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**VIOLENT EXTREMISM AMONGST THE VIOLENTLY PROVOKED  
WOMEN: CONCEPT AND MECHANISMS OF REHABILITATION AND  
TREATMENT**

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**Abstract:**

At the current times, Iraqi women are facing unprecedented challenges during their modern history as a result of the repercussions of the current stage and the exceptional circumstances surrounding the societal environment. This necessitates tackling these issues through legislative and executive governmental agencies, as well as international bodies, promoting and assisting women and advocating for an end to all forms of violence against women. The aim of this paper is to define violent extremism for violently provoked women and what the mechanisms of rehabilitation and treatment are. The current research consists of three chapters, the first of which deals with the general framework of the study, and the second chapter "women and violent extremism" deals with the role of the women, security and peace plan in preventing violent extremism and combating terrorism. This chapter deals with the role of women in combating violent extremism, and the third and final chapter (rehabilitation and treatment mechanisms) had several axes, in which the first dealt with the role of the media in combating violent extremism among women, and the second axis dealt with rehabilitation mechanisms, as well as many important recommendations

### **Preliminary introduction:**

Socio-economic factors such as poverty, injustice, and insecurity are all conducive to violent extremism, and where these factors are compounded or occur as a result of other factors, terrorism becomes more likely. Women and girls could be pushed to join militant terrorist groups in pursuit of dignity and self-fulfillment due to a lack of political and economic opportunities for women. Violence against women is another factor in the recruitment of women and girls in developing and developed country contexts. Also, the lack or weakness of social protection programs directed at the most needy groups, chiefly the breadwinner and poor women, in addition to the neglect of achieving comprehensive social empowerment of women, make them an easy prey for attraction by extremist groups. These factors will continue to push women and girls towards extremism until societies face the reality of violence and gender-based inequality. Women and girls are often seen as enabling or supportive of extremist violence or as inhibitors and dissuaded from it or its victims. However, women and girls are sometimes increasingly committing extremist acts.

### **Research problem:**

Violent extremism is a characteristic that is neither inherent nor in-built in the Iraqi society. Despite the occurrence of intermittent short periods of violence and extremism in its history, the religious, ethnic, and cultural diversity were that its social components were characterized by. Coexisting peacefully throughout its long history, is the best witness to the culture of tolerance and coexistence in Iraqi society, however, for decades, several factors have contributed to the formation of an environment that encourages or drives extremism in thinking, behavior, hatred of others. Tendency to violence could push into a dangerous cumulative social transformation with dire consequences, if it happened, May Allah forbid. What complicates addressing these factors and preventing the shift towards extremism is the existence of challenges represented by the weakness of some of the capabilities of the state institutions concerned with the safety of the community environment. ISIS has become the terrorist, ending its military presence, optimism and On the one hand, the size of the challenge, and its wide influence supported from outside Iraq on the other hand. But, this does not preclude the possibility of success in confrontation, due to the strength of religious values and the inherent morality in the souls of Iraqis, the originality of the Iraqi society and its coexistent and tolerant history, as well as the opportunities created by the brilliant victories that Iraq won, which led to the liberation of cities and usurped areas and the expulsion of a stick popular welcoming the people, the policies of openness, containment, moderation and reform adopted by the Iraqi government.

### **The most important concepts and terminology contained in the research:**

#### **First: Violence:**

Violence means carrying where (fero) means power. It is the past of the word. The concept of violence is derived from the Latin origin. The word violence, as it came in the largest Arabic dictionaries, which is the tongue of the Arabs for Ibn Manzur al-Masri, “breaching the matter and the lack of compassion.(Moyer, 1987,p.44).” Violence contradicts to compassion noting that violence means “to treat unkindly”, “be more vehement” “be merciless towards someone” and “to punish or criticize someone severely”.(- Badawi, , 1986.p33 ).Violence means having power towards something or someone or it is the use of that power. Violent refers to

someone if he is not comrade in his matter. Being violent indicates “taking it violently towards someone or something.” **(Ibn Manzer: 1990, p. 85)**

**Extremism:**

**Extremism: idiomatically and linguistically:**

Extremism in the language is standing at the opposite side to mediation and moderation, and whoever has done it may mean negligence or exaggeration **(Manual: 1986, p.31)**

**Extremism.** I diomatically. It is related to ideas that are far from what is known politically, socially and religiously, without relating these beliefs to extreme or violent material behaviors in the face of society or the state. Some argue that extremism carries in its essence a movement towards the social, legal or moral base, whose reach goes beyond the movement of borders reached by the rule and which society has accepted **(Saleh: 2019, p.23)**

Terminologically, extremism means: bias to both sides of the matter, including exaggeration, but exaggeration is more specific than in excess and transcendence, not only by moving away from the middle to the extremities. In other words: every exaggeration is extremism, and not all extremism is exaggeration. **(Al-Tabari: non-dated, p. 332).**

Extremism was defined **linguistically** as exaggeration and extravagance, or heading away from mediation and moderation, and socially defined as a departure from concepts, norms, traditions, and general behaviors. It is also known psychologically as a disordered behavior that reflects a deep psychological structure in the depths of the human soul, based on hatred of others, and inability to understand him and accept his point of view **(Watafa: 2002, p.33)**

Dr. Saleh believes that extremism is a closed way of thinking, characterized by the inability to accept or tolerate any beliefs that differ from the beliefs of a person or group. **(Saleh: 2011, p. 22)**

**Extremism is literally anailing phenomenon upon the three psychological levels:**

**First: The mental level:** It is related to cognitive stagnation, extreme rigidity, and the weakness of the ability to accept the opinions of others. It appears in rigid ideas, illogical beliefs, and false information.

