The Coordination Between Youth Institutions and Its Implications on the Strategy for Youth Delinquency Prevention

Sacia Ghenam[1*]

Khadidja Lebbihi [1]

_____

[1]Laboratory Of SociaL Development And Society Service , EL Oued University, Algeria

The Coordination Between Youth Institutions and Its Implications on the Strategy for Youth Delinquency Prevention

Sacia Ghenam[1*], Khadidja Lebbihi [1]
[1]Laboratory Of SociaL Development And Society Service , EL Oued University, Algeria
Email : ghenam-sacia@univ-eloued.dz

ABSTRACT
Youth have received the highest level of attention aimed at their care, under strategies adopted by the youth and sports sector, as it is among the sensitive sectors in the youth system and constitutes one of the future strategies in the state's policy, in terms of controlling the services that should be provided and renewed for youth. This involves envisioning their needs based on age, gender, educational level, geographical region, urban and social environment, aiming to prevent them from deviating from the right path.

Keywords: Youth institutions, Strategy, Prevention, Youth, Delinquency.

INTRODUCTION

The role of youth has witnessed numerous developments over the years, particularly in 1989, when it was designated as the International Year of Youth by the United Nations General Assembly(Al-Munjid et al., 1986), focusing on participation, development, and peace. This designation contributed to increased attention to this demographic both locally and globally(Adib Al-Lajmi et al., 1993). Similarly, in 1995, an international strategy for youth emerged, issued by the United Nations (Al-Amoush et al., 2009), aiming to enhance their skills through various programs and activities (Roshwan, Hussain et al., 2005). Within the framework of comprehensive care provided by the Algerian state to its citizens in general, and to youth in particular, the youth sector receives significant and continuous attention from various entities and institutions to prepare and support them in fulfilling their desired roles in all areas of development and construction (Al-Ayashi et al., 2010). Youth are considered the perpetual wealth that is invested in to enable them to contribute strongly and effectively in various fields (Asumani et al., 2011), fostering the country's development, especially in cultural activities (Al-Zantani et al., 2008). However, despite the existence of numerous youth institutions in Batna province, their effectiveness in youth engagement remains limited, as indicated by statistics from the Youth Institutions Department.Consequently, efforts are being made to develop comprehensive and advanced action plans and programs in various educational, cultural, recreational, sports, and scientific fields to protect youth from deviant behaviors, as suggested by Merton's theories (Boudeng et al., 1993), which attribute deviant behavior to the scarcity of legitimate opportunities (Abu Al-Ala et al., 1997), pushing individuals towards the use of illegitimate means.Therefore, the provision of guidance, care, and support for youth aligns with the country's public policy, allocating suitable places for various youth segments to invest their leisure time through diverse artistic, cultural, and educational activities aimed at protecting them from deviant behaviors, prompting the following question: What is the nature of the strategy adopted by the youth and sports sector in preventing youth delinquency in Batna province.

Study Hypothesis
Is there a strategy adopted by the youth and sports sector in preventing youth delinquency?

Subsidiary Hypotheses
- The effectiveness of the adopted strategy within youth institutions is linked to the training and experience of educators.
- The lack of coordination among youth institutions leads to the ineffectiveness of the youth delinquency prevention strategy.

Study Importance
This study derives its importance from the significance of developing youth institution programs and their relationship with the ministry-level strategy, and their effectiveness in the field among trained and untrained educators.
- Understanding the importance of activities practiced by youth in these institutions to distance them from delinquency.

- Creating opportunities and solutions to help institutions overcome obstacles to coordination and facilitate communication among youth for better acquaintance.

Study Objectives

It's undeniable that the value of scientific research is somewhat linked to the value of the objectives researchers aspire to achieve. The objectives of this study are as follows:

- To examine the youth and sports sector's policy effectiveness by assessing the programs endorsed by educators in the field.
- To identify the most attractive activities for youth in these institutions to prevent them from delinquency.
- To ascertain whether there is coordination between various youth institutions and others to prevent youth delinquency.

METHODOLOGY

The study employed the descriptive approach as it is deemed suitable for the nature of the topic.

