

Factors Contributing to the Rise of Algerian Neighborhood Gangs

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Abstract

Neighborhood gang crimes have received a lot of attention recently because they present a significant challenge to the state's efforts to promote security, stability, and sustainable development. With the help of theoretical research in the social and human sciences, we hope to locate this phenomenon through this study in order to diagnose, analyze, and come up with radical solutions for it. Additionally, by being aware of its historical roots, realistic, and fictional traits, contrasting it with other crimes of a similar nature, and attempting to count the crimes it commits. looking into what led to the emergence of such a criminal phenomenon in Algerian society and its causes and contributing factors. In addition to the many difficulties the Algerian institution is facing, the methods for punishing the members of these gangs and the mechanisms suggested to stop and prevent their growth.

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Résumé

Les crimes des gangs de quartier ont récemment fait l'objet de beaucoup d'attention, car ils représentent un défi important pour les efforts de l'État visant à promouvoir la sécurité, la stabilité et le développement durable. A l'aide de recherches théoriques en sciences sociales et humaines, nous espérons situer ce phénomène à travers cette étude afin de le diagnostiquer, l'analyser et y apporter des solutions radicales. De plus, en étant conscient de ses racines historiques, de ses traits réalistes et fictifs, en le comparant à d'autres crimes de nature similaire et en essayant de compter les crimes qu'il commet. examinant ce qui a conduit à l'émergence d'un tel phénomène criminel dans la société algérienne et ses causes et facteurs contributifs. Outre les nombreuses difficultés auxquelles l'institution algérienne est confrontée, les méthodes de punition des membres de ces gangs et les mécanismes proposés pour arrêter et empêcher leur croissance.

Mots clés: gangs de quartier ; Facteurs; causes ; Défis.

ملخص

كثرت في الآونة الأخيرة الحديث عن جرائم عصابات الأحياء حيث تعد مكافحة مثل هذه الظاهرة والحد منها تحديا كبيرا مقارنة بسعي الدولة إلى تحقيق الأمن والاستقرار والتنمية المستدامة ، ونهدف من خلال هذه الدراسة إلى التوصل إلى موقع هذه الظاهرة في ظل الدراسات النظرية للعلوم الاجتماعية والإنسانية حتى نتمكن من تشخيصها وتحليلها ووضع حلول جذرية لها. وأيضا من خلال معرفة نشأتها وأصولها التاريخية وخصائصها الواقعية والفرية ومقارنتها بمختلف الجرائم المشابهة لها ومحاولة إحصاء الجرائم التي تقوم بها، والبحث عن أسباب وعوامل إنتاج مثل هذه الظاهرة الإجرامية وكيفية ظهورها في المجتمع الجزائري. لمعاقبة أفراد هذه العصابات والآلية المطروحة للمكافحة والوقاية من انتشارها وتعمدها أكثر فأكثر، بالإضافة إلى مختلف التحديات التي تواجهها المؤسسة الجزائرية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: عصابات الاحياء؛ العوامل؛ الاسباب؛ التحديات.

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I- Introduction :

When examining any social phenomenon, the scientific theoretical heritage is the first place to look. While there are no specific theories for the study of neighborhood gangs, there are a number of theories that can be presented to help understand this criminal phenomenon through the analyses and insights it offers into crime and criminals in general.

II- The neighborhood gang concept:

II.1. Genesis of neighborhood gangs:

a. Europe:

The term "neighborhood gang" first appeared in Europe along with the term "mafia," which was first used to express the popular conscience based on the values of heroism and honor in Italy, specifically in Sicily. The mafia is the conscience of the human mind, a symbol of the individual's strength, and his means to overcome every financial, material, and intellectual conflict, according to the philosopher Jibu Cibepetri (Arezqi Nassib, 2000, p. 231). The mafia was first established in the Middle Ages to fight off French invaders who were attempting to conquer Italian territory. Due to the aristocracy's involvement in the mafia in the nineteenth century, it rose to prominence on the economic, political, and social fronts. The Les Apaches gang, which consisted of a group of young working-class children who committed acts of violence in the streets of Paris, first emerged at the start of the 20th century. The Black Jackets gang then appeared in the middle of the century and gradually vanished (ZIGZAG, n.d.). In terms of 1980, a large group of young African and Moroccan immigrants who went by the name of the Zulu emerged (Manuel Bouher, 2007, p. 03).

