

Women in Algerian Criminal Justice: Laws and Challenges

المرأة في السياسة الجنائية الجزائرية: القوانين والتحديات

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Abstract:

This study delves into the topic of "Women in Algerian Criminal Policy: Laws and Challenges." It aims to scrutinize the legal framework governing women's rights in Algeria. The research primarily focuses on understanding how criminal laws impact women's status and the challenges they face. It posits that current laws, despite advancements, have implementation gaps.

The methodology employs an analysis of pertinent criminal laws and qualitative data gathered through expert interviews. The study is divided into three sections: the first explores the theoretical underpinnings of criminal policy and its impact on women, the second analyzes existing laws, and the third examines socio-legal challenges.

The anticipated outcomes include profound insights into current legal shortcomings, fostering discussions on women's rights and contributing to the development of public policies aligned with international standards.

Keywords: Women's rights in Algeria, Algerian criminal policy, Criminal laws, Challenges, Criminal justice.

ملخص:

تتناول هذه الدراسة موضوع "المرأة في السياسة الجنائية الجزائرية: القوانين والتحديات"، حيث تهدف إلى تحليل الإطار القانوني الذي يحكم حقوق المرأة في الجزائر. يركز البحث على الإشكالية: "كيف تؤثر القوانين الجنائية على وضع المرأة، وما هي التحديات التي تواجهها؟" ويعتمد على فرضية أن القوانين الحالية، رغم تقدمها، تعاني من قصور في التطبيق الفعلي.

تستند المنهجية إلى تحليل القوانين الجنائية ذات الصلة، بالإضافة إلى جمع البيانات النوعية من خلال مقابلات مع مختصين. ينقسم البحث إلى ثلاثة أجزاء: الأول يناقش الإطار النظري للسياسة الجنائية وتأثيرها على المرأة، الثاني يحلل القوانين المعمول بها، والثالث يستعرض التحديات الاجتماعية والقانونية.

يتوقع أن تسفر النتائج عن رؤى معمقة حول الفجوات القانونية الحالية، مما يعزز النقاش حول حقوق المرأة ويساهم في تطوير السياسات العامة بما يتناسب مع المعايير الدولية.

كلمات مفتاحية: حقوق المرأة في الجزائر، السياسة الجنائية الجزائرية، القوانين الجنائية، العدالة الجنائية، التحديات.

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1. Introduction

Criminal policy in Algeria is a fundamental pillar that reflects the social, cultural, and political developments the country has witnessed since independence. The issue of women has gained significant prominence in this policy, as their rights and duties are directly influenced by legislative changes and the practical realities of the judicial system. Addressing the topic of "Women in Algerian Criminal Policy: Laws and Challenges" not only reflects the importance of women's rights but also underscores the significance of achieving criminal justice in a society striving for equality and human dignity.

The importance of this research lies in its exploration of the relationship between criminal laws and the actual reality experienced by women in Algeria. While legislation is considered an important tool for protecting women's rights, social and cultural challenges, as well as psychological barriers, continue to hinder the achievement of desired effectiveness. Therefore, understanding these dynamics is essential to exploring ways to improve criminal policy in line with international human rights standards.

This research aims to explore the criminal laws applicable to women in Algeria and analyze the effectiveness of these laws in addressing the challenges faced by women in various areas. It also seeks to provide practical recommendations to improve the status of women in the legal system. The research seeks to answer the following question: How do criminal laws in Algeria affect the status of women, and what challenges do they face in this context? This main question is branched into a set of sub-questions, including: What are the most prominent criminal laws related to women in Algeria, and how do these laws represent women's rights? How do social and cultural factors affect the application of criminal laws related to women? What are the legal and social challenges faced by women in the criminal justice system in Algeria? And how can criminal policy be improved to enhance women's rights in Algeria?

An analytical methodology will be adopted involving a study of relevant Algerian criminal laws, as well as an analysis of quantitative and qualitative data derived from previous studies and official reports. Interviews with experts and women's rights activists will also be used to gain in-depth insights into challenges and obstacles.

The research will consist of three main parts, where the first part addresses the theoretical framework of criminal policy, while the second part reviews the analysis of criminal laws related to women, and the third part discusses the challenges and future prospects, with recommendations for improving the situation.

