

Education policies and building social awareness

to confront extremism in Iraq

(scientific article)

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Introduction

Policies related to education and peace building in any region of the world assume the degree of awareness and knowledge that individuals possess, as well as the seriousness of resorting to dialogue as an entry point to settling differences and building values of tolerance in society, which require mature laws with the ability to convince citizens that consent and acceptance is part of the commitment of individuals. with this culture. Confronting extremism requires social awareness capable of preventing, deterring and dispersing extremist ideas.

Since 2003, Iraq has been suffering from waves of social threats because of the awareness resulting from the lack of social satisfaction with the state's policies, some of which coincided before 2003 because of the political conditions that resulted in the growth of many social risks that greatly affected education policies and other methods of socialization until these ideas began Affect social security and weaken peace. Terrorist organizations have expanded horizontally in different regions of Iraq, relying on exploiting weak public policies to achieve social justice, growing unemployment, and the weak ability of citizens to meet public needs.

The reliance of education policies on traditional means, especially in the societal fields, negatively affects building the culture of citizens in society, especially if the community education methods are more influential than government education

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policies - because education in Iraq depends on government support and not private education, whether in curricula or educational message. - Because of the impact of this on social awareness and knowledge of peace politics and building a culture of dialogue as an alternative to violent means.

Education represents the method that the state relies on in building social awareness and purifying the negative values that are formed due to the habits of society. In this regard, a group of factors related to the educational process in Iraq can be dealt with:

weakness response to the educational message

One of the most important problems of education in Iraq is the weakness response to the educational message based on building awareness and rationalizing behavior among individuals. The educational method does not aim at a real message that accompanies the performance of the institution and the social requirement. The assessment of this situation in Iraq is the result of reasons related to the method of education, as the explanatory means are declining and there are almost no curricula related to dialogue and dealing with society and other cultures, which are necessary for the purpose of expanding the culture of acceptance of the other in society.

The different traditions and values have an important influence as a substitute for the values of education and preference compared to the education policies that begin in the school and sometimes continue to the universities. **Therefore**, the weakness of building the values of education or the educational message among individuals inside or outside the institution greatly affects the state of extremism in society due to the connection Some values violence or think inequality. There are various examples of this effect. Dealing with doctors by

some individuals in different regions is one aspect of these cases, and because of that, the doctor is forced to resort to social values and deal with them in order to protect himself. This may move to the work of civil society organizations that cannot go against the status of traditions in a particular region.

The weakness of integration between the mission of the educational institution and social values, or the difference between them without the existence of criteria to bring them closer, weakens the amount of cooperation and negatively affects the situation of dealing and response between them in terms of integration.

Education and Peace Strategies in Iraq

National plans related to building peace in Iraq focus on education, and the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education give an important aspect to this strategy. This strategy focuses on culture and social awareness to prevent and prevent violence. These need programs with important academic institutions such as universities and international organizations such as UNESCO.. UNESCO is working with the University of Mosul to discuss new ideas about education and peace-building in order to address the problems and crises of the state after the control of ISIS in Mosul, as well as the United Nations Mission and the European Union Mission. With Iraqi experts at Al-Nahrain Center for Strategic Studies to develop and build capacities in different regions of Iraq for the purposes of supporting peace building through education policies.

The educational mission aims to serve society and deal with social issues related to the behavior and lives of citizens. The aim of educational programs is to be able to build a culture of peace and prevent extremism. Universities in

Iraq demand to enhance community service through educational programs and research projects. In pure science, they aim to find solutions to health or engineering problems, as important inventions related to the needs of individuals are continuously registered in the Ministry of Planning (the authority responsible for inventions in Iraq). As well as in the social sciences, where academics present new methods of education based on field studies and digital data in order to identify means that can increase the culture of dialogue and peace-building, such as development programs in Anbar Governorate, which have contributed to supporting government programs for peace-building.

Peace building culture and education policies

Awareness of justice in society requires critical thinking related to the human role as a citizen and not just an individual in society. Education and culture institutions contribute to building values of peace and tolerance as an alternative to the culture of extremism in society. This needs direct applications in the field of human rights. The government program contributes to supporting A culture of peace through several applications related to work, sports, and planning for the application of scientific research. The appropriate way to combat extremism is through development and capacity building. In addition, the culture of building peace requires foundations and approaches related to ways of building awareness and rationalizing behavior in society.

According to the literature of political thought, fair policies are of great importance in the field of changing the awareness of thinking about belonging, as the criteria related to injustice usually lead to the violation of rights, the feeling of grievance, and the political and social alienation, so the image turns into a mere sign of hatred, and from here comes the importance of rights and

duties as a criterion for dealing with logical choices. Because of the individual's sense of belonging and his behavior in society, the criteria related to political alienation usually strip the individual of his total affiliations and push him towards individual affiliations. Here, it is possible to focus on a new path in sharing education and building culture through cooperation with institutions, research centers and universities that have scientific programs in this field¹.

