

The violence against children in Algeria: an analytical study through the sixth cluster survey database

العنف ضد الأطفال في الجزائر: دراسة تحليلية من خلال قاعدة بيانات المسح العنقودي السادس

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Abstract:

One of the human rights pursued by governmental and non-governmental organizations is to fight violence in all its forms, including violence against children, and the absence of this right is therefore a violation of one of the most important rights. Violence against children is one of the most visible phenomena and global problems. Reports by international and humanitarian organizations concerned with children indicate that millions of children throughout the world, particularly in Third World countries, suffer from various forms of violence. Like the rest of the world, Algeria has witnessed a marked rise in violence against children in recent years. This article aims to highlight the reality of violence against children between 1 and 14, based on Cluster Survey Database VI (2018-2019). Study showed that there were weak differences by place of residence and sex and a direct relationship between the phenomenon of violence and the age of the child, and children with special needs were more vulnerable to violence than the rest of the children

Keywords: Emotional violence - Children - Violence against Children - Physical Violence.

ملخص:

من حقوق الإنسان التي تنتهجها المنظمات الحكومية وغير الحكومية مكافحة العنف بجميع أشكاله بما في ذلك العنف ضد الأطفال، وبالتالي فإن غياب هذا الحق يعد انتهاكاً لواحد من أهم الحقوق. يعتبر العنف ضد الأطفال من أبرز الظواهر والمشاكل العالمية. تشير تقارير المنظمات الدولية والإنسانية المعنية بالأطفال إلى أن ملايين الأطفال في جميع أنحاء العالم، وخاصة في دول العالم الثالث، يعانون من أشكال مختلفة من العنف، مثل بقية العالم، شهدت الجزائر ارتفاعاً ملحوظاً في العنف ضد الأطفال في السنوات الأخيرة. تهدف هذه المقالة إلى تسليط الضوء على واقع العنف ضد الأطفال بين 1 و14 سنة، بناءً على قاعدة بيانات المسح العنقودي السادس (2018-2019). أظهرت نتائج الدراسة وجود فروق ضعيفة حسب مكان الإقامة والجنس وعلاقة مباشرة بين ظاهرة العنف وعمر الطفل، وكان الأطفال ذوو الاحتياجات الخاصة أكثر عرضة للعنف من بقية الأطفال. كلمات مفتاحية: العنف العاطفي - أطفال - العنف ضد الأطفال - عنف جسدي - أطفال ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة.

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Introduction:

The protection of children from all forms of violence is a fundamental right, which the international community is committed to ensure for all children anywhere and at any time. However, violence remains a harsh reality for millions of children worldwide, no matter how advanced the country may be. Official statistics do not reflect the true picture of the phenomenon in terms of its size and frequency. What is interesting about the phenomenon of violence against children is that its perpetrators are people who are known to children and in most cases gain their trust. This is why this phenomenon has a culture of silence, secrecy and even social indifference, despite its strong negative effects on children first and society second. Violence hampers a child's development, weakens his or her learning abilities, harms academic performance, destroys and weakens his or her personality, causing school failure and possible social failure. It also hampers harmonious relationships, leads to low self-esteem and is a source of emotional disorders, depression, self-harm and aggression. In addition, violence costs society enormous material costs, weakens human capacities and thereby hampers social development.

Worldwide, statistics show that approximately 1 billion children between 2 and 17 years of age were subjected to physical, sexual, or emotional violence, or suffered neglect in 2018 (WHO, 2019). This phenomenon is present throughout the world, even in those that constitute a place of safety and peace for children and young people. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), at the beginning of 2020, at least 55 million children in Europe were registered to suffer each year from some form of violence (physical, sexual, psychological). According to the organization's regional office in Europe, out of 204 million children under the age of 18, 9.6% are sexually exploited, 22.9% are physically abused and 29.1% are emotional or psychological (WHO, 2021). Data from around the world suggest that violence against children can be prevented.

