence of state violence and its direct performance of violent acts.

In both cases, the state contributes to the production of violence. This is in addition to the lack of legal and cultural deterrents and the strong use of instinct in general behavior¹⁸.

The revolution has opened the door widely for the shifting of conflict between the State and the civil society to a new stage. Several features characterize the conflict in this new stage. If we look at the conflict, we will find it an intellectual and controversial conflict that soon becomes a physical conflict represented in different forms of demonstrations, protest, and sit-ins. We will also find that this conflict reveals power demonstrations and mutual accusations between the State and those organizations. The State accuses civil society organizations of receiving foreign funds and possessing linkages to foreign powers, while the organizations accuse the State of limiting their activity and independence.

Lastly, this conflict, especially after the revolution, opens the way for those organizations to gain new grounds, and attempt to control the civil side. This is clearly evident in the actions taken by some groups for establish syndicates, like the staff of universities, and in the quest of judges for the independence of their clubs¹⁹.

Opinions of the Sample in the Pretest: A percentage of 71.42 of the pretest sample confirmed that while the role of civil society organization in addressing violence after the revolution is important, it is not different from what it was prior to the revolution. More than half the sample in both the pretest and the posttest (58%) stated that the roles of civil society organization are providing social and political awareness session for community members to inform them of their rights and responsibilities, building youth's capacities through training programs, and addressing any acts of violence. The previous choices were mentioned by 17% of the sample each.

At the same time, only 28% of the pretest sample mentioned addressing the phenomenon of street children and providing assistance for poor families to be among the roles of civil society organizations. The opinions of the posttest sample on the role of civil society organization was addressing violence through community education as mentioned by 42% of the sample. The roles mentioned varied in Ibshaway and Youssef El Seddik districts to include reaching the impoverished and marginalized groups. They were also of the opinion that the impoverishment that occurred in the Egyptian society is due to the previous dictator regime that rules the Egyptian society for 30 years, only focusing on achieving their personal interests without seeking to improve the social, economic, and educational status of the Egyptian people.

Seventh – Citizens' Suggested Solutions for the Violence Phenomenon

Interviewees were asked to give their opinions on the role of the police force, the role of civil society organization, methods for dealing with violence, suggested solutions for ensuring safety and security in the streets, the role of civic committees after the revolution, and the type of penalties needed for misdemeanors and felonies.

Most of the interviewees (over 70%) agreed that the police should be firm in dealing with criminals without crossing the line of justice, while 40% of the respondents believe that civil society organizations should provide support for citizens and organize the civic committees. At the same time, the whole sample agreed on the necessity of applying harsher punishments to theft and the necessity of dealing with the legal loopholes that allow lawyers to get the violators easily acquitted. Some respondents tended to the view of cutting off the hands of thieves as per the text of the Holy Quran. In addition, 60% of the respondents stated that there are many laws currently not in application and have to be activated along with intensifying media campaigns against thuggery. A percentage of 13% of the sample believe that announcing financial rewards for reporting criminals will contribute to the activation of said laws.

Results of the Posttest

First: Comparing the Results of the Posttest in the Five Districts of Fayoum Governorate

After confirming the validity and reliability of the questionnaire, some modifications have been made to it as follows:

¹⁸ Ahmed Zayed, Who Owns the Street: International Politics, El Ahram Newspaper, See <http://www.siyassa.org.eg/NewsContent>

¹⁹ Ahmed Zayed, Ibid.

- Changing of question # 17 from being a closed question where respondents respond with yes or no to an open question. This was to make the questions clearer and to allow the researchers to reach larger information on the phenomenon subject of the research.
- Merging of question # 38 with the questions # 43 and # 44 as the respondents' responses for those questions were similar to some extent.

The principal researcher trained the field researchers on the data-gathering tool in the same communities targeted by the pretest. The sample included 300 persons of whom 169 were male and 131 were female. The field implementation took place starting March 10, 2012 and until April 10, 2012. It took the respondents a duration ranging from 30 to 45 minutes to respond to the 49 questions of the tool.

First – Characteristics of the Sample in Each District

The sample included 60 persons in each of the five district in Fayoum (Fayoum, Bandar El Fayoum, Tameya, Ibshaway, Youssef El Seddik, and Senoures).

Demographic Characteristics of the Sample

The male respondents in 4 of the districts exceeded 50%, while in Bandar El Fayoum female respondents were more than half (53%). Most of the sample (more than 50%) in all the districts were married. With the exception of Senoures district where respondents were mostly over 50 years of age, the majority of respondents in the rest of the districts were in the age bracket (20 – 25).