b. America:

Specifically, between 1820 and 1920, when the ideas of the Italian mafia moved in the minds of Italian immigrants to America in order to impose their presence against the European immigrants who preceded them, the emergence of neighborhood gangs in America was associated with what was then known as street gangs. However, Frederick Tarcher, a researcher, conducted the first study on the phenomenon of street gangs in 1920 (Charland, 2010, p. 13), and the Black Gang Nation is thought to be the oldest and most powerful neighborhood gang in the state of Chicago.

c. Its origin and development in Algeria:

The phenomenon of neighborhood gangs is thought to have only recently begun to spread in Algeria, following the end of the so-called "black decade," during which the majority of major crimes were directly attributable to terrorist acts. The authorities and security agencies were only concerned with individual crimes up until they intensified in major cities in the last decade, turning neighborhoods and streets into scenes of crimes like knife battles, kidnappings, rapes, and murders. The state decided to focus on the neighborhood gangs by issuing Order 03-20 of August 30, 2020 as a result of the widespread chaos and terror that had spread throughout Algerian neighborhoods, particularly the middle-class ones and those with tin houses.

II.2. Definition of neighborhood gang:

a. Linguistic definition:

The gang: the man's clan are his sons and his kinship to his father. They banded around him, meaning they surrounded him, and the gang consisted of men between ten and forty. This meaning is clarified by the Quran verse No. (14) of Surat Yusuf. They said, "If the wolf eats it, and we are a gang, we would indeed be a worthless lot!"

b. Definition in Islamic law:

The closest term in Islamic law to the term gang of neighborhoods is Haraba, which the Hanafis defined as obstructing passers-by to take what they have and overpowering them, which frightened the wayfarers and merchants, and road blocking here includes leaving a group or only one who has the power to block the road, with a weapon or otherwise (bin Masoud al-Kasani, 1982, p. 90).

c. Definition in Canadian law:

According to law C-24 (OCCC, 2022, p. 16), which came into effect in 2002 and is found in Article 467/01 of the Canadian Criminal Code, "A criminal organization is a group, whatever the method of its organization, whose principal activities are the commission or facilitation of a serious crime and consists of at least 3 persons from inside of Canada" (Canadian Criminal Code, 1985). the majority of Canadian jurists and researchers concur that neighborhood gangs are criminal organizations.

d. Definition in French legislation:

A criminal gang is defined as "any group formed or an agreement established to prepare, as one or more material acts, one or more offenses, punishable by imprisonment for at least five years" in the French Penal Code (French penal code).

e. Definition in Italian legislation:

Neighborhood gangs are defined as follows by Article 416 of the Italian Penal Code: "When three or more persons come together for the purpose of committing more crimes, those who promote or organize the association shall be punished with imprisonment from three to seven years; however, if the members of the association are active in the countryside or on public roads with weapons, shall be punished with imprisonment from five to fifteen years." (Italian penal code)

f. Definition in Algerian legislation:

In accordance with Article 176: Amended of the Penal Code, the Algerian legislator did not distinguish much between the association of evil people and the gang of neighborhoods, stating that any association or agreement that is formed or constituted for the purpose of preparing a crime or more, or a misdemeanor or more, is punishable by at least five years in prison. It is a group of evil people who conspire to commit crimes against people or property, and all that is required is a single shared decision to carry them out (Algerian Penal Code, 2015).

A neighborhood gang is defined as "Any group, under any designation, consisting of two or more persons, belonging to one or more residential neighborhoods, and that commits an act or several acts" in Article 2 of Ordinance 20-03 of August 30, 2020. carrying or using open or concealed bladed weapons with the intent to instill a sense of unease in residential neighborhoods or with the intent to impose control over

them through moral or physical abuse of others, endangering their lives, freedom, or security, or interfering with their property.