Moreover, Statistics show that America alone records 2 million children suffering from various forms of adult violence and oppression, **and** in the Malian country nearly 300,000 male and female children are sold as commercial goods and sexually abused (OMS, 2018). According to official statistics, at least 15 thousand children are being sold on the pretext of working on the farms of neighbouring countries. About 1 million dead girls under the age of 18 are trafficked. In Germany, the Professional Association of Pediatricians estimated

that between 5-10% of children are abused and abused in federal Germany (OMS, 2018). In addition, 700 children are killed each year (OMS, 2018). A UNICEF report states that millions of pupils around the world regard the school environment as an unsafe place to study and grow. Half of the world's adolescents suffer from peer violence in or around school, with more than one in three students being bullied, and one in three students aged 13 to 15 participating in physical fights, 75% of children aged two to four being subjected to violent discipline by providers. (Arab Barometer, 2021)

Algeria, like other countries, has suffered from violence against children, particularly in recent years, with social and cultural changes and the emergence of the national and global economic crisis, which has been characterized by a decline in the purchasing power of families and widespread poverty and unemployment throughout the country. Although there are no official statistics on the phenomenon, the incidents of abduction, abuse and violent punishment of children in national newspapers, as well as the informal statistics of some associations and non-governmental organizations active in the field of children's rights, draw attention to the serious situation of children in Algeria. This post therefore seeks the reality of violence against children in Algeria through the first national survey on the most important and widespread types of violence, namely physical and psychological violence.

1. The Research problem

In the light of the above, although violence against children is a crime and a violation of the rights of the child in terms of their physical, psychological and mental integrity, statistics indicate a bitter and harsh reality for our children of both sexes and at different ages of childhood. This study answers the following questions:

- What is the reality of violence against children in Algeria?
- What are the most prevalent patterns of violence in our society according to the sixth cluster survey database?
- What are the social and demographic characteristics of abused children?

2. The study goals:

- To know the extent of violence against children in Algerian society.

- To know the characteristics of violent children.
- To know the kinds of violence that is prevalent in our society.
- To highlight the main causes and effects of the phenomenon.
- To propose the most successful solutions to reduce the spread of the phenomenon.

3. Research methodology:

This study was based on the sixth cluster survey database (2019) MICS 6, which covered 40,229 children between 01 and 14 years of age spread across the entire national country. This survey has identified an entire focus on violence against children. Using the descriptive approach, the reality of violence against children has been studied between 01 and 14 years, depending on the scale of the phenomenon, its types and effects, and the social and demographic characteristics of abused children.

4. What Violence against Children

4.1. Concepts of study:

- **Definition of violence and abuse:**

Language: Violence: It's the breach, the lack of comity, are prevalent, it's reprimanding and blaming (Ibn Mandour, p.p.31-33).

Syntax: Violence means It is the deliberate use of physical (physical) force or capability, whether by threat or real physical use against oneself or against another person or against a group or society, leading to (or likely to occur) injury, death, psychological harm, poor growth or deprivation (WHO, 2002, p. 5).

And procedurally: We will use the concepts of violence and violence as the same term, which has the same meaning as any physical, psychological or sexual abuse of a child by another member of the same family or outside it.

- **Violence against the child:**

Child concept:

The child is internationally recognized as "every human being under the age of eighteen ". Except for the United States of America, the Children's Rights

Organization has adopted an international law known as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which is recognized by all governments across the world.

Violence against children is thus defined as violence against children under the age of 18, which is any act of violence resulting in physical, psychological, mental or sexual abuse, including arbitrary deprivation, threats and coercion to carry out acts harmful to the child. Violence against children includes all forms of violence against persons as young as 18, regardless of the perpetrator.

The study will cover all forms of violence against children (physical, sexual, psychological, verbal or actual) and whoever commits it.

- **Physical violence:**

It is the physical coercion of a person to force him or her to act or commit himself or herself, and includes beating, hairstyle, pushing, slapping, violently grabbing, ironing, burning, running over, biting, twisting the arm, breaking the bones, using toxic and incendiary substances, shooting the victim with a sharp machine or piece of furniture (UNICEF, 2018, p.2).

- **Verbal violence:**

It is commonly referred to as psychological violence and includes 'ignoring and dealing with disrespect or fear, intimidation, debasement, threats of harm and cursing of all kinds' (UNFPA, N. D, p.57).