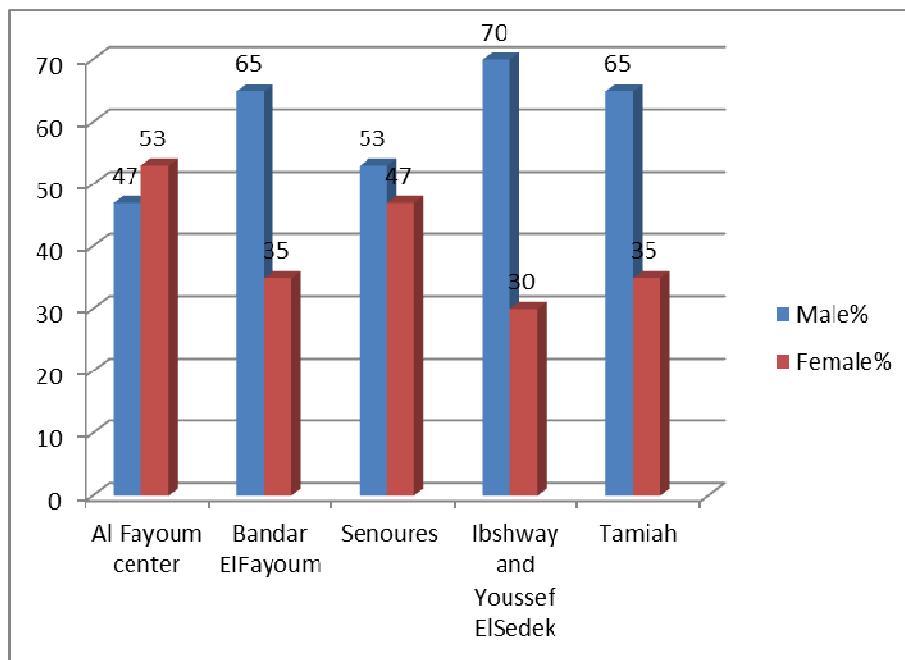


Figure (3) Distribution ratio of respondents' according to sex in post-test

Figure (3) shows a higher proportion of male participation in the post-test in all areas than female participants with at least 6% difference.

Table (2) shows a proportion of respondents living in the district city to those living in the community, with the exception of Ibshaway and Youssef El Seddik districts.

Table (2) Numbers of respondents in centers and villages

Number of respondents' in center	Number of respondents' in villages	Research areas
33	27	Senoures
40	20	Bandar ElFayoum
40	20	ElFayoum center
33	27	Tamiah
20	40	Ibshway and Youssef ElSedek
166	134	Total

The demographic characteristics of the sample also refer to an increase dependency rate in Tameya and Senoures, where more than 42% of the sample are responsible for 2 -4 persons, while 43% in Fayoum, Bandar El Fayoum, Ibshaway, and Youssef El Seddik districts do not have dependents.

Concerning education, the percentage of sample respondents with a university degree in Fayoum, Bandar El Fayoum, and Youssef El Seddik districts reached 67%, while in Tameya and Senoures it was 42%.

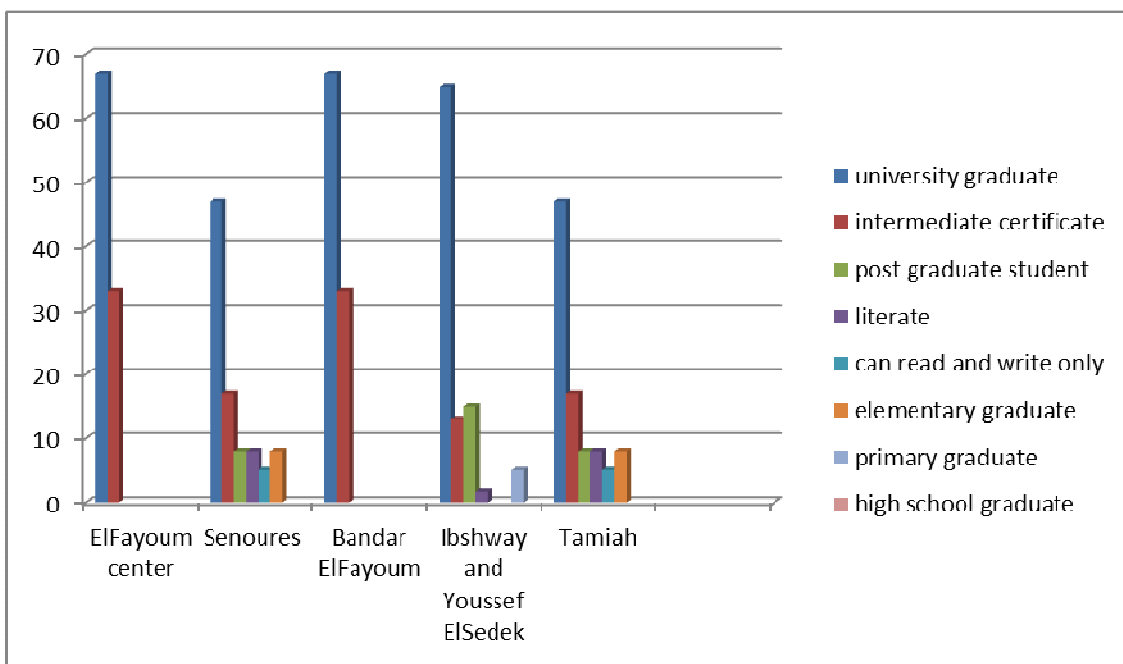


Figure (4) Distribution of respondents according to Education level

In figure (4) we notice the percentage of sample respondents with a university degree in Fayoum, Bandar El Fayoum, and Youssef El Seddik districts reached up to 67%, higher than in Tameya and Senoures which was 42% only.

