



UNIVERSITY OF OUM EL BOUAGHI  
FACULTY OF HUMAN AND SOCIAL  
SCIENCES



LABORATORY OF SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN  
ALGERIAN SOCIETY

RESEARCH UNIT: SEXUAL AND  
PHYSIOLOGICAL PATHOLOGIES:  
CAUSES, IMPLICATIONS, AND  
SOLUTIONS (SPPCIS)

# The national Conference on Children Victims of Abuse, and Patterns of Behavioral Disorder in Childhood, Adolescence, and Adulthood

In the frame of PRFU project n°  
I05L03UN040120210003



The 8 & 9 December 2026.



At the conference room of the Faculty of  
Social and Human Sciences.

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Pr. Oualid Abdelli, Dean of the Faculty of Social and Human Sciences

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### General Terms and Conditions for Event Participation



- Work on one of the conference themes.
- Only papers prepared in accordance with principles of scientific and academic integrity will be accepted.
- Topics must be new, original, and previously unpublished.
- Papers must be individual and field-based; joint submissions by two participants are accepted only for research projects.
- By default, all accepted papers will be published in the conference proceedings with a valid ISBN.

### Guidelines for the submission of abstracts and papers



- Formatting: Papers must be written in Sakkal Majalla (size 14) for Arabic and Times New Roman (size 12) for foreign languages. Page margins must be set to 2 cm, and line spacing must be 1 cm.
- Papers must be between 10 and 20 pages in length.
- Papers submitted in Arabic must include an abstract in a foreign language, and vice versa.
- Authors are requested to use the APA citation style.
- This conference will be followed by a peer-reviewed publication.
- Participation fees: Professors 2,000 DZD / Students 1,000 DZD

### Important dates



- 15/11/2026: Deadline for receipt of full papers.
- 25/11/2026: Notification of acceptance or rejection.
- 8-9/12/2026: Date of the national conference.



Submissions must be sent in their entirety  
by email.

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## Introduction

Childhood is a sensitive and critical phase in the formation and development of a healthy, normal, and balanced personality. It is characterized by vulnerability, incomplete physiological and psychological functions, and immature social relationships and cognitive abilities. This stage requires special attention to ensure the child's smooth transition into the subsequent stages of puberty, adolescence, and adulthood. Such guidance enables the child to develop a flexible and balanced personality, helping them adapt to their environment and cope with life's challenges. Indeed, a child's psychological and social development can be disrupted by violent practices—such as abuse and mistreatment—which subsequently negatively affect normal growth and lead to psychological disorders. Child maltreatment is a serious issue manifesting as abuse and neglect affecting children under the age of 18. It encompasses all forms of abuse—physical, emotional, and sexual—as well as neglect, humiliation, child labor, and other types of exploitation, causing actual or potential harm to the child's health, development, and dignity. Extensive research and numerous studies have been conducted on this phenomenon.

However, debate continues regarding the precise definition of "child maltreatment," particularly given its overlap with related concepts such as violence against children and child exploitation. In the context of this conference, child maltreatment encompasses a range of violent behaviors, acts, and verbal expressions resulting in bruising or injury, as well as aggressive conduct by parents, teachers, or strangers toward children in various settings—including the home, school, and public spaces. It is worth noting that the consequences of child maltreatment are primarily psychological rather than physical, as they lead to severe negative effects that impede normal psychological development.

By way of illustration, depriving a child of food for extended periods, denying access to medical care, administering sedatives, or subjecting a child to any form of sexual harassment or abuse constitute negative, deviant behaviors that inflict immense harm and lay the groundwork for psychological disorders. Through this conference, we aim to draw attention to this dangerous phenomenon and engage a wide range of institutions—including the Directorates of National Education, Social Affairs, and Religious Affairs and Awqaf, as well as national security agencies, the judiciary, and civil society organizations and activists. We invite them to exchange ideas and experiences with academics and researchers, share their perspectives on the issue—its causes, implications, and strategies for combating it—and address the problem from medical, legal, socio-psychological, and religious standpoints. In this regard, UNICEF studies from 2006 confirmed that 4 million children suffer from various forms of violence and abuse, with 6.5% experiencing this at home. Similarly, international studies reveal that 25% of adults—specifically one in five women and one in thirteen men—report having been mistreated during childhood. Children also suffer from emotional violence (also known as psychological violence) and neglect.

Furthermore, an estimated 41,000 children under the age of 15 are killed annually; however, this figure underestimates the true scale of the problem, as many of these deaths result from accidents such as falls, burns, and drowning rather than abuse. In war zones and refugee camps, girls are highly vulnerable to sexual abuse and exploitation by soldiers, security forces, members of their own communities, aid workers, and others. Like other nations, Algeria is witnessing a rise in such incidents. For instance, in 2011, the National Security Directorate recorded 6,202 cases of assault and violence against children; of these, 3,587 involved physical assault and 1,728 involved sexual abuse (\*El Khabar\* newspaper, April 6, 2011, No. 6678). In the same context, the National Body for Health Promotion and Research Development has sounded the alarm regarding the number of children subjected to abuse and mistreatment in Algeria. Statistics also indicate that more than 10,000 cases of violence against children have been reported and documented, encompassing various forms of psychological and physical violence, as well as abandonment and neglect.

For this reason, we seek to raise awareness of this phenomenon and highlight the need for a concerted, collective effort to study it, as well as the necessity for greater attention, diagnosis, monitoring, and therapy—rather than the neglect and denial seen in some societies.

## Conference objectives

- Highlight the phenomenon of child abuse in all its forms.
- Share insights among specialists and experts to reveal the various forms and implications of child abuse.
- Identify the physiological and psychological conditions affecting child victims of abuse.
- Shed light on abused children with special needs.
- Examine the mechanisms and strategies used to prevent and mitigate this phenomenon, as well as the role of psychological therapy in this regard.
- Highlight the role of judicial institutions in the legal protection of child victims of abuse.

## Conference Axes

### First Axis

Children who are victims of maltreatment: a conceptual approach

### Second Axis

Children who are victims of physical, sexual, and emotional abuse (forms, causes, implications, and solutions)

### Third Axis

Children who are victims of maltreatment and behavioral disorders in adolescence and adulthood  
- Children with special needs who are victims of abuse

### Fourth Axis

Children with special needs who are victims of abuse

### Fifth Axis

Child victims of abuse: prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation strategies, and the role of psychological therapy in this field

### Sixth Axis

Child victims of abuse under the penal code and the role of judicial institutions in legal protection