- **Sexual violence:**

This type includes full sexual intercourse or attempted sexual intercourse without the consent of the second party, i.e. through of violence or coercion, pressure on individuals through impregnating them to a sexual purpose, acts of a sexual nature that do not involve cohabitation, such as sexual entrapment or harassment, sexual trafficking committed against a person who is unable to consent or refuse and electronic exploitation, regardless of the aggressor's relationship with the victim (Anes abbes ghazouane, 2014) .

- **Psychological violence:**

Psychological violence is represented in many ways such as Restricting the child's movements, scolding, ridicule, threats and intimidation, excessive blaming of the other party, discrimination, contempt, ostracism, and other non-physical forms of hostile treatment. Psychological violence causes the child to isolate and lack self-confidence, which results in an unhealthy person, inclined to aggression, abuse and revenge.

4.2. Forms of violence against children:

When talking about violence against children, we are talking about multiple forms of violence, which can be summarized as follows:

4.2.1. Domestic violence:

It covers physical and psychological violence committed within the family either by the father, mother or siblings, where there is no law or social custom prohibiting the parents from engaging in beatings or any form of physical violence in the educational methods adopted by them. The purpose is not to strike here with education (or disciplinary, as some say), but with physical violence, such as severe beatings, whether by hand or using a particular device. Although some consider that this act concerns only uneducated, or poor families, the reality is not, as the facts prove that such practices take place even in educated, and other families without exception.

It is also the case of psychological violence, such as insults, severe dislocation or blasphemy, or confinement in a closed place, such as a bathroom for long hours, or other methods of psychological torture, which sometimes outweigh the work of some criminals and torturers. It is also a choice of study or work that may not be commensurate with their orientation and abilities, as well as forcing them to work, drop out of school, etc.

4.2.2. School violence:

The school is a pre-educational institution, but on the ground some of the wrong educational practices continue to be practiced against the child, primarily severe beatings and cruel punishment, which may sometimes not be commensurate with the size or age of the child's mistake. Cases of beatings

amounting to fractures, bruises, bleeding or loss of sight in the child have been published in some national or Arab newspapers, and some cases have even led to death. This type of violence against children, particularly in adolescence, i.e. at the intermediate and secondary levels, often leads to a situation of counter-violence in the child, allowing for the emergence of equations of violence and anti-moral violence that negatively affect the educational process. Insults, severe bullying and all forms of psychological violence are also used as a form of school violence. Not only is school violence, but the distinction between students on the grounds that this belongs to a simple family and the other belongs to an influential family is one of the most important types of school violence and is classified as psychological violence against children.

4.2.3. Child labor:

Although education is compulsory in most countries of the world, especially at the primary level, drop-out rates are significantly higher in all countries, with disparities between countries, owing to a combination of factors and conditions. Even if the child does not drop out of school altogether, he or she may turn to work outside school or during school holidays in order to help the family and improve its intake. One of the most important reasons for employers choosing children to work is the low level of wages on the one hand and the ease with which they are exploited and controlled on the other. In the course of their work, the child is subjected to various forms of violence (physical and psychological). In general, the child's long hours of work and fatigue in work incompatible with his or her physical abilities are considered to be a form of abuse of his or her freedom, health and, consequently, developmental capacity.

4.2.4. Street violence:

With the deterioration of economic and social conditions because spread of technology, the moral and social system has witnessed some changes that have had a negative impact on the individual and the child in particular. We find violence at home, at school and in the workplace, as well as on the street.

4.2.5. Sexual violence:

Incidents of sexual abuse of children are less apparent than other forms of violence, but this does not necessarily mean that they do not occur, owing first to the fact that this type of practice is associated with shame and scandal, and

secondly to the negative perception of the abused child by some members of society, especially if the abused child is female. Under this type are several other sub-types of violence, for example.

4.2.6. Incest attacks:

It's one of the most common species. Examples include a father's assault on his daughter, a brother on his sister, an uncle on his niece, a stepdaughter's stepdaughter, and many other forms. This type of attack is not only directed against girls, but also against boys.

Rape:

It means non-incest sexual abuse of both boys and girls. Unfortunately, this phenomenon also suffers from a lack of proper statistics and figures.