The percentage of working respondents was 42% in three of the districts, 60% work in the public sector and have a stable income, 33% of whose income is (500 – 1000) pound a month. At the same time, 42% of the respondents in Fayoum and Bandar El Fayoum districts do not work, while 58% of the respondents in those districts do not have a stable income. Despite this, 33% of them stated that they spend more than 3000 pounds a month (consumption indicator increases, while income indicator is unstable).

Commenting on figure (5), 100% of the sample in all district agreed that the crime volume has increased after the revolution. Respondents were thus asked about the behavior they will follow if they are exposed to kidnapping or theft or the like. Another question was on the suggestions that they see for restoring security to the Egyptian streets. Choices for this question included: seeking the help of people's committees, hiring private companies, and restructuring the Ministry of Interior.

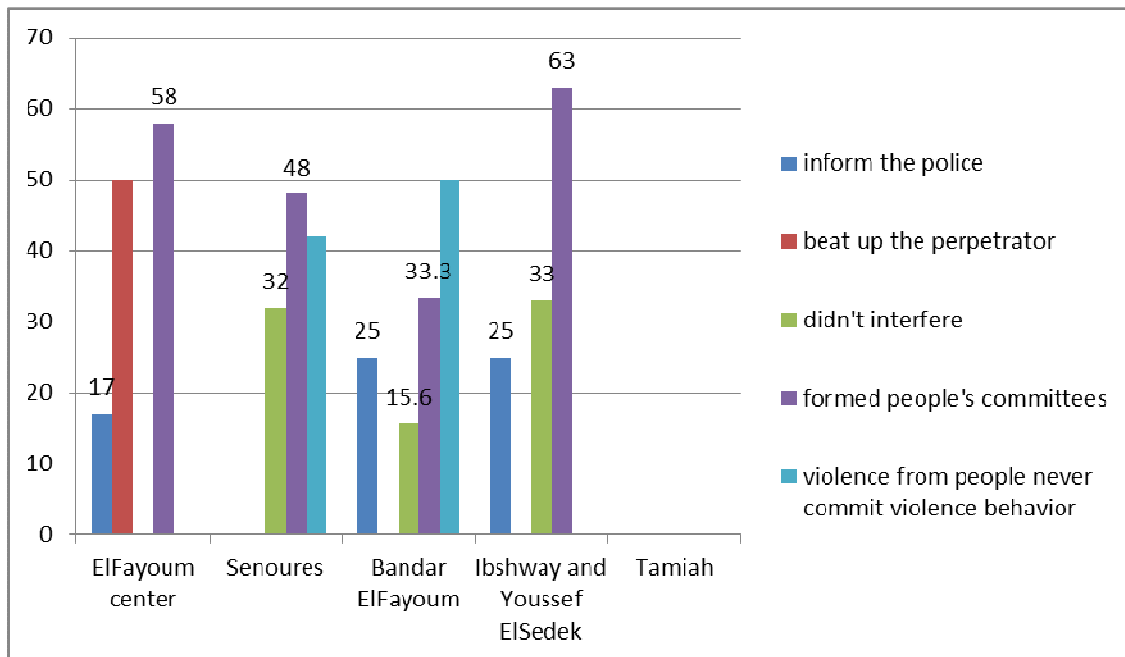


Figure (5) Respondents' reactions towards violators

The above figure shows that 100% of the sample in all district agreed on "the crime volume has increased after the revolution 25th. Jan.,2011". Respondents were thus asked about the behavior they will follow if they are exposed to kidnapping or theft..etc. Another question was on the suggestions that they see for restoring security to the Egyptian 'streets. Choices for this question included: seeking for help of people's committees, hiring private security companies, and restructuring the Ministry of Interior.

The results of analyzing this question was as follows:

- The respondents were asked about the behavior of citizens witnessing an act of violence, whether theft or physical assault. A percentage of 50% of respondents in Fayoum and Bandar El Fayoum stated that bystanders beat up the perpetrator, while 100% of the respondents in Senoures said that bystanders did not interfere. One of the families interviewed gave the reason for this behavior saying: "*We are a peaceful family. We solve our problems internally without reporting them to the police.*" Following this is 85% of the sample in Ibshway and Youssef El Seddik districts who stated that people do not usually take action towards perpetrators: "*I ignored him. I took back my stolen good and let him go.*"
- In Tameya district, 33% of the respondents said that citizens sought to form people's committees to protect themselves and their property. Another 33% stated that bystanders do not interfere or take actions against the perpetrator²⁰.

²⁰ The choices were different because the questions was a multiple choice question that is based on priorities set by the respondents.

