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Crimes of assault on ascendants under the transformations of the structure of social relations in Algerian society

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Abstract:

Aggressive and criminal acts and actions committed by minors and adolescents clearly express, in terms of social status and the restrictions on rising to it, the existence of a strong tendency towards independence among them, often uncritical and not based on a correct assessment of the limits of acceptance and rejection in the social positions that the social status of each individual allows, where they demonstrate through them the strength of the desire to rebel, disengage and go outside the authority of social and family control, by insisting on imposing an authority that expresses their ambitions, and being attracted because of that to exceeding the moral authority of the father, and going outside the obedience of the parents with a lot of violence, and considering their actions the only solution that gives them the opportunity to feel independent and violate all the terms and conditions that govern the social relationship between parents and children, which leads to assaulting the ascendants, which is the most present and common crime in the circle of violent acts, in addition to the criminal acts they commit while seeking to establish the image of their violent and aggressive power.

In this study, we will try to analyze and diagnose a phenomenon that has dangerous backgrounds, related to the data and circumstances that lead children to commit crimes of assault on ascendants, as a result of the collapse of the structure of social relations of the family in Algerian society.

Keywords: assault on ascendants, crime, structure of social relations, violence.

Introduction:

The study of assault on ascendants crimes has multiple importance in terms of methods, objectives, and limits of intervention, as criminal phenomena take on their applied dimension from the methodological perspective based on the set of characteristics that surround the phenomenon in terms of place, context, relationships, tools, objectives, uniqueness and multiplicity. Sociologists tend in their methodological choices to give special appreciation to cultural and anthropological data, in addition to psychological, mental, and material data in the scenes of various crimes that they are interested in, as part of the possibilities that may be related to the direction of the crime, which is usually included in the behavior and actions of the criminal during the preparation and planning of the chapters of the crime, or during and after committing his act, and we have given this data, and other data, their importance according to the weight, role and degree of influence, in this study by explaining the state of emptiness suffered by perpetrators of crimes, resulting from the waste of psychological and intellectual energy in the individual and the group due to the collapse of the values and components of the social moral system, as it is the basic guarantor in every society of local control in the structure of social relations, and the organizer of spaces of movement, communication, influence and impact between different categories and groups.

1. The structure of social relations and generational conflict:

The complex aspect of social relations in most cases leads to serious consequences in the category of criminal practices, due to the lack of intellectual, behavioral and human systems as social classes and segments in society that prevent the change of social communication values as soon as the generation changes (the phenomenon of generational conflict), as we see in each generation that our society goes through a collapse of the nature of previous social relations, leaving room for a new pattern or patterns, often undisciplined for new relations that abandon, decline and neglect all previous values. (Ihouari, 1999, p. 43)

One of the most prominent changes that have affected our social system is the phenomenon of children abandoning their parents, neglecting them in the streets, and forcing them to go directly to elderly care centers, as their number has increased nationally. The number of elderly people who their children abandon has increased, which prompts us to point out the importance of the existence of formal intellectual, social, and institutional solidarity and cooperation, which prevents the transformation of generational contracts into a direct threat to our social system, or to the contents of the social relations that essentially bind members of the same family, and leaving them cohesive to perform their educational role to the fullest extent.

Here, we find a strong organic relationship between the state of inability to achieve a correct and educational harmony between the two generations, and the growing emergence of crimes of assault on ascendants, as children often tend to assault ascendants within issues related to parental authority in the family or household environment, as well as related to material and financial inheritance and how the inheritance is exploited between different members of the family or household, hence, and in light of the blockage that occurs at this level of imbalance and disorder of social relations, children tend towards assault ascendants in many strange forms and ways, the ultimate goal of which is to end the pattern of symbolic and material authority that parents represent through their presence and existence.