4.2.7. Violence against children with special needs:

Violence against this group occurs doubly, first because of their childhood on the one hand and because of their particular circumstances on the other. Disabled persons, as well as children with learning difficulties, orphans, displaced persons and delinquents fall under this category.

4.3. Its main reasons:

The reasons of violence are numerous and can be reduced to the followings:

- **Socialization:**

If a parent grows up in an environment full of violence, he or she grows up, prints, and naturally exerts himself or herself on his or her children in terms of social learning and education. He or she may consider him or her to be a symbol of his or her masculinity and a way of imposing his or her authority and prestige.

- **Cultural conditions and social customs:**

They play a significant role in justifying and spreading violence.

Social conditions: Harsh living conditions can lead to emotion and anger, sometimes resulting in a loss of control and thus becoming violent due to psychological stress.

- **Weak religious distribution and moral values:**

This phenomenon is particularly prevalent in non-religious or ostensibly religious societies, meaning that their religious distributor is weak.

- **Low awareness and low level of culture:**

Harmed studies have shown that there is an inverse correlation between violence, cultural level and awareness. The less awareness is the higher the phenomenon.

We mean it here to use some catchy slogans that can encourage child abuse and treatment.

- **The spread of vices and corruption in society:**

Such as alcohol, prostitution, disloyalty, etc., these may often cause children to experience physical violence as a result of alcohol and drugs, as well as sexual abuse as a consequence of sexual agitation due to the sight of pornographic and other scenes.

4.4. The effects of the phenomenon of violence:

The phenomenon of violence against children has serious consequences for children first and for society second, which can be limited to the followings:

- A child's loss of self-confidence and fear in doing any work outside his or her home, especially in the school and street, as a result of the violence he or she has experienced at one stage of his or her development within his or her family. Violence against children can also result in behavioural disorders, sleep disorders, hatred, loneliness and alienation, that is, alienation from members of society.
- Violence against children leads to a tendency to be aggressive, frustrated and vulnerable, which negatively affects their studies, their future and thus their lives as a whole. In many cases, it may lead to disabilities or to health and

psychological problems that accompany the abused child throughout his or her life and may cause him or her to fail and lose his or her life.

- Violence during the early stages of a child's development can negatively affect his or her cognitive development and lead to poor educational achievement and professional achievement. This group of children has high rates of anxiety, depression and suicide, and some girls lead to unintended pregnancies and possibly abortion.

5. Results and Findings of the study:

This study aimed to determine the social and demographic characteristics and types of violence against children in Algerian society through data from the sixth Multi-indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted in 2018 and 2019. According to this survey, 40,229 children were surveyed between 1 and 14 years of age.

In addition, in this survey, a series of questions were asked to mothers and caregivers between 1 and 14 years of age about the methods used in terms of children's discipline and their consent to corporal punishment during the month prior to the interview. The sixth survey identified only physical and psychological violence. 20603 mothers and caregivers were questioned.

We will first introduce children who are affected by social and demographic characteristics, and then learn about the views of mothers and caregivers on the need for corporal punishment according to certain variables.

5.1. Demographic and social characteristics:

The aim of this component is to provide a picture of the children who are abused, what their characteristics are, what the differences between the different elements of these characteristics are (sex, age, place of residence, geographical regions, educational level, job difficulties and economic well-being index), the methods of punishment used in the Algerian society and their effects on the child, and also how much parents, male and female caregivers agree that children should be punished. Therefore, the results were as follows:

5.1.1. by sex:

The results of the study show that 90% of the methods of punishment used by parents and caregivers are violent. Males are subject to violent punishment with an estimated difference (2.1 points) than females. The punishment is 78% psychological violence and 66.4% physical violence, of which 17% physical punishment is violent, with small differences between the sexes. The results of the survey show that children between 1 and 14 years of age in Algeria are mostly subjected to corporal punishment to a degree that is both physical and psychological violence. (66.4%) for both sexes. This indicates that parents and caregivers regard punishment as one of the successful ways to raise and discipline a child without taking into account the degrees of punishment and paying attention to its negative effects on the child's physical, psychological and mental health.