- As more than 50% of the respondents in all district have children, they were asked if the head of the family agrees for the children to leave the house and come back late after the revolution without worry. More than 50% of the sample in all districts, with the exception of Senoures, stated that they do not refuse their children to leave the house any time as they did before the revolution. In Senoures, however 98% of the sample stated that they do not permit their children to leave the house any time they want. The reasons for this in the opinion of 87.5% of the sample is that their children have been exposed to theft, physical assault, or harassment.
- Most of the respondents in all districts believe that silence is main method suitable for dealing with a thug or perpetrator in the street as mentioned by 67% of respondents in Tameya, Fayoum, and Bandar Fayoum. This percentage fell to 45% in Senoures district. This was followed by 30% of the sample stating that they would seek to get back their lost rights themselves, and 20% stating they would hire a thug to do so. A lower percentage of respondents in Ibshaway and Youssef El Seddik agree with this opinion, as only 37% of the respondents in those districts believed that silence is the best way to deal with violence that one is exposed to.
- In Senoures district, 72% of the respondents believe that restructuring of the Ministry of Interior is the main way for restoring security in the Egyptian streets. 88% of the respondents in Ibshaway and Youssef El Seddik agree to this opinion, while 63% in Bandar El Fayoum, Tameya, and Fayoum districts believed that forming people's committees is the way for restoring security to the Egyptian streets.
- Concerning the role of the state, due to the bad treatment of police to the people, the corruption, and favoritism continue to occur within the police force. That is why 70% of the respondents in the pretest see the main role of the police is to protect the political elites, while the role of the state security is to terrorize people or kidnap them without providing the real reasons or giving them the right to defend themselves. Respondents believe that "innocent until proven guilty" is only a slogan that is not put into action by the state security. However, only 42% of the respondents in the posttest agree to this opinion, while 33% of them believe that the ill-treatment of citizens by the police is due to the continued favoritism and corruption within the police force.
- These ideas have prevailed between people after the revolution, for the Egyptian society has not witnessed real changes until now. The operations of the Egyptian media further confirms this image, as they "*operate on high orders of the regime*" as mentioned by some respondents.
- A percentage of 85% of the sample stated that restructuring the Ministry of Interior is the main solution for restoring security to the governorate and to the Egyptian society as a whole. At the same time, respondents do not overlook the importance of the role of people's committees, where 43% of the sample stated that the committees had a great role in the alleviation of violence in the governorate.

Second – The Evolution of the Phenomenon of Violence after the 25th of the January, 2011 Revolution in Fayoum

The researcher perceives a package of changes that occurred in parallel to the revolution. Those changes included:

- Egyptians breaking the barrier of fear.
- The release of some of the leaders of the Muslim Brother Group (formerly the banned group) from detention.
- Freedom of opinion - whether of those who participated in the revolution or the silent majority – using different media, internet, and social media sites.
- Increased and repeated protests, sit-ins, and sectarian demands.
- The government issuing rapid decrees to address and mitigate the intensity of protests and sit-ins, which led in some cases to the stopping of trains for hours or the death of some citizens because of clashes between supporters and opponents.
- Rapid spreading of rumors without validation of their truth and trading them around media, causing prejudgments leading to increased tension, anger and sectarian violence.

The questionnaire included a group of indicators that followed the January revolution, and which has spread between people and traded in media for investigation and follow-up.