It is expected that this research will yield results that reflect the current status of women in Algerian criminal policy and highlight the gaps between legal texts and practical reality. It

is also expected to provide a comprehensive vision of ways to enhance women's rights and achieve criminal justice, thus contributing to the development of public policies in line with international standards.

2. Title The Theoretical Framework of Criminal Policy

Criminal policy serves as a compass that guides society towards achieving justice and fairness. It is a set of principles and objectives aimed at combating crime and protecting society. In the context of women's rights, criminal policy takes on special significance, as it directly contributes to protecting women from criminal violations and enhancing their status in society.

This section aims to explore the theoretical framework of criminal policy in relation to women's rights, with a focus on the Algerian context. We will begin by defining criminal policy and outlining its importance. Then, we will discuss women's rights within the Algerian legal framework, focusing on relevant criminal laws. Finally, we will examine the factors influencing criminal policy related to women's rights.

2.1 Secondary title Definition and Importance of Criminal

Criminal policy is defined as a set of principles and guidelines that determine how a state responds to crime and directs efforts towards achieving criminal justice. This policy encompasses a range of laws and regulations aimed at regulating social behavior, defining appropriate punishments for criminal acts, and developing prevention and rehabilitation strategies. (hashish, 2021, p. 143)

Criminal policy holds particular significance in the context of protecting women's rights. It plays a crucial role in addressing various forms of violence and discrimination that women may face. The importance of criminal policy in this context can be summarized in the following points:

- **Providing Legal Protection:** Criminal policy contributes to establishing a legal framework that protects women from domestic violence and sexual assault, thereby enhancing their rights and ensuring their safety.
- **Promoting Social Awareness:** Through legislation, criminal policy raises awareness about women's rights issues, contributing to a shift in negative social attitudes towards women.
- **Enforcing Justice:** Criminal policy ensures that perpetrators are held accountable for their actions, enhancing women's trust in the legal system and encouraging them to report crimes they experience.
- **Rehabilitation:** Some aspects of criminal policy focus on rehabilitating offenders, helping to reduce recidivism rates and promote a more stable society.
- **Interacting with Social Policies:** Criminal policy complements other social policies, such as education and healthcare, to comprehensively promote women's rights.

2.2 Women's Rights in Criminal Law

Women's rights in criminal law constitute a fundamental pillar of criminal policy, reflecting a state's commitment to protecting women from violence and discrimination, and providing a legal environment that ensures justice and equality. This section presents a comprehensive analysis of Algerian criminal legislation pertaining to women's rights, with a particular focus on its effectiveness in achieving legal protection.

- **Legislation Related to Violence Against Women:** Algerian criminal laws encompass a series of provisions aimed at combating violence against women, including domestic violence and sexual assault. Law 15-19, enacted in 2015, represents a significant step towards enhancing women's protection by penalizing various forms of violence and establishing support mechanisms for victims. This law demonstrates the state's commitment to promoting women's rights.
- **Sexual Crimes:** Criminal laws also address sexual crimes, which are considered among the most sensitive issues in society. Algerian penal code penalizes sexual assaults, including rape and harassment, and specifies appropriate punishments for perpetrators. However, it's worth noting that Algerian legislation has not explicitly defined or outlined the elements of the crime of sexual harassment. (achcene, 2008, p. 92)
- **Women's Rights During Investigation and Trial:** Women's rights also encompass their rights during the investigation and trial phases. Women are presumed to be treated with dignity and respect, and their testimonies should be given due consideration.
- **Criminalization of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace:** Sexual harassment in the workplace constitutes a blatant violation of fundamental human rights, particularly the right to dignity and equality. It poses a significant obstacle to women's professional and social development. Given that this behavior undermines public order and morality, numerous national and international legislations have enacted strict provisions to criminalize it and protect victims. Article 341 bis of the Algerian Penal Code provides criminal protection by criminalizing any act that exploits a position of authority or profession to coerce another person into submitting to sexual demands. However, while this legal provision is a significant step in protecting women, it remains inadequate in covering all forms of sexual harassment.

2.3 Factors Influencing Criminal Policy Related to Women's Rights

Factors influencing criminal policy in Algeria are essential for understanding how laws related to women's rights are formulated and implemented. These factors interact with the social, cultural, and economic context, shaping criminal policies and affecting their effectiveness in achieving justice.