Table 1

Distribution of children between the ages of 1 and 14 by method of punishment and sex

	disciplinary methods only Non-violent	Psychological violence	Corporal punishment		All Violent Methods of Punishment	Total
			Violent	All		
Male	9,6	78,9	18,1	68,0	85,1	20 750
Female	11,4	76,5	15,4	64,7	83,0	19 549
Total	10,5	77,7	16,8	66,4	84,08	40 298

Source: Utilization of MICS6 data.

5.1.2. by age:

The results of the study show that parents and caregivers are less violent with younger children (1-2 years) and older children (10-14 years). The proportion of psychological and physical violence as a result of punishment in children increases between 3 and 9 years and is somewhat lower thereafter (10-14 years), owing to the awareness of children as their age increases on the one hand and taking into account the sensitive age of the child (adolescence) when punishing parents and caregivers.

Table 2

Distribution of children aged 1 to 14 according to the method of punishment used and age

	disciplinary methods only Non-violent	Psychologic al violence	Corporal punishment		All Violent Methods of Punishment	Total
			Violent	All		
1-2 year	12,3	66,1	9,4	57,0	72,8	5 940
3-4 year	8,3	81,1	18,0	76,3	88,3	6 146
5-9 year	9,3	80,9	19,3	72,6	87,3	15 414
10-14 year	12,1	77,7	16,6	58,6	83,4	12 798
Total	10,5	77,7	16,8	66,4	84,08	40 298

Source: Utilization of Micro6 data.

5.1.3. by place of residence and geographical regions:

Rural areas have the highest rates of violence of any kind, physical or psychological, but a difference of only 0.6% compared to urban areas (84.4% versus 83.8% respectively), due to the cruelty of rural owners and their lack of awareness of the seriousness of violent punishment of children. What their this component aims Violent punishment also increases in both physical and psychological terms in the upper hilly regions (87.7%) and the north-central regions (85%). The north-western regions are less violent when it comes to the methods of punishment used (79%), indicating that development and urbanization do not affect the choice of non-violent methods of punishment. The methods of punishment used in psychological violence account for more than physical violence (77.7% versus 16.8%). This confirms that parents are unaware of the seriousness of violent punishment, especially on the child's mental health and its effects on his future life.

Table 3

Breakdown of the proportion of abused children by type of violence, place of residence and geographical area

		disciplinary methods only Non-violent	Psychologi cal violence	Corporal punishment		All Violent Methods of Punishment	Total
				Violent	All		
Residence	Urban	11,2	77,2	15,7	65,3	83,8	24 684
	The Countryside	9,3	78,6	18,5	68,2	84,4	15 614
Geographi cal regions	North Central	10,9	80,3	13,4	66,5	85,0	12 852
	North East	10,9	78,3	20,7	69,3	82,8	12 798
	Northwest	12,2	68,0	14,3	59,7	79,0	5 192
	Upper Hills	08,78	81,59	20,39	70,42	87,29	6 189
	South	10,6	73,3	16,3	62,2	81,7	4 646
Total		10,5	77,7	16,8	66,4	84,08	40 298

Source: Utilization of MICS 6 data

5.1.4. by educational level:

Mothers are generally less violent towards their children than others. The results show that the higher the educational level of the mother, the less violent the methods of corporal punishment, owing to the awareness of the educated mother of the seriousness and future consequences of violent punishment for the health of the child and the use of new methods of punishment without violence against the child. With regard to psychological violence, we note that

illiterate and highly educated mothers are less violent than others. This may be explained by the lack of pressure on the uneducated mother and the use of kindergartens and nannies for the educated mother to help her raise her children.

Table 4

Breakdown of the proportion of abused children by type of violence and level of education of the mother

	disciplinary methods only Non-violent	Psychological violence	Corporal punishment		All Violent Methods of Punishment	Total
			Violent	All		
No Level	13,0	74,9	19,5	61,6	80,6	5 940
Primary	9,7	77,0	18,0	66,8	84,0	7 592
Average	8,1	80,5	18,0	70,3	86,8	6 880
Secondary	10,9	77,9	14,8	66,5	84,6	11 895
High	12,9	75,9	11,3	63,5	81,7	4 739
Total	10,5	77,7	16,8	66,4	84,08	40 298

Source: Utilization of MICS 6 data.