The University of Mosul and the Al-Nahrain Center for Strategic Studies, with the support of UNESCO, the United Nations and the European Union, began developing these programs to include schools, the Ministry of Interior and civil society institutions. The Ministry of Higher Education is working through academics, research projects and advanced studies to develop this aspect, and national plans can help build peace by expanding Aspects of knowledge and culture to expand the culture of peace building, which needs development projects in education for the purpose of stabilizing it, which is the premise of this article.

Academic institutions are trying to implement a set of techniques related to building peace and addressing problems related to the environment and culture to provide new elements of satisfaction in society, and this effort is linked to national initiatives undertaken by some international institutions and agencies such as the German Agency for Development in order to provide platforms that support dialogue and participation between the local community And the government, which aims to build peace as an alternative to the culture of confrontation and violence.

¹ Katie Nash, *Contemporary Political Sociology: Globalization, Politics, and Power*, translated by Theeb bin Hamad Al-Dosari, Riyadh, King Saud University Press, 2017.

Working in accordance with the requirements of the educational mission of academic institutions and promoting modern means of clarification and education will enhance the culture of dialogue and participation in building peace, especially if there is support for these platforms from specialized agencies such as UNESCO and similar agencies because the indoctrination methodology and other traditional means will not lead to sustainable peace.

Remodeling means of thinking

The Counter-Terrorism Service (CTS) adopted the combat doctrine as a cognitive and basic effort to deal with the challenges facing the tasks of the agency at the level of operations and combat, as well as the prevention and prevention techniques on which the Iraqi counter-terrorism strategy was based. The basic principle on which the strategy was based is based on the fields of knowledge that it is not easy for armed groups to expand without developing feelings in the minds of some individuals, as that criterion is linked to a large extent with the extremist approach intellectually, which works to control the orientation of individuals. belonging to these groups, and then the expansion of the level of recruitment and the ability to carry out infiltration operations and spread terror among citizens.

The method of confronting violent extremism according to a strategic logic based on intellectual confrontation will help the state overcome the challenges of the expansion of terrorist groups and the weakening of the extremist enemy. Penetrating it and developing a sense of citizenship and civility will strengthen the principle of moderation versus extremism, in addition to helping decision-makers to weaken the influence of random groups.

One of the pillars of the anti-terrorism strategy is that it relied deliberately on systematic methods in terms of the use of experts and academics and highlighting the academic content in the method of formulating the strategy for the purpose of having a common aspect in the scope of its implementation. Iraqi terrorism that accompanied many of the paragraphs in the follow-up process

The importance of this focus and thinking about its entries are associated with reasons related to the nature of the strategies adopted by the terrorist organization ISIS on the one hand, and other armed terrorist groups, and by referring to the intellectual significance of savagery, we see that savagery is a word used by (Abu Bakr Naji) to express that state of chaos that will creep into the body of a state What or a specific area if it still has the grip of the ruling authorities, and the author believes that this state of chaos will be “savage” and the local population will suffer from it, so Al Qaeda - which will replace the ruling authorities in preparation for the establishment of the Islamic state - must improve the “management of savagery” to settle things.

The book (Management of Savagery) indicates that the process of selecting regions to enter the “Circle of Major Regions”; That is, passing through the stage of “managing savagery” that relied on studies and research “related to current events.” Therefore, he confirms that “after the events of September 11 and the subsequent developments, the leadership announced some amendments, so it excluded some areas from the group of main areas, provided that they are included to work in The system of the rest of the countries, and two countries were introduced, namely the countries of the Two Holy Mosques and Nigeria, and then the countries that are initially nominated to enter the group of the main regions are the regions of the following countries: Jordan, the countries of the Maghreb, Nigeria, Pakistan, the countries of the Two Holy Mosques and

Yemen. According to this methodology, adopting the scientific methodology in dealing with terrorist groups will have a positive impact on the state's effectiveness in confronting these groups, and this is what made it one of the pillars of the Iraqi strategy in combating terrorism².

The nature of the pillars on which the counter-terrorism strategy was based came for the purpose of enhancing the level of performance and raising the readiness of institutions in dealing with terrorist challenges after the victory over ISIS, which made it characterized by a number of its own criteria in terms of diagnosis and performance in this aspect.

Confronting extremism and building social awareness within education policies is a responsibility with institutional integration and requires several types of procedures. The integration that Iraq aims to establish at the level of strategic planning for these policies is one of the most important elements of the experience that Iraq gained after 2017.

² Ali Faris Hameed, Managing Savagery: Managing the Moment or the Future, Future Center for Strategic Studies, by link:
<https://www.annabaa.org/arabic/referenceshirazi/8791>