The severing of the educational connection between parents and children once again raises the problem of generational conflict, which actually involves the mortgaging of many of the ties and connections that previously ensured communication and connection between the generation of children and the generation of parents. On the one hand, there is the weakness of institutions in performing according to the system that allows for the coordination of the relationship between the two generations, and on the other hand, the subcultures saturated with what children receive through the various influences of contemporary technological communication methods have prevailed, making their behavior violent and aggressive, and they were raised on media values that are inconsistent with the nature of society, its customs and values, from the patterns and forms of relationships and connections between the two generations, and for this reason the psychological and social conditions have developed into a pattern completely different from what happened in Algerian families.

The weakness of friendly kinship relations between families has led to the weakening of traditional social control, which has led to a significant change in values among individuals, especially the second generation, who have lost the proper upbringing that prevents them from engaging in violent behavior towards their parents.

Arnold Joseph Toynbee believes that in industrialized and industrializing countries, the gap between adolescents and the elderly is increasing, because the directions and instructions given to children by parents are ineffective and they do not submit to them, as the new generation is exposed to new influences that reflect the standards and values of civilization and industrialization. Thus, the young man or adolescent becomes exposed to the influences of friends, the group of companions, and their guidance, which reduces the connection to the extended family or the large family, and the status of the elderly decreases, so children go to schools and learn the new urban standards and carry the characteristics, qualities, and knowledge of the contemporary and modern world. (EAmar, 2004, p. 83)

2. The problem of the weakness of family solidarity and solidarity between families:

Among the factors that have a very influential role, and whose weakness has left many gaps in behavioral structures, is the great weakness in family solidarity and solidarity between families, and its direct impact on the deviation of social behavior is due to the vacuum of support and assistance that family solidarity and solidarity between families provided, providing both solutions together, and whose dynamic effect gives the individual homogeneity, familiarity, and the ability to adapt to the local and spatial tensions that the individual encounters in his social life, which is natural. In the past, when the individual faced social life problems, he found the support and succession provided by these two solutions that made him overcome the matter and surpass it without these problems leaving in his soul, or in his intellectual and emotional makeup, reverberations that remain dormant when they occur in his memory, but they later emerge into a reprimanding context that leaves in his soul tensions that gain pressure in the form of repeated disasters, in the form of impulsive psychological pains that move slowly until they accumulate and turn into a driving aggressive force that moves him with great rudeness. The first thing that appears before us from the pressure of these repeated disasters is the individual's loss of expressive and verbal balance, so his verbal dictionary changes in a radical way, and then with every aggressive action or behavior he makes a torrent of obscene, vulgar and violent words, and he pronounces them in a loud voice and in a sharp tone, so the individual moves from a state of behavioral calm nourished by the

values of the social moral system, which makes him respect the ideal image of the model individual in his society.

3. Verbal assault as a form of violence practiced against ascendants:

Here, we would like to present a valid scientific observation regarding the form of verbal assault, from daily observations of behavioral patterns; we find that the majority of young people, adolescents, and some adults behave in their behavioral situations with verbal aggression, saturated with vulgarity, bad manners, and obscene words (Azouy, 1986, p. 78), all of these people have reached this situation because they have passed the state of behavioral calm nourished by the values of the social moral system, and entered a state of verbal and obscene aggression, which, with its pressure and violence, turns into behavioral positions that push individuals - who have lost the bonds of support and succession - to commit criminal acts, in which the family environment is the first victim, in terms of their immersion in a circle of chaos and loss of the values of calm and psychological balance, so the elderly are victims who are exposed to harsh and violent treatment, and verbal assaults, this factual composition of the incidents helps us to understand the behavior first, and then to encompass its components in a general deconstructive manner, as we adjust the level and degree of influence of each factor separately from the circle of influence and its result, then we test the limits of convergence between the factors and take into account their effects, then we decide later, confirming that these victims all fall into the crimes of assault on ascendants.

Most Algerian families do not have scientific diagnostic levels to know the transformations that occur in the behavioral structures of their children and youth, while the issue is related in reality to a major collapse in the values on which the space of the individual's psychosocial belonging is based in the social moral system, so the error occurs in the treatment, this category of youth and adolescents is based on an arrogant energy of aggressive adolescence, reaching the point of committing murders and permanent disabilities to their ascendants, and it is a real dilemma that can only be understood and treated by scientific means and studied approaches that resolve problems in their cradle, and allow building programs that guarantee psychosocial care for this category to help it regain its balance and stability.