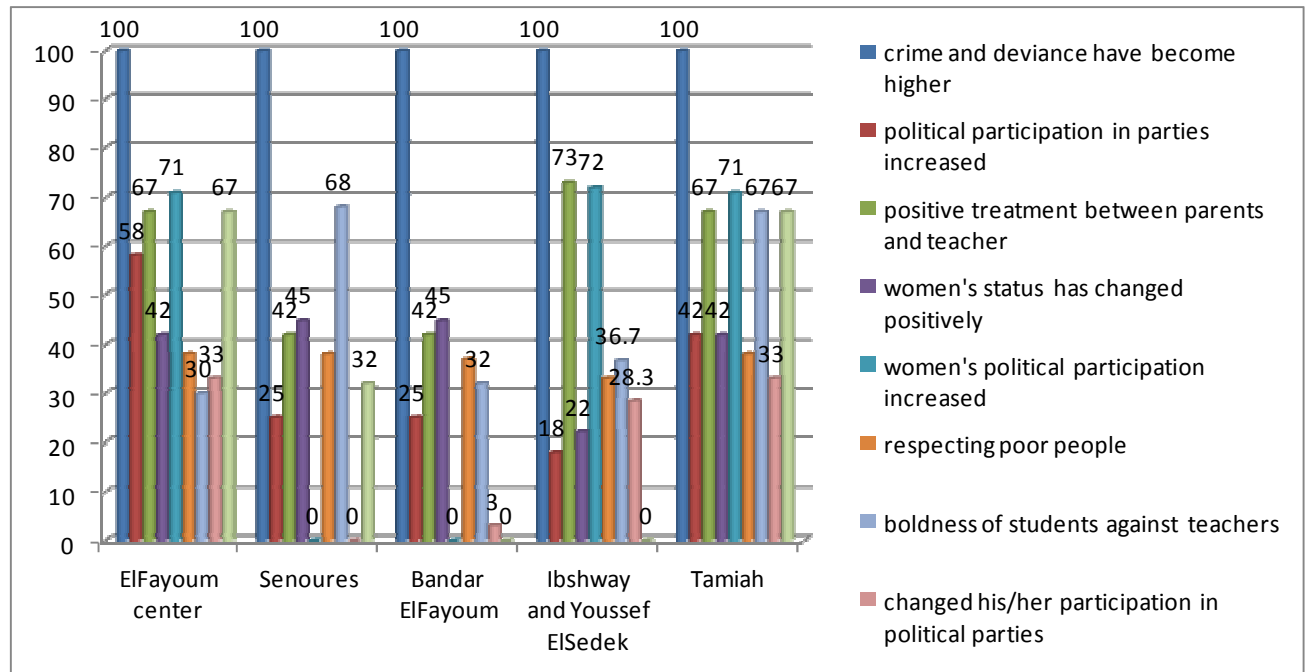


Figure (6) Violence indicators after Jan.25th revolution in research area

Figure (6) show increase in some of the indicators in all districts like the increase in ration of crime and behavioral deviations, followed by the increase in the level of women's participation in voting during the parliamentary elections. Then there is the positive cooperation between teachers and parents, and listening to their concerns and complaints during meetings or individual interviews. On the other side, there is also an increase in the students' boldness and crossing the limits in dealing with teachers.

In this section, we will discuss in detail those indicators, some of which show a positive development like in political consciousness, and some show a negative development like the increase in crime.

Role of the People's Committees that has spread all over Egypt for protecting lives and properties. Most of the sample (62%) in the pretest has participation in the people's committees. In the posttest, the number of participants in people's committees in Ibshawaym Youssef El Seddik, and Tameya districts was 63%, which is more than that participating in Bandar El Fayoum, Fayoum, and Senoures districts (58%).

Using Pearson Module, we have found a negative moral and partial relation with the value 0.80 between participation in people's committees and the respondents' inhabiting the district city (166 respondents). On the contrary, there was a positive partial moral relation between participation in the people's committees and the respondents' inhabiting the village (134 respondents). This means that public participation was positive, repeated, and widespread among those living in the village more than those living in the district city.

In the opinion of 48 – 50% of the sample in Senoures and Band El Fayoum districts, the people's committees were able to reduce the rate of crime in the district. A rather close percentage of respondents (50 – 57%) in Fayoum, Ibshaway, Youssef El Seddik, and Tameya districts believe that the committees did reduce the rate of crime.

At the same time, we discovered a substantial negative moral relation using Pearson Module – with the value of 0.086 – between participation in the people's committees and affiliations to political parties.

Political participation in parties and voting in the parliamentary elections (the field study ended before the start of the Presidential elections. That is why the respondents were not asked about their participation in the Presidential elections). In Senoures district, 74% of the sample were not affiliated to political parties before the revolution, and continued this status after the revolution. Of the female respondents in Senoures district, 55% have not participated in the parliamentary elections, as well as 70% of the husbands, which is a rather high proportion.

In Fayoum and Tameya districts, 58% were not affiliated to political parties before the revolution, while 42% were affiliated, 60% of whom had joined the Freedom and Justice political party (on a religious basis). In addition, 67% of the sample have not changed their political affiliations after the revolution. Concerning voting during the parliamentary elections (People's Assembly and Shoura Council), 64% of the female respondents participated in elections, versus 71% of the wives and mothers of male respondents (32 of 60 respondents).

In Bandar El Fayoum, Ibshaway, and Youssef El Seddik districts, more than 75% of the sample have not participated in any political or religious parties. All the female respondents in Bandar El Fayoum district (32 women) have voted in the Parliamentary elections while 21 of the 28 male respondents have not voted. In Ibshaway and Youssef El Seddik district, 28.3% of the male respondents joined political parties after the revolution. We also notice an increase in the number of women voting, where 73% of the female respondents have participated in voting in the parliamentary elections as well as 69% of the wives of male respondents in the sample.

Change in the Relation between Students and Teachers: In Ibshaway and Youssef El Seddik districts, 73% of the sample stated that there is a change in the relation between the teachers and school administration and the parents after the revolution, versus 67% in each of Tameya and Fayoum districts. In the opinion of 30% of the sample, this is due to the increased boldness of students against teachers, which was instigated by the revolution. This is because the revolution has effected a change in the attitudes of students towards the educational process in general and towards the teachers and school administration specifically, as mentioned by 60% of the sample. At the same time, more than 63% of the respondents were of the opinion that students do not respect the teachers anymore.

In Senoures and Bandar El Fayoum districts, 47% of the sample believe that the treatment of teachers towards students has not changed versus 43% that believe it has changed because of the breaking of silence barriers that accompanied a peaceful revolution. This difference in opinion is not high in proportion and is consistent with the opinion of the 68% who believe that the view of the teacher in the students' minds have not changed and that still respect their teachers.

Using Pearson Module has proved that there is a positive moral relation of 0.437 between the social change in the thought and attitudes of elementary stage students towards the value and respect to teachers after the revolution. The revolution has highly influenced the students' attitude towards the decrease in the value and respect towards teachers in the view of primary students in particular.

The Image and Status of Women in Media:

Throughout history, women have been a key partner alongside men in all the revolutions like the French and Algerian revolutions, and the 1919 revolution in Egypt, the Tunisian revolution, and lastly the 25th of January revolution, where young women stood side by side with young men in all the political movements leading to the revolution. Women stood and sat-in Tahrir square and in all the governorates in Egypt²¹. In the introduction presented by Dr. Had Badran in the Conference titles "The Egyptian Woman after the 25th of January Revolution", she added that there is evidence to the presence of an attitude towards reducing the role of women in Egypt in the current stage. This will lead to a decline in women's contribution after the revolution.