Study Limitations
Spatial Boundaries
The survey was conducted in youth institutions in Batna province.

Temporal Boundaries
From January 27th to April 9th, 2022.

Human Boundaries
The survey was administered to a sample of 65 participants, both male and female, from the three aforementioned youth institutions.

Study Concepts
Concepts are the language of scientific research. Each research study necessitates the use of appropriate scientific terms in various contexts to understand data, information, tools, and results. Therefore, the study attempted to define the concepts underlying this research:

Strategy
It refers to a set of decisions and various activities related to choosing the means and resources to achieve a specific goal. It is the process of selecting the best means to achieve defined objectives for any society.

Institution
- Linguistically: Derived from the verb "to establish" and the noun "establishment," meaning to lay the foundation. It refers to establishing a base, such as founding a house.
- Terminologically: Definitions of institutions vary based on perspectives. Some view an institution as "a fixed and specific way of behavior that individuals live in society." It is also defined as "a public facility with an institutional, administrative, educational, cultural, and informational personality towards youth.
- Operationally: These are institutions that youth of various ages and levels turn to for utilizing
- their leisure time in activities and free time not available in other educational institutions, aimed at protecting them from delinquency and crime. 6.3 Youth:
- Linguistically: "Youth" is derived from the verb "to grow up" and refers to reaching the stage of youthfulness.
- Terminologically: The definition of youth is not straightforward. In some dictionaries, youth is defined as "one who reaches puberty to adulthood," while others define it as "youth is modernity, and youth is something in its beginning." Many consider youth as "just one stage of growth between 10 to 20 years," although this definition varies across different environments within a country due to culture, habits, traditions, environment, and prevailing laws.
- Operationally: Youth present in youth institutions in Batna province, of various ages and genders. 6.4 Prevention:
- Linguistically: It means protection and covering from harm, safeguarding something from damage or harmful effects, and protecting it.
- Terminologically: It refers to a set of intended and organized measures and services aimed at preventing and/or reducing dysfunction or shortcomings.
- Operationally: Prevention is a set of measures taken by educators through their specific programs in youth institutions to prevent delinquency.

Deviance
- Linguistically: It refers to deviation, deviation from the norm, i.e., deviating from the right path and straying from moderation and adhering to the aspects of a matter without its essence.
- Terminologically: Deviance broadly means "violation of social expectations and standards, and deviant behavior is nothing more than a state of bad behavior that may threaten life itself."
- Operationally: Deviance is departing from the standards and values recognized in society or within the group.

Previous Studies
Some previous studies and conferences that addressed aspects of my research include:

First Study
This thesis was submitted to complete a Master's degree at the College of Graduate Studies in Urban and Regional Planning Program at An-Najah National University in Nablus, Palestine, in 2009, entitled:
- "Planning in Youth Institutions in Palestine and its Role in the Development Process (A Case Study of Sharak Youth Forum)" Prepared by: Khaled Ali Saleh Asad, Supervised by: Dr. Ali Abdul Hamid, Dr.Basem Al-Zubaidi. This study aimed to identify the role of Palestinian youth institutions in the development process through studying and analyzing the current situation of the youth sector in Palestine (Al-Ja'ab et al.,2011). The study relied on descriptive and analytical methods using research tools, including interviews with officials from governmental and civil youth institutions, and the researcher's reliance on available official and office information sources, in addition to his experience gained from years of work in the sector. Focus group discussions with youth categories were also utilized. The researcher reached several conclusions:
- Palestinian youth are part of society, and any change or emergency in society affects them.
- Official governmental bodies that sponsor youth are still incapable, in terms of programs, directives, and mechanisms of work, of providing the required services to youth except to a limited extent.
- There is no legislative text in Palestinian law, as well as in international law, targeting youth for legal protection.
- Neglect and indifference of youth themselves to education, customs, and traditions that diminish the importance of youth and their participation.
- Youth believe that it is necessary to develop strategic plans and policies for the development of the sector. Additionally, the study made recommendations through important facts and issues with mutual influence with youth, and also addressed the relationship of youth with life in its various manifestations and the mutual influence between youth and some issues that are of clear importance in Palestinian youth life, especially

