The role of the sociological researcher in analyzing the children abduction crime in the Algerian society

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Abstract:

This study aims to determine the role of the sociological researcher in analyzing the child abduction crime in Algerian society based on its description and identifying its characteristics. It also treats the various social, psychological, and economic conditions and factors that directly contribute to its commission and tries to find preventive ways to reduce it.

This is our analytical study, in which we have used the descriptive approach. We have concluded through it the necessity of involving all individuals, families, civil society associations, official institutions, and all relevant bodies in any preventive strategy against child abduction crime to ensure social security

Keywords: Sociological Researcher; crime; child; abduction; Algerian society.

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Introduction:

Crime is one of the most dangerous and complex problems that many societies suffer from in modern life. As a result, there is a lot of interest in it that has increased globally and locally due to the growing concern that it is raising among officials, social policymakers, researchers, and thinkers in various fields. Thus, Emile Durkheim indicates crime as a natural phenomenon, which represents a tax that society pays in exchange for a developed life that the individual bears its effects in exchange for his enjoyment of freedom of choice.

The crimes committed against children are numerous, varied, and represent a flagrant attack on child freedom: one of his legitimate and guaranteed right under Islamic Sharia and human laws, which have prohibited and criminalized prejudice to it. Among these crimes the crime of abduction, which has recently increased dramatically, as the latest statistics of the Algerian Network for the Defense of Children's Rights, which recorded 13 cases during 2020, 220 attempted abductions in 2019, and security efforts succeeded in saving 52 victims.

Like other societies, Algerian society has not been spared the crime of child abduction. This is due to changes in the situation of the modern Algerian family, which have resulted in a transition in the patterns of their composition or disintegration. It has also changed the nature of personal relationships among its members as well as with social and cultural variables as a result of a lack family control and family division because of abandonment, Divorce, the death of one of the parents, the mother's jobs, or school dropout all contributed in the crime of child abduction.

Accordingly, our study came to show the reality of the crime of kidnapping in all its forms within Algerian society, with a focus on the crime of kidnapping children, knowing the description of this crime, and clarifying its factors, its effects on, and ways to prevent it.

From this standpoint, this study seeks to answer this principle question: **What role can a sociological researcher perform in analyzing child abduction crime in Algerian society?**

To shed more light on the aspects of the central question, this study attempts to answer the following sub-questions.

- What do we mean by the crime of child abduction? What are its characteristics and types?
- What are the (social, psychological, economic) factors that lead to the crime of child abduction in Algerian society?
- What are the consequences of committing the crime of child abduction in Algerian society?
- How to prevent children from becoming victims of abduction in Algerian society?

Significance of the study

The study's significance lies in its basic variables and the extent to which they are important in social security, as well as an attempt to describe the reality of the crime of child abduction, to clarify its most important characteristics and types, to highlight the factors of its commission and its repercussions on individuals, families, and society as a whole, and to devise methods to prevent this crime.

Study methodology:

We used the descriptive approach to conduct this study, which is appropriate for much theoretical and analytical research, as an approach that takes into account the scientific specificity of this type of study, which necessitates a review of the various literature related to the subject, with the goal of scientifically describing and analyzing concepts, as well as describing the relationships that connect them. Child abduction crime, on the other hand, is investigated and interpreted with the purpose of determining the factors and consequences of this crime in order to maintain family and societal stability.

1. The concept of child abduction crime and its distinguishing features

1.1.The concept of child abduction

To define the crime of child abduction, we should separate the concepts that consist it (crime, abduction and child).

As a result of differing interpretations of the concept of crime, several definitions of crime have emerged. Emile Durkheim, from a social standpoint, "is a basher because it is every act or omission that contradicts societal values and standards"(Aoudia, 2022, p. 535), In terms of the legal definition, it means "every act that violates the provisions of the Penal Code, given that the Penal Code is the law that includes prohibited acts and determines the amount of their punishment (...), and if we look at the subject..." Furthermore, they delve into the essence of the problem in terms of an act that violates moral rules, demonstrating that the crime is an immoral act. As for the social definition of crime, "it is every behavior (action) that contradicts what is beneficial to the group and what is fair in its view, and therefore the concept of crime is intended The structure of an act or omission is punishable by law. And it sets penalties for him, so kidnapping is a crime of Sharia and law, especially when it comes to kidnapping children.