Dr. Mohammed Nour Farahat, the Law Professor in Zaqazeeq University, has denounced in the same conference the decline of the role of women in the society and demanding her assuming secondary and inferior roles in the post-revolution stage. He cited the Egyptian Women established in 1919 which succeeded in addressing the

²¹ See <http://digital.ahram.org.eg/articles.aspx?Serial=462591&eid=1452>, an article on "The Egyptian Woman after the 25th of January Revolution, to Where?", written by Hoda El Mahdy, Daily Ahram, dated July 4, 2011.

social and political factors for achieving justice, equality, and democracy. Dr. Awatef Abdel Rahman, the Media Professor in Cairo University questioned: Does the revolution want women in Egypt to become second-class citizens? We have to deal with women's issues in the current stage as society issues not women's issues. She called for Egyptian women to have more self-confidence in this stage, to avoid the distorted self-image, and to confront the patriarchal interpretations of religious issues very firmly.

Based on the researcher's field observations, the image and role of women have declined after the revolution. This is manifested in the decreased number of women who ran as independents for Parliament and Shura Council, as well as disinclination of many women leaders with a long history of political struggle to run for elections. In the researcher's opinion, this might be due to the mental image set by many of the protesters taking part in the revolution, that any person who had participated in political action, or was a member of the Parliament or Shura Council during the previous regime – that of Mohammed Hosni Mubarak - is considered a follower of that regime. Those persons will try to undermine the freedom and democracy that the protesters sought, taking the country backwards towards political corruption once more. That is why it was not socially acceptable to figures affiliated to the previous regime to run for elections.

In addition, there is also the emergence of political Islam and the increased objections of the Salafist front and the Muslim Brotherhood Group against women's work. This is based on their cultural tendency that is dominated by their view that men possess a higher capacity than women do for political action instead of women, which stipulates providing the opportunities for men to assume that role.

Therefore, a group of field researchers asked the respondents on their knowledge and understanding of the current image of women in media after the revolution. The quantitative results were as follows: In Fayoum district, 48% of the respondents stated that the image of women in media has not changed after the revolution. A percentage of 78% of the sample in Ibshaway and Youssef El Seddik districts agree with this opinion, as well as 58% in Tameya district. On the other hand, 50% of the sample in Bandar El Fayoum district and 50% in Fayoum district believe that the image of women in media changed to some extent.

The Image of the Police among Citizens and the Role of Laws in Addressing the Violence Phenomenon

In the opinion of 65% of the sample in Ibshaway, Youssef El Seddik, Senoures, Bandar El Fayoum, and Tameya districts, the ill-treatment of police towards citizens, which has been going on for decades, has created psychological barrier among citizens and increased the citizens' permanent feelings of fear, oppression, and injustice. Any attempt to change this view needs a lot of time. Police officers on the other hand should respect citizens, refrain from imposing inaccurate traffic violations on drivers, and other daily practices that is required for retrieving balance in the Egyptian streets. In addition, 75% of the sample in Ibshaway and Youssef El Seddik districts stated the necessity firm confrontation for thugs, citing the verse from the hold Quran: *"The male thief, and the female thief, you shall mark, cut, or cut-off their hands/means as a recompense for what they earned, and to serve as a deterrent from God. God is Noble, Wise."* (Maeda:38). They were also of the opinion that lawyers use the laws to their interests, and that laws are not sufficient for reducing thuggery and increased crime.

Furthermore, 42% of the sample in Fayoum district see that the police officers are still applying the role of the state security in treating people badly. This behavior is unseemly for the police whose role is to protect people and their properties, not protect themselves and oppress opinions and freedoms.

The researchers posed a question to the respondents on the role needed from the police in the current stage²². In the opinion of 25% of the sample (in Tameya, Bandar El Fayoum, and Fayoum districts), the police have to intensify security sweeps in the main and sub streets in all the districts of the governorate and the whole country. At the same time, 25% of the sample expressed the necessity of improving the mental image of the police among people.

Most of the sample in Senoures agreed that the new role of the police should be ending thuggery in all its forms, reprising its original role, and avoiding the strikes among police officers and any other sectors whose main

²² The choices of respondents were multiple, therefore the responses were recorded based on the respondents' prioritization.

role is to protect people. In addition, 52% of the sample in Ibshaway, and Youssef El Seddik districts stated that police officers should treat people well and do their jobs in enforcing the law.

Role of the Egyptian Penal Code in Addressing Violence

The Egyptian Penal Code was issued in Egypt in 1875 and was applied in mixed courts then civic courts in 1883. The drafters of the laws have derived it from the French laws. The Egyptian Penal Code has introduced penalties and procedures that were alien to the country. Its application has led to disorder as well as a noticeable increase in the crime rate. Later, jurists introduced many modifications to the law, but this has not affected the continued increase in crime. In 1904, a new modification was introduced to the penal code and the criminal law, which the drafters have derived from the French, Italian, Belgian, British, Indian, and Sudanese laws. This law was changed in 1937.