Study
The Provincial Forum Towards a Comprehensive Strategy for Protecting Youth from Deviation in Batna Province, held on February 23-24, 2016, at the Grand Lecture Hall – formerly the Governorate, at the Psychological Applications Laboratory in the Penal Environment of Batna 1 University. The forum addressed numerous interventions related to youth issues, phenomena, and concerns, with a selection of professors and doctors from various national universities (Asaad et al.2009). Various issues related to youth were discussed, with the floor opened for discussion to benefit from the conference. The conference concluded with a set of recommendations, including:
- Establishing a professional master's program in partnership with the Youth Institutions Council for the benefit of youth and sports sector executives.
- Reviving cultural, artistic, sports, and school activities.
- Establishing special counseling sessions for guiding and advising families across various sectors...
- Fostering cooperation between the Youth Institutions Council and the Psychological Applications Laboratory in the Penal Environment of Batna 1 University in internships and training workshops...

Discussion Of The Utilization Aspects Of Previous Studies
Based on the foregoing, these studies have addressed the topic from various research perspectives. For instance, the first study delved into the Palestinian experience in youth affairs and the major obstacles faced by this sisterly country regarding dealing with this demographic, especially in the youth and sports sector (Musa et al.,2015). As for the forum, the aspects of benefitting from it were diverse, including recognizing the phenomena presented for discussion and how to present them, the essential elements required in each intervention, keywords, references and sources, problematic areas, previous studies, leading to the conclusions drawn by the forum. Thus, these studies guided my research on the subject and helped interpret the findings.

Strategic Foundations

Developing any reform strategy in the field of youth in terms of education, guidance, outreach, communication, and activation requires considering several key factors:

A. Socio-political, economic, and cultural components of the current social reality.

B. Available statistics and studies on childhood and youth in general.

C. Identifying and studying the social, cultural, health, economic, and recreational needs of children and youth, and the extent to which the youth sector contributes to fulfilling them.

D. The scale of available human and material resources for implementation and achievement. E. The feasibility of integration among various sectors within a comprehensive national policy for children and youth, and each sector's potential contribution in this area is imperative.

F. Aligning objectives with societal conscience and aspirations, etc.

G. The lack of integration between the efforts of successive ministers in charge of the sector since independence up to the present day, approximately 27 ministers. In principle, this period of time and this number of ministers and successive administrative teams are sufficient to achieve the minimum accumulation of professional knowledge (Khalid et al.,2014), which would provide the sector with educational and professional traditions allowing the acquisition of a method and approach to dealing with youth in the fields of care, activation, communication, and awareness... Due to the lack of integration between each term and each minister, nothing of this kind has occurred. Furthermore, this has extended beyond merely neglecting others' efforts to describing what exists as negative or non-existent, which is sufficient to entrench the principle of "non-integration" within the inherited traditions of the sector, whether it be related to ideas, concepts, planning, or work programs.

Programming is a necessary systematic approach when considering any strategy related to working with youth (Angers et al.,2006). However, some question the necessity of this programming since the activation carried out by educators is optional. The answer to this is that programming precisely determines the youth group being addressed on the one hand, and on the other hand, it defines the appropriate content, objectives, and indicators.

The question arises

who has the priority for programming: the ministry, the provinces, or the institutions present in the field? Based on lived experiences, successful programming occurs locally, and to gain the goodwill of the environment, involving active partners within the sector is crucial. It is advisable, as part of a goodwill strategy, for every youth institution to carry out its programming according to its capabilities and the requirements of the environment and social context, in addition to what has been programmed at the level of the Youth Institutions Council in the province.

When tasks and objectives are precisely defined as a general framework for action and activity, it becomes easier to identify objectives and goals. In general, the author of the book "Youth Sector: Reality and Prospects," Issa Bouzghina, has defined some objectives regarding the strategy based on the activation principle, as follows:

- Contributing to the dissemination of general and national human culture.
- Contributing to the dissemination of scientific culture among youth as a fundamental component of modernity and globalization and its generalization.
- Framing hobbies, encouraging scientific, literary, and artistic creativity.
- Taking care of marginalized youth and trying to integrate them into society.
- Contributing to preventing social harm and the risks of deviation in all its forms and shapes... etc.

