

**THE ARAB INSRAELI MINORITY, THEIR SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS
AND HOW THEY FACE INEQUALITY**

*Ayed Yousof Levnawi,
doctorate student, ULIM*

Аннотация

С момента создания государства Израиль и на протяжении многих лет арабское меньшинство борется с неравенством в правлении страны, а также пытается улучшить свой социально-экономический статус, добиваясь своих прав, согласно выражению "права берутся, но не даются". Израильские арабы ведут борьбу против дискриминации, но до равенства ещё очень далеко, и кажется, что этот процесс только начался.

Abstract

Since the establishment of the state of Israel and over the years The Arab minority struggles to cancel governance inequality, and to improve their socioeconomic status, by attempts to achieve their rights , according to the expression " rights are taken aren't given". The Israeli Arabs began to respond against discrimination, but it still so far to achieve quality, and it seems that this process just began.

1. Introduction.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics, in Israel, living about 1.6 million Arabs, they constitute about 20.7 % of the total population; divided by that - 85 % Muslims, Christians 8 % and - 8 % Druze [2].

Number of Arab towns comes to 116 Locality , most of them are rural in the north (Galilee-north and the Triangle-center) and constitute about 60 % of Israeli Arabs , 20 % is in the Jerusalem area , about 14 % live in the southern and the balance in mixed cities with a Jewish majority [6] .

Since the establishment of the state of Israel and over the years, the Arab Israeli minority has been overwhelmed by inequality and neglect adopted by government departments in all areas of life in relation to the Jewish sector, such as income, education, welfare, infrastructure development programs and employment opportunities, the level of social services, and political participation. The preliminary results of this discriminatory policy, which in all areas causes that Arabs, are still far behind Jewish society [4].

2. Social and cultural characteristics of the Arab population:

Despite the changes and improvements which Israeli Arab society experienced them – such as promoting the status of women, making changes in patterns of income from villages farming to work outside jobs working in factories and cities, it remains a traditional society [4].

Being a traditional Arab society is characterized as a guard on the structure of the extended collective -family which keeps the family cohesion, emotional, social and economical that based on family ties and social networks, and promoting group interest before private interests. Another characteristic of Arab society is being patriarchal society who gives males superiority over females, older over youngsters, Preference relatives and family ties at the expense of individual and personal, the source family at the expense of offspring family [1].

3. Socioeconomic Status.

The socioeconomic and incidence of life are lower among the Arabs , as a resulting of shortage in health care , the risk of infant death and birth of children with disabilities is very high [7].

In general, the socioeconomic level of the Arab Localities lies between 3 to 4 levels of 10. Many Arab Localities in Israel , characterized by high unemployment , low socio - economic status, deficit budgets, poverty, missing infrastructures that adversely affect quality of life, and as a result of shortfalls and manage an effective , in many cases it comes down to dismantle the Locality ,and cause to an appointed of committee [7].

4. Reasons for Inequality between Arabs and Jews.

Because of security suspicious against the Arab population, and Israeli concern due to the high birthrate among Arabs relative low percentage among the Jews, the expressions 'demographic threat', "demographic balance", in recent years have increasingly legitimized political discourse, public and even academic in Israel [7].

main reason for this lays in the existence of significant differences between the capabilities between Arab Localities and Jewish Localities , mobilize external support government and internally as the imposition of local taxes complement government support in various areas , and dealing with finding solutions to their overall [7].

Another reason, because the planning authorities in the government, paid just a little attention to Arab's population planning and not finding solutions to the their growing needs as a result of

population growth, but in practice this population do not have any answers to get their municipal services, resources and infrastructure [5].

5. Arab Education in Israel.

Until now Israeli Arabs are fighting to achieve their educational rights, although they are a minority with special character, they are a part of the Israeli education system, managed by Jewish educators, which all belong to the Ministry of Education. Despite, the gap is so huge between the two sectors in every level. The gap is about the Budgets, buildings, number of students in classroom, Human Resources. Etc. For example, just 25% of the Arab schools employ educational counselors, relatively to about 75% of Jewish schools; about 32% of the schools employ psychological counselors, relatively to about 90% of Jewish schools; in 1995-96 the mean was 32 students per class in Arab schools, relatively to just 27 students in Jewish schools; in addition that the mean was 24 student per teacher opposed to just 12 students per teacher in the Jewish schools [3].

Due to these differences, there is low rate of Arab students in Israeli universities: they represent only about 10% of the total students in Israeli universities [3].

6. Arab Schools Based Management (SBM) in Israel.

Principles which pushed the Arab Israeli elementary schools to implement the school based (economic) management (SBM) reform, are the same those led the world and Israel to conduct it in their educational system[4].

The bad function, bad results of school outputs and student achievements, in all levels, led the Ministry of education to implement the SBM in Israel generally, and in the Arab sector especially, which recognized as a traditional society, immersed with many problems, need special care in order to improve his schools and to reduce educational gaps related to the Jews sector [4].

The Ministry of Education intended that the Arab Sector can take responsibility and concern for education, thus can impact the outputs of the schools and improve the situation. Therefore, the Arab sector was harriving to take this reform and to implement it, because as minority, they were satisfied to implement reform that was implemented in the Majority schools of the Jews sector. besides to that the Arab sector exploit any chance to get any act that reflect and empower their feeling of autonomy , which they so disadvantaged for long time, due to discrimination policy of the Israel Government [4].

7. How do Arab Israeli Minority facing inequality?

The Arabs in Israel, represented by Arab Leaders such as Locality Mayors, Arab Knesset Members (Members of Parliament), and local associations, try to change their low situation in order to live with dignity and ensure high level of life. The Israeli Government tries to do Reverse discrimination, but it goes so slowly and without serious steps.

Despite the difficult picture emerged so far there are factors which can serve as the nucleus for the development of achieving rights. First, believing and recognition by Arabs themselves, that they must be equal citizens with equal rights and duties. Second, acting to change policy of inequality and discriminatory in all areas, according to the base which say " rights are taken aren't given", Third, Arabs must exploit institutional organization and to build coalition with Jews who supporter Arab issues.

Conclusions.

The Arab Israeli minority has been overwhelmed by inequality and neglect adopted by government departments in all areas of life. This discrimination policy, which represented in all areas including the Arab Localities, causes that Arabs are still far behind Jewish society.

Although the Israeli Government tried to change policy by doing Reverse discrimination, but it goes so slowly and still without serious steps, so the results aren't encouraging.

The Arabs attempt to change policy of inequality and discriminatory, according to the expression " rights are taken aren't given", in order to develop their socioeconomic status, they try to exploit more budgets from the Israeli Government ,specially they focus on increasing budgets of their Localities and education institutions.

In sum, there is much to do in common, by the government and the Arab leadership, in order to get the equality balance of rights, and just days can show that.

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