As for the concept of kidnapping, we find it difficult to define it precisely because it differs from one country to another, which the victim" (Inyang & Abraham, 2011, p. 53)means "the forced seizure of a person against his will, and it is a common law crime and the main part is that it is an unwanted act on the part of, while from the view that kidnapping "such as the crime of being superior to people or confirming their kidnapping or carrying them by force or fraud, or often subjecting them to involuntary servitude in an attempt to demand a ransom or in support of another crime." (Inyang & Abraham, 2011, p. 55), Or his detention, and the third is to blackmail the victim (the kidnapper) through ransom or forced acceptance, (Al Chukwuma & Fakumo T, 2014, p. 138) For his part, "Kamel Abdullah, Muhammad" developed a comprehensive definition of all the elements of the crime of kidnapping and its components, which is the rapid introduction by using all forms of force or by means of deception or luring what could be the subject of this crime and removing the victim from his place or changing the course by completing the control He must without separating the act from the subsequent crimes and regardless of all the motives, and here the kidnapper is the one who performs this act in an original or dependent manner, and with this definition he is distinguished by:

- Matching the verb to the meaning of the word abduction (take quickly),
- The definition included anything that could be or could be the subject of abduction crime, whether it was a human being or material, or whether a person was male or female, an adult or an insane or unharmed minor, and whether the material was a mode of transportation by land, air, or sea.
- Force, deception, and enticement are all used in abduction. The goal of abduction is to remove the victim from the crime scene and alter the course of the crime without the victim's consent.
- Complete control of the victim and removal from his position through the use of force and violence.
- The definition touched on the crimes accompanying or following the crime of abduction, such as rape, murder (abusing the body and sometimes burning it).
- The crime of abduction regardless of the motives, whether social, psychological, economic or otherwise, and whether the goal was achieved or not, and who committed the crime of abduction so that the latter has been achieved and completed.

1.2.Characteristics of child abduction crime

   Each crime has characteristics that set it apart from other crimes, including the crime of child abduction, and we will attempt to summarize the most important characteristics in the table below (Concannon, 2013, p. 17):

Table 01: Characteristics of child abduction crime

	Characteristics of the crime of child abduction
Characteristics of the victim and the perpetrator	- The victim must be under the age of 18. - The victim and the perpetrator are complete strangers to one another. - Before to the abduction, the victim and the perpetrator were in a relationship. - The fact that the perpetrator and victim are of opposite genders. - The fact that the offender was unemployed at the time of the abduction is significant.
Child abduction site	- The abduction must take place in a public place. - Taking the victim from a private location and abduction him (such as home, school, or work place)
How to abduct children	- More than one criminal was involved in the abduction - Choosing the victim at random or using physical force opportunistically to abduct the victim. - The victim's abduction was the result of persuasion or coercion. - To facilitate the kidnapping, the perpetrator used a firearm. - The perpetrator imprisoned the victim for more than 24 hours. - The abduction occurred in the morning (midnight–8 a.m.), during the day (8 a.m.–4 p.m.), or at night (from 4 pm to midnight).
As a result of child abduction	- The abduction was witnessed. - Take the offender out of the victim's presence. - The victim's escape - The victim was discovered dead. - The body of the victim was discovered in a public place. - The victim was found in a private setting (home, school, or workplace). - Witness testimony helped lead to the offender's arrest and conviction. Physical evidence contributed to the arrest/conviction of the offender. - The statements of the accomplices aided in the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator. - The victim's testimony helped lead to the kidnapper's arrest and conviction.