Youth Organizations Directorate (ODEJ) Definition

The Youth Organizations Directorate is a public institution with an administrative nature, enjoying legal personality and financial independence. It was established according to Executive Decree No. 07/01 dated 17th of Dhu al-Hijjah, 1427 corresponding to 06/01/2007, which entails the transformation of youth media centers into Youth Organizations Directorates (Adli et al.,2010). Additionally, the Directorate operates under the guardianship of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, represented by the Directorate of Youth and Sports at the level of all states. Situated strategically in the heart of the state capital, it has been able to achieve its outlined objectives by coordinating with all sectors, especially the youth and associative movements. According to the aforementioned decree, the tasks of the Directorate are defined, where it is responsible for ensuring the implementation of media, communication, listening, social, and educational activation programs among the youth, as well as managing youth institutions.

Youth Institutions Definition

Youth institutions are public institutions with an educational nature that welcome all demographics to monitor the desires and aspirations of young people (Ghabari et al.,2007). They serve as a reflective mirror of the relationship between youth and the administrative sector responsible for addressing their issues, concerns, and interests in all fields. They play a crucial role in fostering an integrated relationship between youth and the authorities responsible for youth affairs. The youth institution distinguishes itself from other administrative

organizations by its unique laws governing the relationship between educators and participants (Bouzguina et al., 2003), allowing for movement without restrictive regulations. This freedom enables participants to choose activities according to their preferences, facilitating the expression of their opinions and fostering intellectual, scientific, and educational creativity and talent development. They are considered as appendages to the Youth Organizations Directorate since they do not enjoy financial independence. Therefore, it is a priority and necessity to have youth institutions at the municipal or neighborhood level to meet the desires and readiness of young people. Youth institutions encompass cultural, recreational, and activation institutions, characterized by their special laws and operation based on a group system, granting participants the freedom to choose activities, aiding in unleashing their creative potential. Their tasks include informing, activating, guiding, and accompanying youth.

Youth Institutions Activities

Talking about a unified program for youth institutions' activities is complex, as activities vary from one institution to another and depending on the diverse youth demographics frequenting youth centers. Some participants are permanent members, while others are students, unemployed individuals, etc. Based on this diversity and variation stemming from the surrounding environment of youth centers, common points in most youth institutions' activities can be highlighted.

- Scientific Activities: Covering various specialties based on the interests and inclinations of young people, especially in fields like electronic media, astronomy clubs, and environmental clubs.
- Audio-Visual Activities: Including video clubs, solar photography, and camera clubs.
- Intellectual Activities: Comprising libraries and reading clubs.
- Dramatic Activities: Such as amateur theater and children's theater.
- Musical Arts: Contemporary music and vocal groups.
- Visual Arts: Including all forms of drawing, glass painting, decoration, etc.
- Occasional Activities: Involving commemorations of religious events, national holidays, open days at youth institutions, and cultural and media weeks, always centered around their scientific and cultural activities.

Relationship between Youth Institutions and Other Institutions

To maintain continuous communication with young people, youth centers must act as intermediaries by interacting with the surrounding environment and addressing all aspects to achieve their goals. They should prioritize individuals' desires to ensure success and continuity, adapting to time and place as a fundamental criterion for the success of their educational program.

- Municipalities: Youth institutions collaborate in drafting the cultural program for municipalities, which includes various events like commemorating national and religious holidays, organizing cultural events within the municipal jurisdiction. There's an administrative relationship between youth institutions and municipalities, involving financial support in exchange for oversight and supervision.
- Educational and Vocational Training Institutions: Particularly primary, secondary, and vocational training centers, cooperate to utilize their students' leisure time, with youth institutions complementing these efforts by providing suitable environments and activities.
- Governorates: Youth institutions are overseen by the Directorate of Youth and Sports, responsible for educational supervision, financial management, and activity program development. They organize local and governorate events, commemorating national and religious holidays according to predetermined programs, in collaboration with civil society and associative movements through pre-contracted agreements.