5.1.5. Wealth index:

Overall, according to the sixth cluster survey, poor families are less violent than middle and rich families (82.99%, 85.6% and 84.59% respectively). However, with regard to violent corporal punishment, the higher the family's standard of living, the less violent punishment of children (19.61%, 17, 2% and 13.09%, respectively). This may be because poor families have difficult economic conditions that affect the nature and behavior of their parents, making them more violent to their children.

Table 5

Breakdown of the proportion of children affected by violence and economic well-being index

	disciplinary methods only Non-violent	Psychological violence	Corporal punishment		All Violent Methods of Punishment	Total
			Violent	All		
Poor	10,07	76,34	19,61	67,37	82,99	17736
Average	9,6	78,3	17,2	68,6	85,6	8 088
Sing	11,50	79,08	13,09	63,99	84,59	14475
Total	10,5	77,7	16,8	66,4	84,08	40 298

Source: Utilization of MICS6 data

5.1.6. According to the child's career difficulties:

From the results of Table No. 6, children with functional difficulties, such as the ability to look, move, communicate, etc., are more likely to be subjected to violent corporal punishment than others. The same is observed for psychological violence, but to a lesser extent, which draws attention, instead of being treated

with kindness in view of his health situation, he receives severe physical and psychological punishment, which most children with functional disabilities suffer. It should be noted that this type of punishment increases the child's functional and psychological disability.

Table 6

Distribution of the proportion of children affected by violence and occupational difficulties between 2 and 14 years of age

	disciplinary methods only Non-violent	Psychological violence	Corporal punishment		All Violent Methods of Punishment	Total
			Violent	All		
He's having a hard time	8,5	77,7	23,2	68,7	84,9	5922
He has no functional difficulty	10,5	79,7	16,6	68,0	85,8	31370
Total	10,5	77,7	16,8	66,4	84,08	40 298

Source: Utilization of MICS6 data

5.1.7. According to the functional difficulties of the mother:

The results of the study show that children of mothers with functional difficulties suffer more from physical and psychological violence (87.9% versus 84.7%), and the difference is greater in the case of physical violence (28% versus 16.5%) compared to psychological violence. It is understood that a person's career difficulties make him more anxious and less tolerant, causing him to pour all his anger on his children and those around him.

Table 7

Breakdown of the proportion of abused children by type of violence and occupational difficulties of the mother (18-49 years)

	disciplinary methods only Non-violent	Psychological violence	Corporal punishment		All Violent Methods of Punishment	Total
			Violent	All		
She's having a hard time	7,0	83,5	28,0	71,6	87,9	2 470
She has no functional difficulty	10,0	78,0	16,5	67,9	84,7	34 393
Total	17,2	70,5	11,2	47,8	75,2	3 436

Source: Utilization of MICS6 data

5.2. Attitudes of parents towards corporal punishment:

The sixth cluster survey was concerned with the views of parents and caregivers on corporal punishment of children between 2 and 14 years of age. The results were as follows:

5.2.1. by sex, place of residence and geographical area:

First, it should be noted that less than one quarter (1/4) of the researchers agree that corporal punishment is necessary. There is no gender, i.e., that parents have the same view of punishment (23.8% versus 23%). There is a slight difference between urban and rural residents in favor of urban areas (23.4% and 22.3% respectively). The Algerian south is less willing to use corporal punishment against children under 14 than the rest of the region. The upper central highlands have the highest approval rate for corporal punishment (31.3%), followed by the north-western region (26.7%). This may be explained by the difference between the South and the North in terms of culture and behavior in the upbringing of children.

Table 8

Approval rate to physically punish a child by sex, place of residence and geographical area (the percentage consent)

Variables		The child must be physically punished	Number of mothers and caregivers who they respond to the Child Discipline Unit
Sex	Male	23.8	31
	Female	23,0	20 571
Place of Residence	Attended	23,4	12 567
	Reeve	22,3	8036
Geographic regions	North Central	22,2	6 627
	North-East	21,0	2 788
	Northwest	26,7	3 305
	Middle Upper Hills	31,3	1 622
	Eastern High Hills	21,8	2 911
	Western High Hills	23,7	1 113
	South	17,3	2 236
Total		23,0	20 603

Source: Utilization of MICS6 data

5.2.2. By age, place of residence and geographical area

Younger parents (under 25 years of age) are less consenting to corporal punishment of children (18.2%), and this proportion increases with the age of the guardian. It is known that with age the person becomes less tolerant and angrier, which makes him resort to beating, for example, directly without trying to find other methods of punishment.