**Second: the emotional level:** It is related to the strong emotional charges characterized by impulsivity and severity of emotion and extremism in it.

Absolute hatred for one who opposes one opinion or one who opposes, feelings of ostracism towards the other party, and a strong desire to harm, deny or annihilate him, does not appear except through the emotional drive

**Third: The behavioral level:** With in this level, we find behavior that tends to violence and harm others, and not dealing with it, or depriving him of all his rights and privileges as a free citizen **(Fouda; 2021, p. 55)**

Extremism is defined as it indicates severity or excess in word and deed. It is the deviation from moderation and mediation which stems from a rigid, closed creed towards others. As for the definition of violent extremism, it is the type of extremism that necessarily

leads to intentional or random behavior, based on coercing others, materially and morally, to force them to follow a specific behavior that serves the objectives of the party that practices violent extremism **(Saleh: 2011, P. 43)**

### **The procedural definition of the concept of extremism for women:**

Extremism is a pathological condition as a result of an abnormal societal environment in which thoughts rise, and women deviate from their nature as a result of their exposure to violence and terrorism.

### **Rehabilitation:**

Rehabilitation is defined as that organized and continuous process that aims to reach the disabled individual to the degree possible in the medical, social, psychological, educational and economic aspects that he can access. **(Community Medicine: 1999, p. 221).**

definition established by the National Rehabilitation Council in America in 1942, which is still available to workers in this field. This definition indicates that rehabilitation means the restoration of a person's full ability to benefit from his physical, mental, social, professional and economic capabilities. Global qualification refers to making use of the set of organized services in the medical, social, educational and professional assessment fields in order to train and retrain the individual and bring him to the maximum level of functional ability. As for the rehabilitation process, it is that organized process that aims to benefit the disabled person and grow physically, mentally and sensually, and have a possible amount of ability to work, and spend a useful life in social, personal and economic terms **(Beech 1982: 344).**

Research limits: The current research is determined by extremism among assaulted women in Iraq for the 2019-2020 academic year.

Research objective: The current research aims at:

1- Learn about the concept of extremism. 2- Mechanisms for rehabilitating battered women. 3- What are the treatment mechanisms for battered women who suffer from violent extremism?

## **Chapter Two : Women and violent extremism:**

### **The role of the Women, Peace and Security Plan in preventing violent extremism and combating terrorism:**

Based on Security Council Resolution 1325, Resolution 2242 (adopted in October 2015) recognizes the need to involve women in preventing violent extremism. It urges states and the United Nations to ensure the participation and leadership of women and women's organizations in developing strategies to combat terrorism and violent extremism by confronting incitement to commit terrorist acts and finding counter narratives and other appropriate means of intervention (Paragraph 13). The resolution focuses on empowering women to confront the conditions that lead to the spread of terrorism and violent extremism **(A group of experts, 2019, p. 22).**

As for the endeavors to prevent violent extremism that engages societies, including different groups of women, men, girls and boys are great. The prospects for effectively reaching marginalized and vulnerable peoples are much greater, as well as addressing the root causes of the impacts and threats posed by violent extremism. It is also necessary to develop a

comprehensive approach to identify gender experts that can be used when designing programs to effectively prevent violent extremism. **(Talene: 2019: p. 33)**

### **The role of women in countering violent extremism:**

The youth sector is not less than 45% in any society, as women represent a very large percentage of this group. They also represent a greater percentage of the remaining 55% of society. Therefore, they have a great role to play in raising awareness, alerting and reminding the danger of violent extremism that young people resort to, to get out of some of the crises that they are going through, or to an intense passion for Islam **(Johnston: 2019, p.81)**

Dr. Ruqayya Suleiman A ouacheria, a professor at the Faculty of Law at the University of Batna, Algeria, confirmed in a lecture entitled (The role of the family and women working in community institutions in combating terrorism, reducing extremism and extremism, and creating cultural and national conscience for generations), which she presented during the Second International Conference on combating terrorism organized by the Islamic University of Madinah, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Women play a major role in society, from the family to educational and health institutions. It is considered the mainstay of the family in most Islamic societies, so that it sometimes assumes the role of the father from the side of raising the child as he is more in contact with it, and he receives from it many traits. Therefore, it is also the role model and nucleus in the family and it must also play this role in educational institutions, especially health institutions. **(Aouacheria: 2020, p. 23)**

Therefore, it must be said, “when women protect these values indicating educational values and their relationship with the child – they transmit them in school to future generations. Thus, we preserve the values of society from all deviant ideas **(Abu Zaid: 2005, p. 45)**

### **Chapter three: The role of the media in fighting extremism among women:**

It becomes evident for everyone how important and dangerous the role the media plays in various fields of contemporary life, whether in the educational, cultural, economic or security aspects, as most studies have unanimously agreed that the media has become one of the most prominent features of the modern era and an effective means in forming the consciousness of peoples and societies.