Study Methodology And Data Collection Tools
Study Methodology

The study adopted the descriptive approach as it is suitable for the nature of the topic to achieve the study's objectives, which rely on data collection, analysis, reaching conclusions, and finally, recommendations and suggestions.

Study Population

The research community or study population is one of the most important stages in social sciences, requiring precision from any researcher. According to Morris Angres, the research community is defined as all the elements comprising the studied community in its breadth and diversity. The researcher can study the research community if they have the necessary resources and sufficient time.

The study population is defined by the participants in youth institutions for the academic year 2021/2022, distributed as follows: 24 male and female participants in the multi-activity hall in Talakhmet, 20 male and

female participants in the multi-activity hall in Ras El Oued, and 21 male and female participants in the Marouana Municipal Sports Complex.

10-3 Study Sample
The current research sample consists of participants from youth institutions in the Batna province. To achieve the research objectives, the sample was selected purposively through interviews conducted with youth institution managers and by examining records related to participants who exhibited deviant behaviors and those who showed interest in certain activities. The following table illustrates the distribution of sample individuals according to youth institutions.

Table 1: Illustrates the distribution of the study sample.

Total	Number of members		The institution
	Females	Males	
24	07	17	The multipurpose hall in Talakhmet.
21	06	15	The versatile sports complex in Marwanah
20	05	15	The youth center in Ras Al-Ayoun.
65	18	47	Total

Source: Field Data

Study Tool
Among the main tools utilized in this research are the following:

Questionnaire
The questionnaire is the primary tool relied upon for gathering information from the participants. The questionnaire was prepared to be directed towards the youth engaged in youth institutions.

Statistical Analysis of the Study
After distributing the questionnaire to the participants, collecting and processing it was done according to the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).

Presentation And Analysis Of Study Data And Discussion Of Results According To Hypotheses
Presenting the questionnaire axes relied upon in the study for discussion according to the proposed hypotheses:

Table 2: Shows the questionnaire axes distributed in the field, analyzed according to the study

Percentage	Frequency	Units	Axis
14.49% 11.59% 10.14%	10 8 7	• The treatment of educators within the youth institution. • The role of educators in attracting members to the institution. • The approved educator program in activation.	The effectiveness of the adopted strategy within the youth institution is linked to the training and experience of the educator.
13.04% 11.59% 14.59%	9 8 10	• The type of activity that attracts youth to the institution. • Do the available activities at the institution appeal to you? • Do the activities make you feel comfortable?	The quality of activities that attract members to the institution.

13.04%	9	• The role of the institution in preventing youth delinquency. • Do you enjoy the trips and outings organized by the institution? • Encounters with another institution that interacts with the current institution.	Lack of coordination between institutions has led to the ineffectiveness of the youth delinquency prevention strategy.
10.14%	7		
1.44%	1		
100%	**69**		**Total**

Source: Field Data

Discussion of Hypotheses Results
Through the quantitative analysis of the questionnaire axes, we arrived at the following conclusions:

The effectiveness of the adopted strategy within the youth institution is linked to the training and experience of the educator
The treatment of the educator within the youth institution accounts for 14.49%, indicating that the trained educator, especially, plays a significant role in attracting participants, particularly through their good treatment and field experience. The educator within the institution treats the participants like his own children, which is the secret to his success in his profession. Furthermore, the educator's role in attracting participants to the institution accounts for 11.59%, providing further confirmation of his effective role in bringing participants. Meanwhile, his accredited activation program accounts for 10.14%, confirming his success linked to his program, training, and experience. The field has demonstrated this, and the evidence is in the youth's engagement in drug abuse; without the educator's training and experience in the field and his specific program, he wouldn't have been able to contain this group, thanks to activities such as theater performances.