II.3. Similar Terms:

a. Criminal Group:

A small group of people who came together to commit a criminal act, something deviant and against the law, for material gain, usually no more than a year ago. They could be young teenagers or adults (Lazazga, 2021, p. 40).

b. Troublesome Group:

A more coordinated youth group than the previous one that engages in riotous, exciting or impulsive and reckless activities, sometimes violent (Lazazga, 2021, p. 40).

c. Street Gangs:

a group that is organized and partially coordinated and engages in planned criminal activity with the intention of gaining personal gain. Depending on the extent of their control, they may operate within a single neighborhood or outside of the city limits (Lazazga, 2021, p. 40).

d. Criminal Organizations:

An adult-run organization that has been running for more than a year with a complex structure and a high level of organization and complexity with the intention of planning and carrying out illegal activities with significant financial gain. Young people and teenagers do not belong in the leadership pyramid because they lack maturity, professionalism, and reason (Lazazga, 2021, p. 41).

e. Mafia Gangs:

Every criminal organization, which frequently takes the form of a secret society with criminal objectives, uses extortion and harassment to exert parallel authority over the environment it governs. She has an organized work style and an intellectual belief that are directed and controlled by the godfather and carried out by the gang members with complete loyalty (Lazazga, 2021, p. 41).

II.4. Crimes committed by neighborhood gangs:

- Stealing
- Incitement to violence.
- Kill.
- Beating, wounding and cursing.
- Rape.
- Juvenile delinquency, which encourages crime
- Drugs.
- Creating chaos and terror in residential neighborhoods.

II.5. Characteristics of neighborhood gang crime:

a. Multiple group members:

A neighborhood gang cannot be said to have committed a crime unless multiple people were involved, taking into account the various roles that each person played.

b. Space (area):

Given that its headquarters, i.e., its chief resides in one of the neighborhoods, and the gang members are dispersed over the same neighborhood or neighborhoods in which the gang exercises its activity, the main justification for naming the criminal organization after the name of the neighborhood gang is that it is connected to a particular neighborhood or a group of adjacent neighborhoods.

c. Planning and organization:

Any criminal activity cannot be dangerous unless it is carried out in a group and is meticulously planned and organized. The neighborhood gang is similar in its hierarchical structure to the criminal organization in that it is predicated on prior planning, the division of roles, and the distribution of work such that the leader directs the members and specifies their tasks.

d. Purpose and objective:

Every action taken by an individual or a group has a purpose behind it that it seeks to fulfill, and the neighborhood gangs' purpose is to increase their hold over the neighborhoods, instill fear in their hearts, and amass power in order to make money through illegal means.

e. Flexibility, sophistication and camouflage:

The reason for the growth of these gangs is their ability to be adaptable in their relationships and activities, conceal them from the public eye by abusing kids of both sexes, and develop their criminal methods by copying the tactics and strategies of mafia gangs and international criminal organizations. This is made possible by the media, communication, and the capacity to quote.

f. Continuity and expansion:

It is driven to keep up its criminal activities and expand from one neighborhood to several as a result of its intense desire to amass power and wealth and the growing demand from juvenile offenders for it. Additionally, the media's role in the widespread dissemination of information has helped this kind of criminal activity spread throughout the nation.

g. Secrecy and confidentiality:

Every neighborhood gang tries to plan and organize its operations in secret in order to maintain its existence. For this, a hierarchy in accepting orders is found. It employs the emptying method, in which the gang leader is only known to the members closest to him because he does not actively take part in the business but instead plans, issues orders and directives, and collects money from his customers.

h. Intolerance:

Rallying around the principles and goals of the gang, as well as providing support and solidarity to its members, and fearing for its interests.

III- Factors that contribute to neighborhood gang crime:

Neighborhood gangs are seen as abnormal behavior in society that jeopardizes its security and stability and are classified as crimes like all crimes punishable by law. As a result, the act of forming a neighborhood gang of evildoers can be viewed as a negative social phenomenon. Each phenomenon has a cause, characteristics, and outcomes that flow from it.

The theory of social interpretation stipulates that these external conditions, which emerge through contact with particular groups and link him with them through particular relationships, are the social factors that are thought to be the primary factor in determining whether an individual is social by nature.