In light of the previous background, the researcher surveyed the opinions of the respondents related to the currently applied laws in response to misdemeanors and felonies. The researcher also asked the respondents whether those laws are sufficient to punish lawbreakers; whether we only need to activate them to resist the increased violence, or do we need harsher punishments that deter such actions?

Based on the above, more than 70% of the sample in Senoures district and all the sample in the rest of the districts (Bandar El Fayoum, Ibshaway, Youssef El Seddik, Tameya, and Fayoum districts) were of the opinion that laws related to misdemeanors and felonies should be harsher than they currently are for punishing lawbreakers. This is also based on the opinion of the same sample concerning the necessity of the rapid elimination of thuggery and theft as mentioned by 90% of the sample. In addition, 40% of the same sample stated that the current laws have many gaps that lawbreakers use for their benefit.

Role of Civil Society Organizations in Addressing the Phenomenon of Violence

The percentage of respondents not seeing the role of civil society organization in their community decreased to 55% in Fayoum district, which the percentage increased in the other four districts to 83% in Tameya, Ibshaway, Youssef El Seddik, and Bandar El Fayoum. In Senoures district however, respondents stated that civil society organizations did not have a role before nor after the revolution in addressing the phenomenon of violence.

This role has emerged clearly after the revolution as mentioned by 58% of the sample in Fayoum district and 48.3% in Ibshaway and Youssef El Seddik districts in the form of organizing cultural awareness sessions. On the other hand, 66% of the sample in Fayoum district stated that those organizations should have assumed a larger role after the revolution to address violence. This was also affirmed by 83% of the sample in Ibshaway and Youssef El Seddik districts.

In Bandar El Fayoum and Senoures districts, the respondents believed that the role of those organizations have not changed after the revolution, as mentioned by 71% of the sample in Bandar El Fayoum district and 50% of the sample in Senoures district. Their role was mainly limited to providing assistance to poor families, followed by youth employments, conducting cultural awareness sessions, and addressing the phenomenon of street children.

Role of Media after the Revolution

The respondents in the research communities were asked to provide their opinion on the role of Egyptian media during the revolution, and the nature of issues that media should address after the revolution. 62% of the sample in Fayoum district agreed that placating people was the main role of the media during the revolution. On the contrary, 75% of the sample in each of Tameya, Ibshaway, Youssef El Seddik, and Senoures districts believed that the media during the revolution defended the previous regime regardless of the people's interests. Media was trying to flash out the regime's positive points without concern to the security of citizens and their property.

The role of the media, in the opinion of 58% of the sample in Fayoum district, should be presenting facts and following the principle of transparency. A percentage of 67% of the sample in Ibshaway and Youssef E Seddik districts stated that media's increased presence with the people is its main role. In addition, 58% of the sample in each of Tameya, Ibshaway, Senoures, and Youssef El Seddik districts stated that media should reassure people especially with the increase in the rate of violence, crime, and kidnapping after the revolution.

Impact of the Continued Violence on the Social Development Process in the Governorate

One of the various development project in Fayoum governorate is a project implemented by the governorate in coordination with the Ministry of Local Administration, and supported by the Ministry of Social Solidarity, aiming to improve the general situation of services and providing job opportunities for youth²³. The Ministry of Social Solidarity allocated 3.5 million Egyptian pounds for Fayoum governorate for implementing a number of development projects and public works characterized by a high worker density.

Studies were implemented in three districts in the governorate: Senourese, Etas, and Youssef El Seddik. The heads of the three district were requested to provide details on the districts' needs in all sectors. The information provided will help in establishing databases of needs that will be addressed based on the project's priorities.

Violence as an individual phenomenon reflects a deficiency in the character of the perpetrator. Perpetrators are instigated to commit violence by psychological, economic, political, or social defects, under the conviction that violence will address their need and achieve their objectives. In reality, using violence in social relationships is considered a clear violation for the social structure. Violence is a dangerous weapon that destroys the social, economic, and political gains of the society. Violence, with its different consequences, creates exceptional and unstable atmosphere and circumstances that hamper social, political, and economic development processes.

If we look at the countries where counter violence became a constant in the social and economic sphere, we will find that violence, with its different consequences, is one of the direct causes for the failure in any economic and social development efforts. Violence causes a deterioration of the basic and natural rights. Gradually, those rights develop into suppressed politics.