The educational level of mothers and caregivers is also relevant to the type of punishment used. The higher the educational level of one of them, the lower the rate of their consent to corporal punishment, from 26.2% to 18.5%.

According to the wealth index or the level of economic well-being, the results of the study show that parents approve corporal punishment of children (25.0%) than others, as a result of the corporal small home affect the child, making him busier and thus exposing himself to corporal punishment by a parent.

Finally, the sixth cluster survey found that there was no difference between parents and caregivers aged 18 to 49 in approving corporal punishment of a child between those with functional difficulties and those without (23.9% and 23%).

Table 9

Proportion of consent to physically punish a child by age, place of residence and geographical area

Variables		The child must be physically punished	Number of mothers and caregivers responding to the Child Discipline Unit
Age of mother or providers care	<25 year	18,2	836
	25-34 year	21,2	7 705
	35-49 year	24,8	10 245
	50 year and+	22,3	1 815
Educational level of mothers or caregivers	No Level	26,2	3 480
	Primary	24,9	3 378
	Average	22,8	6 169
	Secondary	22,2	4 674
	High	18,5	2 902
Level of economic	The Poorest	25, 0	4 550
	Poor	22,7	4 400
	Average	21,5	4 140
	rich	23,5	3 912
	The Most Rich	21,8	3 600
Career difficulties (18-49 years)	She's got career difficulties	23,9	. 1096
	It has no functional difficulties	23,0	17533
	Unauthorized	22,3	1974
Total		23,0	20 603

Source: Utilization of MICS6 data.

Conclusion:

Violence against children is one of the social and international issues that draw the attention of researchers, governmental and non-governmental

organizations, since it affects a sensitive group him and is the foundation and future of any society. Unfortunately, Arab societies are not without this phenomenon, but are even more aggravated. Like the others, Algeria has witnessed like the other children of all kinds, even those that are incompatible with the dignity of society and its Islam, especially with the deterioration of economic and social conditions.

Its the extent of the phenomenon varies according to the geographical area, place of residence, educational level of parents and sex of the child, with the proportion of abused children being lower the higher the educational level of the parents due to the parents' awareness of the risk of violent beatings to the child's mental, psychological and personal health. Violence against children is more prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas, especially sexual violence, possibly because of the impact of the economic situation and the poor educational level of individuals.

Finally, we propose a set of recommendations to limit the spread of this phenomenon, because it is unacceptable to live in a society whose members are the most sensitive, innocent and the future of any nation. Through violence against children, we are destroying a whole nation to complete it in the long run.

Recommendations and suggested strategies

Concerted efforts can eliminate violence against children by following the seven strategies set out in the 16-2 Sustainable Development Goal to eliminate violence against children by 2030:

- Implementation of laws (prohibition of violent conduct and restriction of availability of alcohol and firearms, for example).
- Changing norms and values, especially those that condone, for example, sexual abuse of girls or a violent behavior among boys.
- Creating safe environments (identifying hotspots of violence in neighborhoods and then addressing local causes by controlling security directed to solve problems and other interventions).
- Support parents and caregivers and provide training for parents, especially young people.
- Promotion of wages and economic conditions
- Provision of response services

- Development of educational and life skills.

Finally, we propose a set of recommendations to strengthen the seven strategies for eliminating or reducing the prevalence of violence against children.

- Work to promote religious and moral awareness of the gravity of the phenomenon and ways in which it can be addressed
- The establishment of regulations and legislation to regulate the treatment of children in schools and the obligation to implement them.
- Fighting the phenomenon of child labor by the State and society and ensuring that children continue their studies beyond the age of 16.
- Strengthening the media's role in fighting this phenomenon and advertising its perpetrators;
- Increased penalties for perpetrators of violence against children.
- More attention should be paid to children, especially those with special needs and families in need.
- Ongoing follow-up of children who have been subjected to violence, especially sexual violence, and psychological support through psychological counseling programs in educational institutions, at all levels.

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