It holds that societal criminal activity is related to environmental, social, economic, and even political factors. According to the learning theory, children learn the majority of their abnormal behaviors through observation and imitation. They mimic the abnormal behaviors of their friends, family members, and neighbors, and they copy what they see on communication channels.

According to the conflict theory, social systems lacking harmony and balance lead to a state of dissatisfaction and difficulty adapting, which breeds criminal activity and deviant behavior. In terms of the Malthusian theory, it connected problems with poverty, underdevelopment, a declining standard of living, the presence of class conflict, and the diversity of social structures to issues with delinquency and crime. Through the above, the reasons and factors can be summarized as follows:

III- 1. Physical Environmental Factors:

Among the environmental factors are the pervasive urban forms in Algerian society, where we discover that the majority of urban residential neighborhoods are popular and impoverished neighborhoods characterized by narrowness, a lack of public amenities and places of entertainment, as well as the spread of tin houses on the outskirts of cities, and the housing crisis caused by rural exodus for the purpose of seeking employment. Due to the fragility of urban residents' relationships, the spread of poverty, and the ensuing chaos, deviant behaviors such as neighborhood gangs looking to control neighborhoods, particularly those with a high concentration of recent immigrants, have emerged.

III- 2. Social Factors:

The prevalence of poverty and illiteracy among urban residents in Algeria today, as well as unemployment, the growth of theft and murder crimes, and conflicts, particularly among young people, are what set them apart. This is because social institutions like:

a. Family:

The family usually works on shaping the child's personality constructively and not translating knowledge and values into practical methods of guidance and counseling (Adly Suleiman, 1994, p. 16). Accordingly, the failure of the family to perform its constructive role for the personality through:

- The inability of parents to control their children's behavior due to a lack of parental control makes them vulnerable to being attracted to other people who negatively affect them and expose them to deviation.
- Family disintegration due to divorce or disagreement between the parents, or even the death of one of the parents, is a reason for children to be isolated from their parents, due to the continuation of fights, neglect, lack of harmony, and reconciliation, all of which affect the child's psyche and upbringing. As a result, they develop personality disorders such as stubbornness, violence, nervousness, and noncompliance, and they meet gang members who entice them and make them believe that they understand their suffering and have a solution to all of their problems.

b. School:

The school is meant to be the child's second family, but when it fails to engage the child, pay attention to his skills and tendencies, and fails to impart knowledge of science, rules, and proper social and moral values, it falls short of its intended purpose. School failure and dropout are the doors through which children and adolescents enter the world of crime and delinquency because of the negligence of officials and teachers, as well as the difficulty and complexity of pedagogical programs. As the child turns perverted and gets involved in crime, he seeks refuge in his deviant friend or the deviant gang that adopts him and teaches him how to achieve his desires in their perverted way and manner.

c. Companionship:

The magnet that pulls the child and the young man into the world of crime and vice is not unquestionably companionship. There are good and bad friendships, but due to the psychological and social issues that affect him on a personality level, the child is more likely to stray due to neglect, marginalization, and a lack of supervision and guidance from the family and school. As a result, the group of friends creates the right environment for the person to be free and lets loose his emotions and internal pressures, giving the deviant group the power to influence the victim's thoughts and lead him into the muck of deviation. And impart to him its criminal norms and principles. The first thing he learns is to insult, curse, and physically harm other people in order to feel powerful and independent.

d. Media and communication:

Electronic games, social networking sites, pornographic websites on the Internet, and even some television programs that promote violence can have a significant impact on a child's or adolescent's personality. Without ignoring those programs, which at first glance seem to be social and deal with people's problems but, in reality, indirectly encourage violent and criminal acts, especially in the absence of religious oversight and parental control, For instance: Repeatedly discussing running away from home on television may inspire some kids to engage in such an action out of curiosity and win their parents' love.

III- 3. Religious Factors:

These reasons can be summarized as follows:

- The absence of the role of mosques in the process of sensitization and awareness against these criminal acts.

- The weakness of religious faith through man's attachment to sins and his distance from the remembrance of God Almighty.
- The family's neglect of its religious role in teaching its children the faith and Islamic rules that would help them avoid sins and deviation.