The reality we have reached today requires scientific intervention by building programs for family follow-up and monitoring, as social reality is witnessing a shift in the level and degree of disorder in behaviors and actions among individuals, causing imbalances and disturbances in the form of behavioral monotony and harmony, structured in the form of conflicting positions that create a gap between the individual and his family, this gap may be rapid and violent, leading in many cases to the commission of horrific crimes against his assets and family members, and it may appear in the form of the individual's isolation from his family and boycotting some or all of its members, and it may be in the tendency towards repeated absence from the family, and spending the night outside the home without justification or excuse, and he may make unusual and incomprehensible demands, such as asking them to marry him to a teenage girl who the family may or may not accept, but in both cases he does not have the costs of marriage or its requirements, such as a permanent job and a home, as well as bearing the responsibility of spending on himself and the family he wants to establish after marriage.

4. Accumulation of marital problems and their relationship to assault on ascendants crimes:

This case also has a strong relationship with the high divorce rates on the one hand if it concerns the girl, in many areas the girl is married without consulting her and without her knowledge, to a person she does not know and is unaware of his details and the reasons that her guardians have decided to marry her, to a stranger whom she will not see clearly and will not get close to until the first night. Often these relationships do not result in positive results, so many problems occur between the spouses and between the two families, and later develop into severe social suffering, for which the girl pays a high price, and many of them react strangely to put an end to this suffering.

On the other hand, we find that the matter will be reflected with almost the same results if the son's desire to marry is fulfilled, and he is not prepared to assume the responsibilities of marriage, as his thinking is monopolized by a traditional position, and he imagines that marital relations are for the sake of the family, and he views marriage as a relationship for procreation only, and the extended family takes care of spending, upbringing, health care, etc., while social relations have changed radically, and marriage is no longer focused on procreation as a primary goal.

Marital life has now become a vertical, bilateral relationship, lacking all extensions of previous relationships, as the family relational reality no longer tolerates the logic of the emotional, psychological and even sentimental relationship between newly married young couples, because the context of choosing marriage has changed, so the young man chooses whomever he wants from the girls, without consulting his parents, and the girl, in turn, approaches the male community to build in her mind the model of the young man she wants to marry, without consulting her parents, as the decision in the traditional Algerian family was made by the father, given that he represents the first authority within the family, which was confirmed by Souad Khoja's thesis on the interference of parents in choosing a husband, whether for the son or the daughter. (Khodja, 2002, p. 68)

Thus, the family problem explodes from the moment the parents are notified by their children of their choice, and the relationship between the two parties often becomes tense, and the procedures for the marriage and union take place in an atmosphere of relational coldness, characterized by tension, turmoil, and anxiety on the part of the parents. As a result, the new marital relationship arises in a tense family atmosphere, which prompts the newlyweds to either leave the family and build a hut, rent a home, or find a temporary solution to reduce the degree of tension or discomfort, because this tense atmosphere generates problems and disputes between the husband's family and his young wife, who is unable to confront a family situation that rejects her. Here, a situation of rejection between the two parties naturally arises: the family rejects the son and his wife, whom he married without consulting them, and who became a member of the family and is aware of its secrets and inner workings, while the couple rejects the reality within the family, so the situation of rejection between the two parties develops into a situation of open conflict. Here, the son and his wife cannot seek help from the son's maternal and paternal uncles to solve the problem and find an urgent and fair solution, because he is not married to his maternal or paternal uncles. He does not expect intervention from them, whether the relationship between them and his parents is good or bad, he also finds it imperative not to approach them because he will give them information that will negatively affect him now and in the future because of the relational environment in Algerian families in the era of transformation that they are going through is often tense and charged, due to the collapse of traditions that often required internal marriage within families, between the sons of paternal and maternal uncles and those descended from them.