- **Social Factors:** Social factors play a primary role in determining how society

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addresses women's issues. Social analysis reveals that traditions and cultural norms can negatively impact women's ability to claim their rights. Many women face social pressures that prevent them from reporting assaults or violence. Such pressures reinforce a culture of silence that exacerbates violence against women. (shamshani, 2011, p. 124)

- **Cultural Factors:** Cultural factors intertwine with social factors to create an environment that may hinder the effective implementation of laws. Prevailing culture sometimes acts as an obstacle to progress in the field of women's rights, as some societies prefer to deal with women's issues discreetly, reducing the effectiveness of existing laws. Studies show an urgent need to change cultural attitudes towards women's rights to enhance the enforcement of criminal laws, (latif, 2009, p. 23)
- **Economic Factors:** Economic factors are also significant influences on criminal policy. Difficult economic conditions can lead to increased crime rates, affecting the implementation of criminal policies. Many women suffer from poverty, making them more vulnerable to violence and exploitation.
- **Political Influences:** Criminal policy is also influenced by political factors, as the government and local authorities play a crucial role in formulating and implementing laws. Political changes in a country can affect the priorities of criminal policy, reflecting the government's orientation towards women's rights. Therefore, political stability is an essential factor in enhancing the effectiveness of laws and protecting women's rights.

3. Title Analyzing Criminal Laws for Women's Rights

This chapter will examine Algeria's criminal laws pertaining to women's rights. It will assess the design and efficacy of these laws in addressing violence and discrimination against women. The focus will be on laws related to domestic violence and sexual crimes, and how they meet women's legal needs. We will also explore the rights afforded to women during investigations and trials, and how these rights influence their access to justice. By analyzing these aspects, this chapter aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness of criminal laws in safeguarding women's rights, thereby contributing to scholarly discussions on this critical issue.

3.1 Laws related to violence against women

Laws related to violence against women represent one of the fundamental axes in the study of Algerian criminal policy, as they reflect the state's commitment to protecting women from domestic violence and assaults. This section presents an in-depth analysis of the applicable laws aimed at combating violence against women, including a set of legal texts that specify the penalties and protective measures available to victims.

- **Legal Framework:** Law No. 15-19, enacted in 2015, is considered the cornerstone of combating violence against women in Algeria. This law criminalizes all forms

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of violence, including physical, psychological, and sexual violence, and provides legal mechanisms to protect victims. This legal framework also includes providing psychological and social support for affected women, reflecting a trend towards addressing the issue comprehensively.

- Penalties and Preventive Measures: The laws specify appropriate penalties for perpetrators, demonstrating the state's seriousness in addressing this phenomenon. Penalties include imprisonment and fines, and these penalties are considered necessary to deter criminal acts. In addition, the laws include preventive measures such as imposing restrictions on the perpetrator or providing psychological treatment, which enhances the protection of victims.

3.2 Sexual Crimes

Sexual crimes are considered sensitive issues addressed by criminal laws, as they constitute a direct assault on women's rights and dignity. This section provides a detailed analysis of Algerian legislation related to sexual crimes, focusing on its effectiveness in protecting women and the challenges associated with its implementation.

- Legal Framework: Algerian laws, particularly the Penal Code, define a range of sexual crimes, including rape and sexual harassment. These crimes are punishable by severe penalties, aimed at deterring perpetrators and protecting victims. This legal framework highlights the importance of addressing sexual assaults as part of efforts to promote women's rights.
- Definition of Sexual Crimes: Sexual crimes encompass a range of acts committed against the will of the victim, constituting a grave violation of human rights. Rape is defined as any act that forces a person to engage in sexual intercourse without their consent, reflecting a disregard for the victim's will. This definition is fundamental in understanding the nature of the crime and the need to provide legal protection for victims (mohmoud, 2008, p. 104)
- Penalties and Legal Measures: Algerian laws specify appropriate penalties for sexual crimes, including imprisonment ranging from several years to life, depending on the severity of the crime. The application of these penalties is considered necessary to deter perpetrators and provide a sense of security for victims. However, it is noted that there is a need for further evaluation of the effectiveness of these penalties in achieving justice

3.3 Women's Rights During Investigation and Trial Stages

Women's rights during the investigation and trial stages are fundamental elements of the legal system, especially the principle of the presumption of innocence enshrined in all constitutions (mahda, 1991, p. 17). This reflects the state's commitment to ensuring justice and protecting victims. This section provides a detailed analysis of the rights granted to women during these stages, focusing on the challenges they may face.