III- 4. Economic Factors:

- the decline in living standards and young people's inability to meet their own needs.
- the phenomenon of widespread unemployment, which encourages young people to channel their energies into criminal activity
- because of his psychological effects from poverty, the young man turns to gang members to help him support his family, albeit illegally.
- lack of an effective social, political, or economic strategy to address this issue. The state never considers addressing the causes causing the phenomenon; instead, it only considers how to eradicate its effects. The fact that Algeria has more courts and prisons than active economic institutions is evidence of this.

IV- Algerian law Position in deciding with neighborhood gang crime and its element:

IV- 1. Position of Algerian law in deciding on neighborhood gang crime:

The term "neighborhood gangs" was not included in Algerian criminal laws until recently through Ordinance 20/03, the reasons for which are as follows:

- The prevalence of rape and theft, as well as the scandalous spread of drugs, their rise in use and promotion among young people and children, as well as the significant increase in violent, murderous, and hostile crimes in popular neighborhoods and on Algerian streets, as well as the statistics of these crimes are rising in many states (Wahiba Soleimani, 2022).
- Neighborhood gang competition and conflict increased as a result of the mounting pressure on youth organizations brought on by unemployment, poverty, and the state-imposed quarantine imposed due to the Corona pandemic.
- The failure of earlier legislation and provisions to address both street gangs and specific crimes to stop the escalation and spread of the phenomenon (Al-Badrani, 2016).

IV- 2. Elements of neighborhood gang crime:

a. Material element:

It is the outward manifestation of the offender's activity, which is represented in violent and deviant behavior, and is the subject of punishment. According to the order 20/03, it is as follows:

- Moral or physical abuse.
- Use of white (knives) weapons.
- Contributing and abetting crime in neighborhood gangs.
- Attempting gang crimes.

b. Moral element:

It is the link between the criminal's psyche, such as intent, and the apparent behavior of the crime, such as:

- Creating insecurity among residential neighborhoods.
- Extending control over the residents of neighborhoods by force and violence.

V- Gang crimes prescribed by order 03/20 and Gang-related penalties:

V-1. Gang crimes prescribed by order 03/20:

In accordance with what was stated in Articles 21–26, the following are a list of neighborhood gang crimes:

- Recruiting one or more persons for the gang.
- Lead the gang and assume its presidency.
- Encouraging and financing gang activities.
- Supporting the gang's activities by spreading its ideas directly or indirectly.
- Harboring one or more members of the gang and covering them up.
- Deliberately preventing a gang member from being arrested and helping him to escape.
- Forcing a person to join the gang by threat, incitement or inducement in any way, or preventing separation from it.
- Participate in brawls between gangs.
- Manufacturing, repairing, importing, distributing, transporting and selling weapons and even storing them for the benefit of the gang.
- Failure to report the gang and the attempt to commit any of the aforementioned crimes.
- Attempting to take revenge on the victims and threatening them.
- Attempting revenge and threatening witnesses and their families in any way.

V-2. Gang-related penalties:

According to Ordinance 03/20, the Algerian legislator has imposed harsh penalties for all acts committed by neighborhood gangs, as follows:

V-2.1. The penalty imposed on a natural person:

It is divided into original and complementary penalties based on the type of act.

a. original penalties:

- According to Article 21 of Ordinance 20/03, the Algerian legislator was sentenced to 3 to 10 years in prison and a fine of 300,000 to 1,000,000 DZD for forming, joining, and participating in the gang, as well as recruiting people to serve the gang.
- As stipulated in Article 22, he was also sentenced to 10 to 20 years in prison and a fine of 1,000,000 DZD, with a maximum fine of 2,000,000 DZD for anyone who headed or assumed leadership of a gang.