Source: Table prepared by the researchers

2. Causes and factors that contribute to child abduction crime in Algerian society

   The factors influencing criminal behavior allow us to understand the impact of these factors on a specific group within society and how the individual enters into the study of crime under the influence of these factors, which affect many patterns of criminal behavior,

including the crime of child abduction, which has sparked interest. We attempted to focus on social, psychological, and economic factors in this discussion in order to learn more about this crime are as follows:

2.1. Social factors that lead to child abduction crime

2.1.1. Witchcraft and sorcery and the interconnection to the crime of child abduction

The abductors subject the child to a series of criminal acts in order to achieve certain goals, particularly their use of magic and sorcery practices, which is known as the Azzohri (Lucky) child, who has certain characteristics known to the charlatan and the offender (kidnapper), such as hand contact and a remarkable luster in one of his eyes, and wrapping. He has a longitudinal tongue, and these characteristics that this child is born with, as we discover that charlatans in him seek to find buried treasures, as they claim, or to achieve other goals.

Magicians and charlatans believe that the Azzohri children is a spiritual mediator between two opposing worlds (the world of the jinn and the world of mankind), and that their abduction is required to perform magical rituals in which its members are used as an offering to the jinn. For example, the case of the child "Haman Yassin" in Tissemsilt, who escaped certain death after his blood was used by abductors to extract a buried treasure, was followed by another case of a child's corpse discovered dead without organs in the Willaya of Bashar in the year 2000. (2016). According to security reports (national gendarmerie, police), as well as media coverage

We cannot ignore the activities of ritual killers in Nigeria, which have accelerated the rate of abduction, and the process often involves victims being charmed and rendered unconscious by the abductor. His body (head, eyes, arms, legs...) is used to offer a ritual sacrifice to God or the soul, and this ritual sacrifice is designed as a faith strategy to gain money, fame, success, strength and protection from dangers(Oyewole, 2016)

With the emergence of the crime of kidnapping children due to magical practices, which is considered an important security threat in Algeria, it has proven difficult to prevent this criminal act through security authorities, due to insufficient knowledge of its presence, potential perpetrators, and victims, and it is difficult to deter the threat due to the challenges of investigation in Algeria. The spiritual dimension of the crime is hard to ascertain.

2.1.2. Drug abuse and its connection to the child abduction crime

This type of crime has spread rapidly in recent years among most of the social groups, especially the youth, sometimes through dealing with it and sometimes through trafficking, and its professionalism as a profession to earn money, and their definitions have differed in different fields and specializations. and "Caballero" defines a drug in his book "droit de la drogue" (2000) that "a drug is any natural or synthetic substance capable of forming (Orsini, 2018, p. 65):

- The central nervous system is affected psychologically.
- Dependence can be physical or psychological.
- A social and healththreat.

It has been proven that many criminals use drugs before carrying out their criminal projects in order to become more daring and aggressive, and the person addicted to drugs is unable to stop taking them, which prompts them to commit that crime in order to obtain it in any legal or illegal way.

Drugs have an indirect impact on addicts' lives, their children's lives, their families' lives, and even society as a whole. Drug addicts, according to studies, gradually become unemployed and neglect their responsibilities and family interests. The reason for this is that addiction causes the addict to lose the majority of his income, making it difficult for him to face his family obligations as well as the demands of addiction. Committing a crime to obtain money, such as abducting a child and demanding a ransom payment from the victim's

family.For example, when a perverted young woman (a drug addict) kidnapped a four-year-old girl in one of the capital's neighborhoods in Algeria, she mutilated the girl's face with a sharp bale, which is considered the victim's neighbor, and the reason for her perpetration of the crime in order to recover the money was owed by her father to the victim's father.

2.1.3. Violence as a motivation for the crime of child abduction

The wide spread of manifestations of violence practiced between individuals, which can be observed in its various forms in our daily lives, makes us wonder about the reasons that lead to adopting this type of behavior as a method of dealing with the other, particularly during the childhood stage, when the child is more dependent on his family and has the ability to receive the influence of the socialization process. Violence against children is one of the most serious forms of domestic or external violence, and it can lead to the reproduction of violence in the form of violent behavior, including abduction, which is a crime.

It is worth noting that the vast majority of child abductions are classifiedas a family abduction. Research and studies have shown that "domestic violence and child abuse occur in many families and one of the possible reasons for women abduction their children as an attempt to escape violence and being beaten by their husbands, and therefore they express concern about the safety of their children, and therefore women may not see any other option." So you resort to this act" (Blumenstein, 2013, p. 17).