The quality of activities that attract participants to the institution
The type of activity that attracts youth to the institution accounts for 13.04%, indicating that the proposed activities in the institution are taken from the requirements of the external environment according to the needs of the youth in their surroundings. This is confirmed by the question related to: "Do the activities available in the institution appeal to you?" at 11.59%, indicating that not all activities appeal to them due to the failure to satisfy the various desires and requirements of the youth from youth institutions for various reasons, including their misconceptions about youth institutions. However, for those who frequent them, engaging in various activities makes them feel comfortable at 14.59%, indicating their contribution to the success of the educator's program by practicing their activities in the institution, thus preventing them from deviating.

Poor coordination between institutions led to the inefficiency of youth deviation prevention strategies?
The role of the institution in preventing youth deviation accounts for 13.04%, and this was mostly the opinion of the institution's participants, evidenced by the presence of youth and children during naptime at the youth institution. Meanwhile, the preference of youth for institution trips and excursions accounts for 10.14%, as some prefer to go with their peers without the institution's accompanying restrictions during trips. The coincidence with another institution dealing with the institution accounts for 1.44%. This is attributed to the sector's program and its policies that do not encourage cooperation and collaboration in the field, but rather consist of orders and instructions that lack motivation for successful implementation in reality, leading to a lack of coordination between various institutions.

CONCLUSION
Through our study of the coordination between youth institutions and its reflection on the effectiveness of youth deviation prevention strategies, we can say that there is a strategy adopted by the youth and sports sector in preventing youth deviation through the effectiveness of various activities available in youth institutions linked to the training and experience of the educator. The educator plays an active role in attracting and accompanying youth through his program, which originated from the environment in which he operates, as these activities serve as an outlet for this segment, which is in dire need of it, especially outings organized by the sector. However, the lack of coordination between various youth institutions, especially those managed by appointed administrators within the sector, has left their participants completely deprived and only interested in portraying fake images under the pretext of organizing activities. However, the reality is quite the opposite, entirely due to the lack, if not absence, of resources, leading to poor coordination between various institutions and hence, the ineffectiveness of youth deviation prevention strategies.
Based on the study results, some recommendations can be made:

- Equip youth institutions and impose strict control over their administrators, increase trips and outings by activating the sector's program in the field so that it does not remain mere ink on paper, especially in encouraging scientific research among sector employees.
- Suggest managing the sector by trained sector employees and distancing from opportunists and freeloaders. Propose intensifying surprise security patrols in deviant hotspots, especially in various youth institutions.
- Open up opportunities for scientific forums to discuss youth issues, especially drug users, break various taboos, encourage diversity of activities in youth institutions, and make sector activities continuous rather than seasonal.
- Create unified national programs aimed at improving the positive perception of youth institutions and considering them as educational and recreational institutions. This would enable everyone to keep up with sector developments on one hand and, on the other hand, communication among colleagues creates ideas that help uplift and improve the sector.