- According to Article 23, the penalty is two to five years in prison and a fine of 200,000 to 500,000 DA for anyone who encouraged, financed, or supported the gang's activities and contributed to the dissemination of its ideas and principles, or who provided a place for the gang to meet or shelter someone. Its members, as well as anyone who intentionally conceals one of its members from authorities, or prevents his arrest and assists him in escaping.
- According to the text of Article 24, he set a penalty of two to five years in prison and a fine of 500,000 DZD to 1,200,000 DZD for anyone who forced a person to join the gang or prevented him from leaving by force, threat, temptation, or promise.
- Participation in gang quarrels carries a penalty of five to fifteen years in prison and a fine of 500,000 to 1,500,000 DZD if the violence results in the death of a gang member. If the deceased victim was not a member of the gang, the penalty is life imprisonment; if the injuries were only wounds, the penalty is two to seven years in prison and a fine of 200,000 to 700,000 DA.
- According to Article 26, a prison sentence of 5 to 12 years was prepared, with a fine ranging from 500,000 to 1,200,000 DZD, for the crime of manufacturing, importing, distributing, transporting, selling, buying, and storing white weapons for the benefit of the gang.
- According to the text of Article 27 of Ordinance 20/03, the penalty for failing to report crimes with prior knowledge ranges from six months to two years, with a fine ranging from 60,000 DZD to 200,000 DZD, or only one of the two penalties.
- The victims, witnesses, their families, and those related to them face imprisonment for one to five years and a fine of 100,000 to 500,000 DZD for retaliation and intimidation.

b. Complementary penalties:

Which was stipulated by the Algerian legislator in Article 9 of the Penal Code, which is as follows:

- Deprivation of exercising any of his civil, political and legal rights.
- Determine the place of residence.
- Partial confiscation of funds.
- Preventing them from issuing checks and using payment cards.
- Suspension and withdrawal of a driver's license and preventing him from issuing a new one.
- Confiscating the passport and preventing him from leaving the country.

V-2.2. Penalties applicable to the legal person

a. Original penalties:

Article 18 of the Penal Code stipulates the following:

- A monetary fine ranging from one to five times the maximum fine imposed by law on a natural person for the crime.

b. Complementary penalties

- A legal person's liquidation.
- Closure of the institution or one of its branches for a maximum of five years.
- Exclusion from public procurement for a maximum of five years.
- Prohibition from engaging in one or more professional or social activities indefinitely or for a period of no more than five years.
- Confiscation of the item used in or resulting from the crime.
- Publication and suspension of the guilty verdict.

VI- Algerian legislation prevention Mechanisms from neighborhood gang and Algerian criminal policy to prevent danger and social danger

VI-1. Mechanisms of prevention from neighborhood gang in Algerian legislation

The text of Article 3 of Ordinance 20/03 states that in order to protect the security and safety of citizens and their property, it is the duty of the state to put together a national strategy for combating neighborhood gangs. The legislator outlined the necessary steps to stop neighborhood gangs in Article 4 by:

- adopting mechanisms for neighborhood gang surveillance, alerting, and early detection from the state, public institutions, and local groups.
- The state, public institutions, and neighborhood organizations all have a part to play in educating the public about the risks of being a part of a neighborhood gang and the repercussions of using media and communications tools to glorify and spread their ideologies.
- By providing balanced security coverage for residential neighborhoods, the state, public institutions, and local organizations foster institutional cooperation.
- Additionally, a general policy should be created for the implementation of housing programs that takes into account the needs for both preventing and combating crime. A national and state committee for the prevention of neighborhood gangs should be established by the state.

VI-1.1. The National Committee for the Prevention of Neighborhood Gangs

They are developed at the Ministry of the Interior level and assigned to the Interior Minister. They are made up of representatives from the relevant ministries, departments, and public institutions, as well as from the security forces, the civil society, criminologists, sociologists, and psychologists. They are responsible for the following duties:

- creating a draft national strategy for gang prevention, presenting it to the government, and ensuring that the appropriate public authorities, civil society, and the private sector monitor its implementation.
- gathering and organizing information about neighborhood gang prevention.
- determining strategies and tactics for gang prevention and building national expertise in this area.
- putting forth all strategies that would effectively stop neighborhood gangs.