On the other hand, we discover that violence is one of the contributing factors to kidnapping, a deviant behavior that expresses the offender's loss of psychological and social balance, particularly in young people, through some harmful pornographic behaviors that are indecent and infringe on human dignity, through which the criminal exploits the victim's body. Heinous exploitation, which allows him to satisfy his hidden desires and animal instincts.

Because the child has this physical weakness that makes it difficult for him to defend himself and makes it easy to assault him, sexual violence perpetrated by homosexuals and ordinary people alike has become a justification and a reason for reinforcing the phenomenon of kidnapping. It is not necessary to be a male with a young female among the atrocities of child sexual abuse. Rather, the matter does not distinguish between sexes, as the offender engages in it on both males and females in the most horrific and unexpected ways possible.

2.1.4. Abduction and sexually assaulting underage girls crime.

This phenomenon did not exist in our society due to the strong presence of the social collective decision in family circles, and due to the unstudied urban expansion, it came in response to the pressures of the high population density, the latter, was among the factors that contributed to a number of deviant behaviors, including the ease of residence Love relationships and reckless sexual behaviours because the new neighborhoods have lost a kind of collective societal decision, and the relationships have become opened to many areas that are not controlled by morals or values , and without thinking about morally, educationally, or religiously organizing them.

It is worth noting that the often unsuccessful romantic relationships of young people, as well as the rituals that have become accompanying and widespread in the form of love relationships, transcend all but the morals and norms that the social group deals with in regulating the contents of relations between the sexes, and can lead to the occurrence of sexual assault or kidnapping in some cases. forced or simulated to resolve sexual problems between the two parties that are directly related to the romantic situation they experienced or desired to live in, and the appropriate conditions and conditions were not available.

In the same context, one of the two parties may be deceiving the other, and the victim party was dealing with great trust on the part of the first party, so the matter reveals its truth in the latter, and the kidnapping occurs. According to the percentages recorded by security services,

kidnapping of females for males is twice as common as abduction of males for females. As a result, the abduction of females by males is accompanied by a desire for sexual vengeance, but this vengeance tends to be masochistic in nature, with the kidnapper intending to insult the former mistress by sexually assaulting her as an assault rather than, as previously, with complete consentand compatibility between them.

2.2. Psychological factors that contribute to the child abduction crime

In addition to the aforementioned social factors, there are other psychological factors related to the nature of the personality in general, in terms of satisfying tendencies, desires, and needs, particularly self-affirmation, and any defect in the personality strongly influences the individual's psyche. According to psychologists, deviant and even criminal behavior in an individual is synonymous with a lack of adaptation.

Perhaps the most important manifestations of psychological factors related to criminal deviant and criminal behavior, particularly child abduction, which we attempt to clarify and address in the following:

2.2.1. Homosexuality and its connection with child abduction

There is no doubt that the abnormal human being is a being characterized by deviation as the only creature who used to discover positive pleasure in practicing his deviation, and we frequently describe deviation and anomaly by departing from human societies' known customs and traditions. Homosexuality is a mental illness that has spread widely and remarkably in various societies as a result of social repression, where it has spread widely and remarkably at present.

In the same context, this type of abnormal sexual orientation may be directed towards abducted children of the same or opposite sex, and the majority of these cases are found in men who feel their sexual weakness and fear of contact with women, and the failure to do so is due to their sexual weakness, so they may be satisfied by seeing the child naked, so they go to schools and reveal their nakedness to the young children, although they do not harm them physically, leaving them The perverted person, on the other hand, may harm the child and sometimes get rid of their victim by killing him, cutting him up, and brutally abusing him.

2.2.2. Children abduction as a form of revenge

Due to the fragility of social and family ties, the absence of the principle of preserving neighbors, and the tyranny of materialism at the expense of social relations, the crime of abducting children is frequently associated with revenge against their relatives. We can add family problems and the frequent skirmishes and conflicts between relatives, which can lead to revenge attacks against children, even if it is not their fault.