- Right to Humane Treatment: Humane treatment of women during the investigation

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and trial stages is a fundamental right. It requires that victims be treated with dignity and respect. This includes their right to receive clear information about legal procedures and ensuring that they are not subjected to any form of discrimination or abuse. This right is essential for building trust in the judicial system and encouraging women to file complaints.

- **Right to Legal Counsel:** The right to effective legal representation is a fundamental right for women during the investigation and trial stages. This right ensures that victims can defend themselves and represent their interests legally. However, evidence suggests that few women receive adequate legal support, hindering their chances of achieving justice.
- **Right to Privacy:** Privacy is an important right for women during legal proceedings, especially in cases of violence and sexual crimes. This right requires that victims' information be kept confidential and that their cases be handled discreetly, helping to protect their dignity and encouraging them to report crimes.

4. Challenges and Future Prospects

The third part aims to explore the challenges facing women's rights in Algerian criminal policy, focusing on the legal and social obstacles that hinder the achievement of justice. This chapter presents an in-depth analysis of the gaps between legal texts and actual implementation, revealing the ongoing problems faced by women in the judicial system. We will address a range of key challenges, including cultural and social factors that reinforce a culture of silence and limit women's ability to report abuses. We will also analyze the extent to which gaps in legal awareness and professional training affect the effectiveness of laws aimed at protecting women's rights. In addition, the chapter will address the future prospects for developing criminal policy in Algeria.

4.1 Challenges Facing Women's Rights in Algerian Criminal Policy

Despite significant developments in Algerian legislation to protect women's rights, the gap between legal texts and actual implementation remains wide. Algerian women face significant challenges in obtaining justice in criminal cases, as this process is influenced by complex social, cultural, and legal factors. This study examines the challenges that hinder the protection of women's rights within the framework of Algerian criminal policy, with a focus on the factors contributing to the continued discrimination and violence against women.

Legal Challenges in Protecting Women's Rights Legal challenges represent a significant obstacle to the effectiveness of criminal policy in protecting women's rights. This section delves into an analysis of the challenges arising from the legal system itself and how they affect women's ability to access justice and legal protection.

- **Gaps in Legislation:** Gaps in legislation are among the most prominent obstacles facing women's rights in Algeria. Despite the existence of advanced legal texts aimed at protecting women, these texts may lack sufficient detail or clarity in some areas. Analysis shows that some laws do not adequately reflect all forms of violence

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and discrimination, leading to incomplete legal protection. This requires a review of the drafting of these laws to ensure that they cover all aspects of violations of women's rights. For example, while Law 15-19 criminalizes violence against women, the legal texts may lack a precise definition of some forms of violence, such as psychological or economic violence. This lack of legal definition makes it difficult to present evidence in court, hindering women's ability to obtain legal protection.

- **Inconsistent Application of Laws:** The application of laws in Algeria is highly variable, with implementation differing from one region to another. This variation is attributed to multiple factors, including a lack of professional training for legal officials and a lack of coordination between the various agencies responsible for enforcing the laws. Social and cultural pressures can also negatively affect how judges and police deal with women's cases, reflecting an imbalance in the application of justice. For example, in urban areas, there may be better resources and more training for legal officials, leading to more effective application of the laws. In contrast, in rural areas, resources may be limited, leading to negligence by judges and police in taking effective action in cases of violence against women. This variation reflects an imbalance in access to justice.
- **Weak Complaint Mechanisms:** Studies indicate that women face significant difficulties in filing legal complaints due to weak complaint mechanisms. These difficulties include the lack of clear and accessible support centers, as well as a lack of awareness of legal rights. The absence of psychological and social support during the complaint process reinforces women's feelings of helplessness and reduces their chances of obtaining justice. For example, there are not enough support centers that provide information and legal assistance to women affected by violence. Additionally, there may not be dedicated or secure hotlines for reporting assaults, making women feel fear of social consequences or retaliation from perpetrators. This lack of support reinforces women's feelings of helplessness and reduces their chances of obtaining justice.
- **Discrimination in the Judicial System:** The judicial system is sometimes subject to discriminatory practices that affect women's rights. Analysis shows that some judges may lack a sufficient understanding of women's issues, leading to judgments that may not reflect the required justice. This discrimination can be the result of negative cultural factors that reinforce stereotypes about women's roles in society. For example, judges may be hesitant to convict perpetrators in cases of sexual assault, especially when there is a culture based on virginity or honor. In some cases, the victim is seen as partially responsible for the crime due to her behavior or clothing, reflecting clear discrimination in the handling of women's cases. This discrimination is not only a result of legal factors but also extends to cultural and

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social factors that affect how society views women's issues

Sociocultural Challenges in Protecting Women's Rights: Sociocultural factors are critical determinants that negatively impact the effectiveness of criminal policies aimed at protecting women's rights. This section delves into a thorough analysis of the sociocultural factors that reinforce a culture of violence and discrimination, providing illustrative examples of these challenges.