- Give your thoughts or suggestions on any problem involving preventing neighborhood gangs.
- ensuring the sharing of information and coordinating the efforts of everyone involved in gang prevention.
- dividing and proposing any measure or procedure to increase the effectiveness of the legal and administrative tools in the field of preventing neighborhood gangs.
- Monitoring and evaluating the activities of state committees tasked with preventing neighborhood gangs, as well as coordinating their efforts.
- The National Committee publishes an annual report that includes an evaluation of the implementation of national strategies for neighborhood gang prevention, as well as suggestions and recommendations for strengthening and upgrading the national mechanisms in place in this field.

VI-1.2. State Committee for Neighborhood Gang Prevention

It is made up of experts in criminology, sociology, and psychology as well as representatives from civil society, local elected officials, and public administrations and institutions. Its responsibilities include:

- putting into practice at the local level the national plan for preventing neighborhood gangs.
- Early observation of neighborhood gang activity and notification of appropriate authorities
- Creating awareness campaigns and launching awareness-raising initiatives about neighborhood gang dangers and their effects on society by planning cultural media campaigns to raise public awareness of gangs' dangers and preventative measures
- examining and analyzing neighborhood gang activity at the state level, as well as the circumstances and factors that influence it, in order to create a local policy to stop it.
- Local agencies that are concerned about the phenomenon conduct studies on it and provide them with all relevant information and statistics.
- giving attention to studies and preventive programs that address deviant phenomena affecting the milieu of young people.
- putting into practice the National Committee's instructions regarding its operations and emphasizing a particular type of neighborhood gang.
- Notifying the appropriate judicial authorities of any acts that may result in the commission of one of the crimes listed in security.
- Local governments should submit plans to the National Committee for the development of existing public facilities or the completion of new ones in order to implement all preventive measures.
- Creating regular and annual reports, sending them to the National Committee, and including factual data and precise statistics to assess the state's neighborhood gang situation and the steps taken to combat gang-related crimes.

VI-2. Algerian criminal policy to prevent danger and social danger

VI-2.1. Prevention policy as a branch of criminal policy (Zawach Rabiaa, 2015/2016, p. 8)

Determining the precautionary measures that must be available to confront the social danger of the juvenile in order to prevent him from committing the crime, by accessing knowledge of the causes of the crime and intervening to fight its causes to save the juvenile before he falls into crime, and the juvenile judiciary uses these precautionary measures to prevent crime and protect the juvenile.

VI-2.2. Risk coping methods (NCPPC, 2015)

A. Contacting the judiciary

in order to provide the competent judge with the case of a child at risk of delinquency.

B. The measures adopted to protect the juvenile:

they can be divided into two categories:

a. The first category:

According to Article 40 of Law 12/15, it forces the young person to remain in his or her home environment, and the juvenile judge orders one of the following actions:

- Maintain the child's family unit.
- giving the child to a parent who does not exercise their right to custody, unless that right has been forfeited as a result of a court order.
- transferring the child to a family member.
- Give the child to a dependable family or individual.

In every situation, the judge has the authority to appoint the open environment's interests to monitor and watch over the child, to protect him by providing the support he needs for care, formation, and upbringing, and to report to the judge on a regular basis on the progress of the child's situation.

b. The second category :

consists of actions intended to take the young person out of his or her family environment, if necessary, and place them in one of the institutions listed in Law 12/15's Article 41: "The juvenile judge may order the child's placement:

- Center specializing in the protection of children at risk.
- Foundation charged with helping children.

VII-Conclusion:

Despite the efforts made by international organizations, governments, and courts in nations like Algeria to safeguard children, keep them from becoming involved in crime, and ensure that they do not endanger the safety of citizens or the security and stability of society. Despite the efforts of parents and those in charge of socialization, mistakes and emotions occasionally result in a deviant child. This is primarily because of the open global media and the difficulty of limiting and supervising them, especially the communication channels that cannot be directly barred from the child, like television and the Internet. Social networking sites have become a threat to the security and safety of individuals, families, and Algerian society, with the spread and generality of the social phenomenon being one of its characteristics. All of this in light of globalization and the economic and political changes that directly affect the formation

and preparation of the individual, as well as the negative residuals such as poverty and unemployment that it produces, with the great divergence of Algerian families from Sharia rules in the preparation and upbringing of children, so protecting and preventing the child from crime is more important than treating it after the crime has occurred.

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