Some people seek to commit criminal behaviour in order to satisfy the vengeful tendency (Collie, 2016, p. 16), and this is aided by the prevailing traditions in the external environment that make violence a form of courage, and in these cases the abduction is often used to take revenge.

The social and psychological impact on criminal behavior associated with the criminal's proclivity to kidnap children opens the door to attempting to discover and appreciate the social environment in which the kidnapper grew up, as well as the holistic values he holds as a criminal dynamic that leads him to work in a subculture. (Criminal organizations) Through which they seek to impose themselves socially through the means of their choice. It is a behavioral reference in areas where social tensions exist. It is based on individual or collective physical or symbolic violence. Abductors may also use nicknames and descriptions for dangerous criminal gangs that go so far as to traffic in kidnapped children.

In the same context, the Institute's Forensic Evidence and Criminology research minutes for the year (2015) revealed that (52 percent of child abduction cases are due to personal disputes between the kidnapper and the victim's child's family, which are frequently

motivated by revenge. The kidnapper could be a relative of the victim (the child), such as the father, uncle, aunt, or uncle, or it could be someone from the victim's neighborhood or friends, and the strange thing is that the revenge could be for very minor reasons. They were beaten and sexually assaulted. They were taken to the hospital in critical condition, and the kidnapping may have resulted in the death of the child's soul, as a woman abducted and murdered her nephew in order to take revenge on his father, she put him in a plastic bag and strangled him to death.

2.3. Economic factors that contribute to child abduction crime

Many researchers have emphasized economic factors in their social analyses presented to explain the change in society in its various conditions, including the crime of child abduction. Among these factors are the following:

2.3.1. Abducting of children for economic extortion (ransom)

By ransom, we mean the release of the hostages in exchange for money, or the exchange of other hostages, or in exchange for work that benefits the kidnappers, and it would seem that the intention is money or the exchange of prisoners between them.

Throughout history, abduction has been used as a weapon of force to obtain money, bring about political change, and free prisoners (war) or as a form of retaliation (personal). In fact, cases of abduction are mentioned in the Old Testament writings. People's attitudes toward kidnapping, on the other hand, were influenced by history, politics, and culture. Abduction was widely accepted in antiquity as a method of subjugating or trading other people following the conquest of lands. In the Middle Ages, abduction for ransom, was a common practice during wars and crusades, and was considered a form of illegal burglary (Pax Christi, 2001, p. 11)

.Returning to the historical context, sociologist Ernest Kahlar Alix investigated abduction from a socio-historical standpoint in 1978. There are various types of kidnapping, and some of them include a financial component,such as extortion and ransom(Concannon, 2013, p. 12)

As a result, the perception of the crime of child abduction becomes a dangerous project because it manifests itself in various forms and purposes, such as extortion (to obtain ransom, influence business decisions, or gain a commercial advantage), or abduction within or between groups. criminal (to recover debts), or for the purpose of sexual exploitation, domestic abduction (domestic feuds, family child abduction), revenge kidnapping, or for political or ideological reasonsetc(Odoemelam & Omage, 2013, p. 05).

3. The implications of child abduction in Algeria

The crime of abducting children, as one type of criminal behaviour, has worsened in Algerian society and has had many negative effects on the interests of individuals as well as the building and stability of Algerian society's institutions.

3.1. The social implications of child abduction

The importance of sociology is dependent on social interaction in a society, which can be positive or negative. The positive side can lead to a successful life, while the negative side can lead to a life of frustration, such as the proclivity to hijack, which leads to a high level of frustration. According to studies, "abduction perpetrators usually deal with friends, neighbours, coworkers, etc., to obtain relevant information that can be used to abduct victims (children)" (Omonijo & others, 2019, p. 182), Furthermore, one of the social interaction aspects occurs when some people freely and openly express their interaction and discussion with others, both within and outside the family because of the fear of exposure to the crime of kidnapping.

In the same context, the crime of abduction can have a negative impact on social relations and individual movement. The wealthy, in particular, may limit their visits to parents, siblings, friends, and so on. However, when traveling to important ceremonies such as

funerals and marriages, they usually prefer to travel at night, which is fraught with dangers such as vehicle wrecks, theft, physical and sexual assault, and even kidnapping of a family member for revenge or to obtain a ransom.