- **Negative Cultural Factors:** The prevailing culture in Algerian society is manifested in numerous traditions and practices that hinder the advancement of women's rights. For instance, in certain regions, domestic violence is perceived as a normal occurrence, considered an integral part of daily life, thereby reinforcing a culture of silence. Studies reveal that many women who experience violence opt not to report it, believing it to be a "family matter" that should be resolved internally. (achrati, 2007, p. 248)
- **Influence of Customs and Traditions:** Social norms and traditions significantly influence how society addresses women's issues. For example, in some rural communities, brides are considered "property" transferred from their family to their husband's family, leading to societal pressures on women to accept violence or abuse as a part of their marital life. Research indicates that women in such communities feel that speaking out about violence could result in social ostracism or failure to uphold the "honor of the family."
- **Lack of Legal Awareness:** A dearth of legal awareness poses a major challenge for women in Algeria. For instance, many women may be unaware that Law 15-19 grants them the right to legal protection from domestic violence. Reports suggest that women subjected to violence often lack information on how to file complaints or seek legal support, reinforcing feelings of helplessness and limiting their ability to claim their rights.
- **Social Stigma:** Social stigma deters women from reporting assaults. For example, when a woman reports being assaulted, she may face societal criticism and be labeled a "failure" or "dishonorable." This stigma can have profound psychological consequences, leading women to retract their reports or avoid seeking justice. In some instances, victims are blamed for their experiences, exacerbating their suffering.

Economic Challenges and Their Impact on Women's Rights: Economic challenges are fundamental factors that negatively affect women's rights in Algeria. Economic conditions play a pivotal role in either enhancing or hindering women's ability to access justice and legal protection. This section provides an in-depth analysis of the economic challenges faced by women, with illustrative examples.

- **Poverty and Economic Dependence:** Poverty is a primary factor hindering women from asserting their rights. In many cases, women endure high levels of poverty,

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making them more vulnerable to violence and exploitation. For example, a woman experiencing violence may be economically dependent on her partner, preventing her from reporting the abuse due to fear of losing her source of income. Studies indicate that women in impoverished circumstances may choose to remain in harmful relationships rather than risk leaving and facing financial instability.

- **Lack of Employment Opportunities:** Algerian women face significant challenges in accessing equal employment opportunities. Analyses reveal higher unemployment rates among women compared to men, limiting their financial independence. This gap in the labor market impacts women's ability to demand their rights, as they may feel compelled to tolerate violence or discrimination in the workplace due to a lack of alternatives. This situation reinforces a culture of dependence on partners and renders women more susceptible to exploitation.
- **Shortage of Social Services:** Social services, such as healthcare and psychological support, are essential for supporting women affected by violence. However, numerous reports indicate a shortage of these services in many regions, particularly in rural areas. For instance, shelters for abused women may be inadequate or inaccessible, preventing women from obtaining necessary protection. This lack of services exacerbates women's vulnerability and increases their suffering.

4.2 Future Prospects for Women's Rights in Algerian Criminal Policy

The full text the future prospects for women's rights in Algerian criminal policy are a complex issue requiring a comprehensive analysis that considers potential legal and social developments, as well as cultural and economic contexts. In this context, several key areas can be identified that may contribute to improving the status of women's rights, while highlighting the challenges and opportunities associated with each.

Strengthening the Legal Framework

- **Current Situation:** The current legal framework in Algeria is a significant step towards protecting women's rights, but it still requires a comprehensive review to ensure its comprehensiveness and effectiveness. There is a need to develop clearer and more precise laws that encompass all forms of violence and discrimination.

- **Future Prospects:** New legislative initiatives, such as drafting laws prohibiting all forms of violence against women, can enhance women's rights. These laws should include effective enforcement mechanisms, empowering women to claim their rights. Clearly incorporating women's rights into the constitution can also strengthen their legal standing.