REFERENCES

1. Klat, Myriam, et Adèle Khudr. « Religious Endogamy and Consanguinity in Marriage Patterns in Beirut, Lebanon ». Biodemography and Social Biology, vol. 33, nᵒ 1-2, mars 1986, p. 138-45. DOI.org (Crossref), https://doi.org/10.1080/19485565.1986.9988631
2. Allen, Roger, et Sa'd al-Baze'i. « Thaqafah Al-Sahra': Dirasah Fi Adab al-Jazirah al-'Arabiyyah al-Mu'asir ». World Literature Today, vol. 67, nᵒ 1, 1993, p. 225. DOI.org (Crossref), https://doi.org/10.2307/40149019.
3. Official Gazette of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria. Issue No. 63, issued on 07/10/2007., 2007.
4. Abu Al-Ala, Awaatif. Al-Tarbiyyah Al-SiyasiyyahwaDaur Al-Tarbiyyah Al-Riyadiyyah. Nahdat Al-Nahdah Administration for Printing and Publishing. Cairo university, 1997.
5. Adli, Al-Sumari, et et al. IlmIjtima' Al-JarimahwalInhiraf. Edited by Mohamed Mahmoud Al-Juhari. Dar Al-Maseerah. Oman University, 2010.
6. Al-Ja'ab, Nafith. Daur Al-Shabab fi 'Asr Al-'Awlamah. Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Rafah, presented at the Youth Culture Conference. Rafah, presented at the Youth Culture Conference., 2011.
7. Allen, Roger, et Sa'd al-Baze'i. « Thaqafah Al-Sahra': Dirasah Fi Adab al-Jazirah al-'Arabiyyah al-Mu'asir ». World Literature Today, vol. 67, nᵒ 1, 1993, p. 225. DOI.org (Crossref), https://doi.org/10.2307/40149019.
8. . Al-Zantani, et Mohammed Aabid Ibrahim . Al-Hijrah Ghayr Al-Shar'iyyahwal Mushkilat Al-Ijtima'iyyah. Al-Arabi Modern Office. Alexandria., 2008.
9. Angers, Maurice, et Bouzid Sahrawi. Minahjiyat Al-Buhuth Al-'Ilmiyyah fi Al-'Ulum Al-Insaniyyah. . Dar Al-Qasbah for Publishing, 2006.
10. Asumani, et Ahmed. Anis Al-Murabbi fi Mu'assasatTanzheesh Al-Shabab. Al-Shabab, 2001.
11. Boudeng , et al. Dairi. Role of Media within Cultural Centers and Youth Roles in the State of Algeria. 1993.
12. Bouzguina, Issa. Qat'a Al-Shababwa'iqalwa'Afaq. Algerian Sports Betting Press, 1st edition. 2003.
13. Qat'a Al-Shababwa'iqalwa'Afaq. Algerian Sports Betting Press, 1st edition. El Afaq. Algerie., 2003.
14. « Brief of Washington Legal Foundation as Amicus Curiae in Support of Defendant-Appellant Supporting Reversal: Ariad Pharmaceuticals, Inc. et al. v. Eli Lilly and Company ». Biotechnology Law Report, vol. 28, nᵒ 6, décembre 2009, p. 785-94. DOI.org (Crossref), https://doi.org/10.1089/blr.2009.9893.
15. « --- ». Biotechnology Law Report, vol. 28, nᵒ 6, décembre 2009, p. 785-94. DOI.org (Crossref), https://doi.org/10.1089/blr.2009.9893.
16. Ghabari, Mohammed , et Mohammed Salama . Al-Difa' Al-Ijtima'i fi Mawajih Al-Jarimah. Dar Al-Wafa' for Printing, Publishing, and Distribution. Alexandria University, 2007.
17. Khalid, Abd Al-Salam. « Jihâd dalam Pandangan Muhammad 'Abd al-Salâm Faraj ». ISLAMICA: Jurnal Studi Keislaman, vol. 5, nᵒ 1, janvier 2014, p. 26. DOI.org (Crossref), https://doi.org/10.15642/islamica.2010.5.1.26-43.

18. Klat, Myriam, et Adèle Khudr. « Religious Endogamy and Consanguinity in Marriage Patterns in Beirut, Lebanon ». Biodemography and Social Biology, vol. 33, nᵒ 1-2, mars 1986, p. 138-45. DOI.org (Crossref), https://doi.org/10.1080/19485565.1986.9988631.

19. Papini, E., et al. « Thyroid Nodule and Differentiated Thyroid Cancer Management in Pregnancy. An Italian Association of Clinical Endocrinologists (AME) and Italian Thyroid Association (AIT) Joint Statement for Clinical Practice ». Journal of Endocrinological Investigation, vol. 33, nᵒ 8, septembre 2010, p. 579-86. DOI.org (Crossref), https://doi.org/10.1007/BF03346652.

20. Roshwan, et Hussain Abdel Hamid Ahmed. Ilm Al-Ijtima' Al-Jina'i. Modern University Office, Alexandria. Alexandria University, 2005.

21. Sanaa Nabi, Musa. Programs for Youth Development in Western Youth Organizations, Centers, and Institutions. Future Youth Center for Studies, Research, and Development, 2015.

22. Statistics from the Directorate of Youth Institutions in Batna Province,Algeria. 2018.