3.2. Psychological implications of child abduction

Abduction is a particularly dangerous crime, and as such, it can affect oneself and create feelings that are incomparable to actual threats and attacks. Abduction also has an impact on the victims' physical and psychological health. Kidnappers frequently observe the routines of their intended or proposed victims and meticulously plan their abduction, which explains their incredible success. Their victims are frequently caught off guard."(Maxwell, 2011, p. 80), While there are families who live in constant fear that their children will be kidnapped.

3.3. The economic consequences of child abduction crime in Algeria.

According to studies, the economy is the cornerstone of national development, but the workforce's role is critical, and thus its safety must be ensured, as security is the main pillar of national development, where all development mechanisms can work as desired to achieve the desired results. Because kidnapping is a major source of insecurity, the economic consequences are severe(Maxwell, 2011, p. 185)

Furthermore, the negative impact of crime, particularly abduction, can prevent the tourism sector from attracting job opportunities and foreign investment. It is noted that the increased global attention to this crime may cause some countries to constantly warn their citizens not to travel to Algeria for fear of being abducted, and thus this crime becomes an obstacle to foreign investments and capital flowing into Algeria.

4. Towards developing a strategy to prevent the crime of child abduction in Algerian society

The Australian Institute of Criminology experts went to consider "actual crime prevention." Any act that reduces the level of criminal activity and the resulting harm, or reducing the number of criminals and their victims, [thus, crime prevention] focuses on the causes of crime rather than its effects, and seeks to reduce or eliminate the factors that can lead to crime."(Australian Institute of Criminology, 2003, p. 01)

As a result, the prevention of delinquency and crime encompasses all efforts made by Algerian society's various formal and informal social institutions to prevent the emergence of factors that would lead to the crime of child abduction, whether these factors are subjective related to people, such as psychological or mental strikes, or objective related to the environment surrounding people, such as functional imbalances at the family, school, social care institutions, imbalances in the economic situation and others.

The following are the three types of delinquency and crime prevention methods recommended by procedure scholars (Nevis, 2019, p. 02):

- **Primary Prevention:** Its purpose is to protect individuals from the inclusion of all types of crime that occur within the context of social life. At this level of prevention, individuals try not to commit the crime of abducting children. The goal is to improve living conditions so that people are not bothered.

- **Secondary Prevention:** This method is used to protect people who are at risk, such as children, who may become victims of an abduction crime if appropriate and early measures are not taken. For example, the emphasis is on children from disadvantaged families and slums who live in deplorable conditions, or on young people who have witnessed violence in their home or outside environment and are more likely to engage in criminal behaviour.

- **Tertiary Prevention:** Some software and reviews fall into this kind .To prevent crime, they can adapt to their social environment and face crime. And repair them.

The process of preventing child abduction is the responsibility of all formal and informal social institutions, but we will attempt to address some of them below:

4.1. The family's role in preventing the crime of child abduction

The family is society's first cell, embracing the child from birth to adulthood. Psychologists, educators, and criminologists are all interested in it because of its significance in the process of informal social control.

According to research, some parent occupations, such as rich parents and politicians, play an important role, directly or indirectly, in bringing in kidnappers more commonly for a variety of reasons, so care must be taken and appropriate security measures, such as maximum security, are required to prevent the dangers of abduction and abuse of children's freedom.

The following are the measures that the family should take in the event that one of its children is abducted (Hoff, 1994, p. 13):