Conclusions

- (1) The results of the pretest and the posttest show that the whole research sample does not feel safe after 25 January Revolution. This is due to the absence of police in the streets and the increased and theft, especially after the breaking open of prisons during the revolution, which has further spread fear among people. In addition, thugs have exploited the fear of sectarian strife between Muslims and Christians in committing increased acts of thuggery and violence.
- (2) A percentage of 75% of the sample in Fayoum governorate were exposed to violence, where 58% were exposed to verbal violence and 68% were exposed to theft. Most of those exposed to theft (73%) chose to ignore the incident justifying their lack of reaction with the thief's rapid running away. They did not see any benefit in reporting the incident to the police, especially with the prevailing lack of trust in police after the revolution. Also in most cases, community members witnessing the incident did not interfere for fear of increased violence, especially if the thief was armed. A small percentage of the sample reported catching the thief, beating him up, retrieving the stolen goods, and hand him over to the police.
- (3) Most of respondents in the sample (58%) have witnessed violence committed by persons not usually violent. Forms of violence witnessed in these cases included insults, use of inappropriate terms, harassment of girls in the streets, theft, and fraud.
- (4) A percentage of 63% of the respondents have children, 85% of whom do not allow their children to return home late at night. In addition, 75% stated that their children have been exposed to violence and have ignored the incident.
- (5) A large percentage of the sample in Fayoum (68%) participated in the people's committees during the revolution.
- (6) All the respondents in the sample believe that the magnitude of crime has increased after the revolution.
- (7) A percentage of 38% of the sample belonged to a political part before the revolution, 42% of whom belong to a religious political party. Half the sample (50%) changed their affiliation to other political parties after

²³ News Channel dated 9 July 2011, see <http://onaeg.com/?p=193824>.

the revolution. Reasons provided included conviction of the principles of the newly joined party and their desire to participate in political action.

- (8) The research show that the revolution has affected the thought and consciousness of students in the elementary stage. Many of them have developed strong ideas about the concept of freedom after the revolution represented in the lack of respect among students to their teachers.
- (9) A percentage of 58% of the sample believe that women's image has changed in the society and the media to some extent after the revolution. A percentage of 88% of the female respondents participated in the previous elections, 90% of whom have not witnessed any violence during elections. The remaining 10% have witnessed some violence represented in arguments, insistence on personal opinion, and violent criticism to the opinions of others.
- (10) The majority of respondents (98%) indicated that males are more prone to commit acts of violence while 58% indicated that violence spreads mostly among the age bracket of 20 – 30. At the same time, 78% of the sample believe that perpetrators are usually of medium education, while 85% stated that the perpetrators came from low economic status.
- (11) A percentage of 66% of the sample have not felt the role of civil society organizations in addressing the violence phenomenon before the revolution, while 52% stated that the role of civil society organizations has not changed after the revolution. The role of the organizations is manifested in awareness sessions, financial assistance to poor families and youth employment.
- (12) On the reasons for the change image of police among people, the majority of the sample believe it is because of the police's ill-treatment of citizens, continued presence of corruption in the police force, and the police assuming the role of the state security.
- (13) Most of the sample in Fayoum governorate were of the opinion that the Egyptian media did not have a real role in presenting the truth during the revolution due to operating on superior orders of the former regime. The majority of the sample also believe that the role of the media after the revolution should be presenting facts, reassuring citizens, and not focusing on provocative images.
- (14) Concerning suggestions for maintain security in the streets, the respondents suggested the restructuring of the Ministry of Interior, followed by making us of people's committees in return of a monthly salary.
- (15) Most of the sample (88%) confirmed the effective role of the people's committees in reducing the rate of thuggery after the revolution.
- (16) In the opinion of 73% of the sample, the laws related to theft, whether misdemeanors or felonies, need to be harsher. The current law has several gas that the perpetrators use to their interests. Laws have to be firmer, and should represent a harsh deterrent for perpetrators.
- (17) On the activation of laws related to misdemeanors and felonies, the vast majority affirmed that imposing harsher punishments and announcing financial rewards for those reporting criminals will contribute to that, beside organizing condensed awareness campaigns for confronting thugs.

Suggestions for Addressing the Phenomenon

- (1) Getting rid of the causes that pushed perpetrators and thugs towards committing acts of violence and thuggery. These causes include poverty resulting from the poor distribution of national income, absence of social justice, and unemployment which has pushed many youth to violence due to their feelings of frustration and their inability to provide for marriage and other living costs.
- (2) Imposing suitable penalties and ensuring swift judgments and the non-delay in dealing with individual incidents to avoid their turning into a phenomenon.
- (3) Restoring trust between people and police officers. This objective however needs a lot of time because it requires changing convictions and rehabilitation of police officers so that they can assume their original role and prove to the people that they can bear the responsibility for security and the protection of people against thuggery and violence.

- (4) Restructuring of the Ministry of Interior and restoring discipline inside the police force to enable it to regain its respect among people.
- (5) The firm application of laws on all persons under the overall supervision of judiciary to eliminate violence and thuggery' as well as permitting human rights organizations to monitor the security/police performance; this is related to democratic transitions.
- (6) No doubt that all the previously mentioned methods fall under the responsibility of the state's ministries of Education, Youth, Social Solidarity and Interior. The groups of researchers suggest a distribution and complementarity of roles between ministries in a project adopted by the Parliament to eliminate the violence phenomenon. We also have to remember the role of civil society organizations and religious groups, each according to their capabilities, in addition to setting a time schedule for gradually eliminating the phenomenon and turning the perpetrators into good citizens. We do not believe that this is an impossible feat to attain, for we have the good example to follow in the prophets and messengers. The righteous prophet Joseph, God's blessing be upon him, was able to achieve great success in this field as cited in his biography.

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[22] The choices of respondents were multiple; therefore the responses were recorded based on the respondents’ prioritization.