Improving Implementation and Enforcement Mechanisms

- **Current Situation:** Despite the existence of laws protecting women's rights, the implementation of these laws faces significant challenges, including variations in application between different regions and a lack of adequate training for judicial personnel.

- **Future Prospects:** Improving enforcement mechanisms requires increased investment in training judges and police officers on women's rights issues. Specialized training programs

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can enhance awareness of the importance of fair law enforcement. Additionally, establishing specialized units within the police and courts to handle cases of violence against women can streamline legal procedures and boost victims' confidence in the system.

Raising Public Awareness and Promoting Legal Culture

- Current Situation: Society suffers from a lack of awareness of women's rights, reinforcing a culture of silence and diminishing the effectiveness of existing laws. Cultural and social discrimination marginalizes women's issues.

- Future Prospects: Community awareness programs aimed at achieving genuine cultural change can be a significant lever for promoting women's rights. This requires collaboration between the government and civil society organizations to develop awareness campaigns targeting all segments of society. These programs can enhance public understanding of women's rights, helping to break down cultural and social barriers.

Supporting Survivors and Enhancing Social Services

- Current Situation: Women survivors of violence suffer from a lack of social services, such as shelters and psychological support. This shortage limits women's ability to recover and return to normal life.

- Future Prospects: It is essential to develop comprehensive support networks for women survivors of violence. This requires establishing specialized shelters, providing psychological and social support services, as well as rehabilitation programs. These services should enhance women's independence and enable them to build new lives free from violence.

Promoting Women's Political Participation

- Current Situation: Women face a lack of political participation, reducing their influence on policies that affect their rights. Their representation in leadership positions is often limited.

- Future Prospects: Policies that promote women's participation in political life can improve the status of their rights. This requires providing support for women to run for elected office and developing training programs to enhance their leadership skills. This approach can empower women to influence political and social decisions

5. Conclusion

The Algerian legal framework has made strides in safeguarding women's rights, yet significant challenges persist. While laws have been enacted to protect women from violence and discrimination, their implementation remains inconsistent and often hindered by deep-rooted cultural and societal norms. This study reveals that the interplay between legal provisions, societal attitudes, and the capacity of institutions to enforce the law significantly influences women's experiences within the criminal justice system.

Our findings underscore that the issue of women's rights in Algeria is multifaceted. While legal reforms have been introduced, their effectiveness is limited by various factors such as:

- Cultural barriers: Deep-rooted patriarchal norms continue to perpetuate gender inequality and hinder women's empowerment.

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- Lack of awareness: Many women remain unaware of their rights and the legal protections available to them.
- Ineffective implementation: The inconsistent application of laws and a lack of specialized training for legal professionals undermine the effectiveness of the legal framework.
- Societal stigma: Women who report violence often face social stigma and blame, deterring them from seeking justice.

To address these challenges and ensure that women's rights are fully realized, we propose the following recommendations:

- Comprehensive legal reform: Strengthen existing laws and introduce new legislation that explicitly addresses all forms of gender-based violence, ensuring clear definitions and penalties.
- Capacity building: Invest in training programs for law enforcement, judiciary, and social workers to enhance their understanding of gender-based violence and improve their response.
- Awareness campaigns: Launch widespread campaigns to raise awareness about women's rights and challenge harmful gender stereotypes.
- Victim support services: Expand access to comprehensive support services for survivors of gender-based violence, including legal aid, counseling, and shelter.
- Data collection and research: Strengthen data collection systems to better understand the extent and nature of violence against women, enabling evidence-based policymaking.
- Intersectoral collaboration: Foster collaboration between government agencies, civil society organizations, and international partners to address the issue holistically.

By implementing these recommendations, Algeria can create a more just and equitable society where women can fully exercise their rights and live free from fear of violence and discrimination.

Key improvements in this conclusion:

- Directly addresses the research question by summarizing the main findings related to the impact of criminal laws on women and the challenges they face.
- Highlights the interconnectedness of legal, social, and cultural factors affecting women's rights.
- Offers specific recommendations that are actionable and focused on addressing the identified challenges.
- Emphasizes the importance of a multi-faceted approach involving legal reforms, capacity building, awareness campaigns, and support services.

This revised conclusion provides a more comprehensive and actionable response to the research question, offering a clear roadmap for future efforts to promote women's rights in

Algeria.

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