− Submit a missing child report to the police or gendarmerie, and request an investigation.
− Have your kidnapped child's information entered into the national crime data set and logged into the mainframe.
− Contact the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs if you suspect your child is fleeing the country.
− Call the toll-free number for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.
− Liaison with the Missing Children Clearinghouse of the state and the local nonprofit Missing Children's Organization.
− Ask for assistance if it is available in your state or region.
− Obtaining a court order for child custody if you do not already have legal custody
− Consider requesting that the police or the public prosecutor (state attorney or attorney general) file a criminal record against the kidnapper.
− If the kidnapper is charged with a felony, include the felony decision in the notification or lawsuit.
− You must go out on your own to find your missing child.
− As a result, there are numerous methods that a family can teach and instill in their children to prevent and combat the crime of child abduction, some of which are subjective to the child himself. Several factors, the most important of which are:
− Permanent monitoring of families in order to protect their children from kidnapping.
− Teaching children about making good friends and staying away from bad companions because they have a direct impact on the child's development of deviant behaviors.
− Family cooperation with security services through the establishment of a culture of reporting everything that affects societal security, providing testimony when needed, identifying the perpetrator, and assisting the kidnapped child, all as preventive strategies to curb crime within the principles of the rule of law.

4.2. The role of the media in creating social awareness in order to prevent child abduction crime.

Because of its social effectiveness and wider scope, the media has played a critical role in raising people's interest in issues and problems. As a result, it is a major source of information from which the general public draws to supplement their knowledge of political, cultural, and social issues. Social awareness rises in an unnoticed and accelerated manner.

Thus, the media generally plays an important role in crime prevention by describing the problem of child abduction and its consequences, identifying the most important means of prevention, as well as the causes of crime in Algerian society and the motivations for its spread. The media can also direct people to the methods of the perpetrators of this crime, as

each type of crime has a distinct method of committing it. Children are commonly victims of crimes because they are unaware of the methods used to entice criminals to abduct them.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, it can be stated that delinquency and crime are not absent from any human society. And Algerian society has had its fair share of it, especially since there has been a clear decline in the authority of social control and a clear shift in the value ladder over the last three decades at the very least. On this basis, it is necessary for the sociological researchers to take their role in understanding and analyzing various deviant and criminal behaviours through Algerian society, including the child abduction crime, based on their description and explanation of the reasons for their spread, the consequences they have on the individual, family, and societal levels, and the development of ways to prevent them.

As a result, this study produced a number of results, the most important of which are:

1. Child abduction is a social crime, and its seriousness comes mainly from its targeting of Algeria's weakest group and using it to achieve criminal ends such as settling accounts, satisfying perverted instincts, practicing witchcraft, and so on.

2. Child abduction is one of the crimes that has grown in popularity in recent years due to a variety of factors and motivations, which may be social, psychological, economic, or other.

3. Due to the serious physical and psychological consequences on victims, their families and friends, and even society as a whole, child abduction is regarded as one of the most serious crimes, behind just to premeditated murder.

4. If it is to be effective, Algerian society's prevention policy against child abduction should be advanced to the level of strategy because it is long-term and necessitates the participation of all institutions. social, formal, and informal

5. Abduction crime has far-reaching consequences that influence not just the child's freedom, but also the family's stability and society's security.

In light of these results, we propose a number of recommendations, including the following, which we hope will resonate with officials and individuals concerned with the crime of child abduction in general:

1. Give young people opportunity to avoid deviant behaviour as abduction.

2. Activating excellent governance by authorities will significantly aid in the provision of basic infrastructure, education quality, and the creation of a sustainable economy. It will aid in the reduction of unemployment and the instillation of confidence in people.

3. The importance of bringing human trafficking and child trafficking to the notice of the legislative body in order to take the required actions to reduce the sexual, psychological, and moral risks they face.

4. The state must strengthen its capacities in the fight against crime and delinquency, as well as provide all necessary support to researchers and professionals to help them improve their research skills.

5. When dealing with this crime and enhancing the penalty, the Algerian legislator must distinguish between the act of abduction and the offenses that may accompany or follow it.

6. When it comes to children, the Algerian legislator must also specify the crime of child abduction and indicate the sex and age of the abducted.

7. The need of incorporating everyone in any preventive approach against child abduction, including individuals and families, civil society groups, official institutions, and all necessary entities, in order to ensure social security.

8. One way to do this is to implement a professional strategy or policy that is based on the most recent scientific theories. Without diminishing the significance of examining multinational experiences, Taking advantage of them, particularly the promising ones, because their effectiveness in combating criminal and deviant conduct is not guaranteed. It is solely based on the methods of preaching, counseling, and advise.

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