The vertical transition at this regular speed of charged relationships, behaviors and positions between the two parties, without any signs of a breakthrough, settlement or psychosocial treatment of the problem based on agreement between the two parties, and with the long duration of the open dispute between them, and the persistence of the same previous factors, and their increasing aggravation on the psychological, intellectual and behavioral levels, leads to things getting out of hand towards a dangerous direction, which is the transition of the two parties to the stage of verbal and verbal altercations and assaults, which usually arise when the wife is exposed to insults, harm and continuous verbal harassment, forcing her to confront the daughter-in-law and her married and unmarried daughters, and to raise the problem with its various pressures on the husband, as well as assaults, harm and damages in the wife's home in their absence, which makes it difficult to bear and confront this torrent of consequences of family problems, so he explodes and becomes tense and finds himself in a very difficult situation, through which he assaults his mother, sister or sisters and his father, and he may assault them physically and cause them physical harm, or it may even reach the point of murder, which is The thing that gives the phenomenon of assault on ascendants this great momentum of intensity and strife in Algerian society.

5. Assault on ascendants as a result of the disintegration of value systems in the network of social relations:

The Algerian society has witnessed a major transformation that has affected all its value components, which it has developed and followed for significant historical periods. However, the transformation that occurred has led to a fundamental degree of the disintegration of value systems in the network of social relations at the level of families first, then at the level of social relations between different social classes, thus, the protective values of neighborliness have collapsed, after they were among the strongest elements of protection for the Algerian social fabric. Malek Bennabi believes that society is born with a network of social relations and disappears with its disappearance, because in the absence of social relations and ties, society disappears, in other words, social ties and relations, in Malek Bennabi's concept, are what form this network, therefore, the members of this network always prefer to meet agreed-upon standards, and thus they exert informal pressure on each other to comply with these rules and standards, and when individuals do not interact with each other, their communication is reduced to a minimum, thus, their network of social relations is weak, which leads to a difference in social standards, and social control and the exchange of assistance become more disintegrated and less continuous. (Bennabi, 1986, p. 33)

The social decision in the Algerian family and all its sources have gradually collapsed, and it can't form itself as a family asset around which all the efforts and intentions of all the individuals belonging to this family space are gathered, as the general collective social decision played a major role in imposing a system of social control. On the other hand, children were willing to obey their parents and the elderly, where the mechanisms of consultation, communication, and permission were among the symbolic values of this authority, and this symbolism gave the shared social life between families (the group of families that share geography, activity and social life in the traditional Algerian organization) a sacred symbolic value, at the level of defining the values of solidarity and cooperation and achieving the elements of ensuring social justice, within this traditional organization of social relations and systems that existed and lasted for a long time.

It also contributed to reducing aggressive or criminal tendencies among its various age groups, as the family social system has always been a value system, and accordingly marriage was subject to social decision, and the young man and woman chosen to contract the marriage and join a new marital relationship had nothing to do but accept and be satisfied with the social division of human distribution within the family or within the tribes, but

the social division of social relations left negative effects on the positions that individuals possess within the fabric of social relations.

6. Conclusion:

It is important to clarify and point out, as we study the crimes of assault on ascendants and the circumstances that motivate them to occur, that the aggressive and criminal acts and acts committed by minors and adolescents clearly express, in terms of social status and the restrictions that determine their ascension to it, the existence of a strong tendency towards independence, which is often non-normative and not based on a correct assessment of the limits of acceptance and rejection in the social positions that the social status of each individual allows, through which they highlight their tendency to rebel, secede and break away from the authority of social and family control, by insisting on imposing an authority that expresses their ambitions, and their attraction to bypassing the moral authority of the father, and breaking away from the obedience of the parents with a lot of violence and arrogance, and considering what they are doing the only solution that allows them to feel independent and violate all the terms and conditions that govern the social relationship between parents and children, which leads to this direct result, because breaking away from the authority of the father is linked to violent acts and crimes of assault on ascendants, which are considered the most present and frequent in the circle of violent acts, in addition to the criminal acts that they commit, while they seek to establish the image of their violent and aggressive power.

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