Since security is a necessary prerequisite for the continuation of human life and an essential element for its growth and progress, those in charge of the security services have realized the necessity of interacting with various media outlets and making use of them in spreading security awareness and serving the community and its various issues. In line with this policy, the security media appeared, which carries in it the objectives of disseminating the message of security education to various issues that haunt society, and the phenomenon of violent extremism among young people comes on top of it as an anti-social behavior and its security and safety. **(Spring, 1989, p. 221)** Security media is one of the modern concepts that appeared on the media scene as a result of the development of social life in the last decade of the twentieth century in particular. It is also appeared as a result of the amazing progress of the media and the need to take advantage of their various potentials as effective means of influence on members of society, especially the youth, in light of the new media and means of social communication, digital and advanced technical information. **(Talene, 2019.p.33)**

Security media, as (Donald Reimer) defines it as “the media that takes into account the national interests of each country without contradicting the message and importance of the public media. (William Bailey) agrees with him, as he believes that the security media maintains a strong role of the state to ensure security and stability against open media. **(Anwar: 2005, p. 55)**

It becomes crystal clear to us the role that the media plays through its various means in influencing public opinion and the trends and behavior of individuals, especially women, juveniles and youth. Some of what is displayed, published or broadcasted leaves a serious negative impact on the upbringing of young people and on the safety and security of society. **(Hammoud: 2012, p. 157)**

### **Rehabilitation and treatment mechanisms:**

Through investigation, researching and studying, the researcher devised many mechanisms, perhaps the most important of which are:

First: Developing an encouraging environment for moderation, mediation, and coexistence, which consolidates the system of civilized and human values that serve the reality of Iraqi women, and which serve the reality of the diverse and historically coexistent Iraqi society.<sup>2</sup> – Adopting an ideology that rejects extremist behavior and calls for hatred, and violence practiced against others, especially against women in all its forms, and completing a legal framework, to prevent the spread and practice of such thought

Second: Working to contain the youth energies of women and integrate socially the groups that have been exposed to conditions conducive to violent extremism, especially young girls who are seduced.

Third: Preparing a citizen who believes in moderation, the principles of democracy, human rights and all forms of violence against women.

Fourth: Adopting a national strategy by implementing the above items in all governmental institutions and ministries (education, security, foreign policy, information and communication security, in order to build bridges of cooperation and integration to build a country free from all forms of violent extremism and to achieve sustainable development.

Fifth: Implementing psychological and social support and counseling sessions for women in displacement camps and liberated areas in order to establish a culture of peace, love and tolerance and to reject all forms of violence and extremism

Sixth: Creating new mechanisms to provide micro and micro finance to small and micro-enterprises owners, especially women in areas that witnessed liberation operations against ISIS to enhance women’s economic and psychological empowerment.

Seventh: International organizations and agencies assist in developing mechanisms to sustain livelihood programs and projects and ensure their growth for camp residents.

Eighth: Working to develop a joint database between relief and development organizations interested in supporting displacement camps.

Ninth: Targeting the areas that witnessed the liberation of awareness and education programs, and the spread of a culture of security, peace and economic empowerment of women because of their effective role in confronting extremist ideas and the spread of the culture of sustainable development.

### **Recommendations:**

1- Directing educational institutions to consolidate and encourage moderate discourse, reject abusive behaviors and incite violence, and charge them.

2 - Working according to an educational policy and support efforts aimed at rehabilitating women in the liberated areas, with curricula for intellectual rehabilitation based on human rights and tolerance, combating extremism in all its forms, and raising their level of social awareness.3- Activating the compulsory education law.4- Reconstructing the areas liberated from the oppression of terrorism and ISIS to build bridges of love and peace and reject violence and extremism.5- Supporting the affected groups (people with special needs as a result of the military operations, widows, divorced women .6- Activating the role of community policing in the liberated areas, appointing women from those areas, and working to link them with the security and interior ministries in order to build a healthy and healthy society that rejects violence and addresses in all its forms.

### **Conclusion:**

More than ever, the international community needs to rethink how to develop strategies to combat violent extremism at the local, national and international levels with the aim of integrating the gender perspective and increasing the participation of women in the creation and implementation of these strategies.

Women suffer more than men. They suffer from the most direct physical insecurity, and are attacked and marginalized. Every day we hear new stories about sexual violence, child marriage, and loss of breadwinners and children, inhuman conditions. The most extremist movements target women directly and deliberately in both directions, hidden and overt. The extremist forces are exerting strong pressures to restrict the legal rights of women and restrict the participation of women in civil and political life. This situation has made many international and regional organizations call for a greater role for women, which is at the same time a preventive and effective role to help society as a whole to confront violent extremism and all the deviant behaviors that impede the development process towards achieving the sustainable development goals.

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