

Underlying Factors of Adults in Gambela II Neighborhood in the Face of Criminal Behavior by the Uncivil

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Abstract: *This study examines the opinion of adults in Gambela II neighborhood about the criminal behavior perpetrated by the Incivists. It sets itself for the objective, to detect the criminal behavior committed by the incivists, to propose a way of solution to circumvent and to improve this phenomenon, finally to incite the population to denounce these criminal behaviors in case of their identification. Our population is made up of 22321 subjects from which we extracted a sample of 45 individuals, located in the age group ranging from 16 to 45 years of which 25 men and 20 women all intellectuals; 36 are single and 9 are married. The psycho-social survey method and the descriptive method were used to obtain the information through three techniques: documentary, questionnaire and interview, analysis and interpretation of the data we arrived at the following results: all our investigations have already heard about crimes; these crimes are regular, they are often carried out at night, the lack of electricity, unemployment, poverty, the incompetence of the Congolese police are the causes of the crimes carried out in the Gambela II district, to suppress the crimes, he need to motivate the security staff and then improve the salary conditions.*

Keywords: Underlying facteurs – neighborhood – criminal behavior – uncivil

1. Introduction

The whole world is shaken by various crimes including the crimes of murder, sexual violence, the disregard of rights and the duty of the man, the crimes of theft qualifies as very high, the crimes made to the people with the intention of to give death.

In our day, many people and almost everywhere in the world, the man feels totally insecure due to this intense increase of number of incivists which sows of terror in the avenues, the streets and especially in the remote corners; Their operations are carried out during the night, they carry the firearms, the white years sometimes they are in civilian clothes at times in military uniform, their heads are covered with a mask or a band which hides the face, for fear of be identified by a familiar person.

Crimes can not exist as we hear them unless essentially; the so-called delinquent offenders establish their union and form an informal group; who has a structure that he gives himself; the social and personal relations exercised by criminals have as their role the degradation of the neighborhood by the thieves; viols; the seizure of the property of others; the slaughter ...

The criminals do interactions within their groups, for any purpose, which can be translated into deviance, revolt, let's talk about delinquent deviance; who reacts to the influence of the group by opposition.

Kaurnba Lufunda (2004,p3) in his article on "Crime approach in the city of Lubumbashi as an observatory of urban change", says that after the fall of the city of Lubumbashi; the reorganization of the services of the administration of criminal justice has gradually

The urgency and the need to build up the instruments for measuring crime with a view to better management of public

security; as we said in the particular context of the city of Lubumbashi.

The crimes were characterized also by the decline of the mining companies; with the precariousness of the living conditions, the massive influx of displaced persons from the beginning of the aggression that the situation has become even more complicated, including the making of a complaint collection grid; should be adapted to the most common criminal figures should be done by four models; knowledge of volume and structure of crime, organization of crime management (suppression and prevention, then understanding of the functioning and difficulty of the police.

According to Pied Noir J. (1990, P.385) in his actions against incivility and crime in New York, he is anxious to review the case: in the year 1990 no less than 2245 homicides had been committed, the number of robberies was also very high.and the urban landscape was degraded by the multiple trace leave for the uncivil. It is then; under the impetus of the new police chief, a clever fight is being waged on this episode; shows us better how

Police action on the incivists had an impact on crime. These researchers were able to obtain data on disaggregated variables at 74 neighborhoods in the city and between 1990 and 1999 the main variables were:

- Firearm homicides;
- Homicides without a firearm;
- Robberies qualified all its acts of crimes posed by incivists in the various countries in the world that translate into insecurity. And that put the population that undergoes them into social-economic balances and prevents it from developing.

In the GAMBELA II neighborhoods, we witness the various crimes committed by the uncivists such as: the seizure of goods in shops, in houses, on the street, the theft of electric

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cables to have the opportunity to operate the crimes in the darkness, the slaughter of the people who owned the property with firearms, knives in case of resistance, the torture of Person.n.es during the late hours; reason why; we asked ourselves the following question

What are the underlying factors of adults dealing with the criminal behavior committed by the uncivil in the Gambela II neighborhood?

For this work, we will start from the hypothesis that the factors favoring criminal behavior are:

Political Causes

Political causes, that is, a state that can unleash a war against another or other states that it considers dangerous for its national security. Political causes by the settling of accounts by the facts that the actors of the political life sometimes engage in the conflicts by ignorance of by lack of respect of rules of games of law, general principles, conventions of the rules proceed from the practice of democracy.

- Taking the narcotic (hemp, drug, alcoholic drink)
- Lack of work for the survival of these animals;
- Inadequate training of security personnel;
- Non-payment;
- The massive influx of the unemployed and the lack of organization of the leader in the face of the deterioration of the neighborhood; in which the uncivil ones are concentrated under the effect of their multiplication.

To carry out this research, we used the psycho-social survey method and the descriptive method supported by the techniques: documentary, interview and questionnaire.

The elements that interest our study are the statistics of criminal behaviors that are reproduced from 2016 to 2018, it was conducted near the agents of the district Gambela II the agents of the Security Police in the commune of Lubumbashi.

This study belongs to the field of work psychology, this approach is sacred to the psycho-sociology of work where we see the interactions and influences of individuals in the group where the influence of a person in the group.

Apart from the introduction and the conclusion, our text is structured around three axes namely: the conceptual and theoretical aspects, methodological aspects, then the results of the research.

2. Conceptual and Theoretical Aspects

This part is devoted essentially to the presentation of the theoretical elements related to this study and to the definitions of the basic concepts.

2.1 Basic concepts

2.1.1 Opinion

According to Petit Larousse (2010, p.713) opinion is defined as a way; to give one's public opinion, as the most common ways of thinking in a given society.

According to Allipport cited by Pua Okako (2012, p.28). Opinion is defined as an attitude because it prepares us for a proper action such as verbal conduct and pre-action that are not judgmental but a position statement more or less subjective in relation to an object, and is based on presuppositions, subjective arguments and unstructured situations.

According to Felix Alcan (1890, P.452), opinion is a personal judgment on a question or subject under discussion that does not fall under rational knowledge. As for us, we mean by opinion as a prejudice, a set of ideas; or a representation of how to spend a society as a whole, collectively.

2.1.2. Criminal Behaviors

According to George Sorel (1908, p. 126), criminal behavior is defined as the set of very serious offenses that offend others, morals or the law.

According to Gressey Dr. (1950, p.55) defines criminal behavior as the set of murders; homicide of offenses; faults, offenses that may occur only at the time of the commission of a crime. Let the criminals be caught in the act and decide to barricade instead of doing it alone or with the hostages.

According to Larousse (2010, p.269) they are defined as being the intentional homicide, the most serious of the infractions to the law or against the safety of the State which is translated by the very blameworthy action; and that the law punishes with imprisonment or detention between 10 years and the perpetuity of contravention and contravention. As for us, we apprehend this term as a premeditated act; voluntary or a most serious offense under the law and deviant behavior in the eyes of society.

2.1.3. Inciviques

According to Sebastian Roche (1993, p226) is defined as anyone who commits the act of incivility; as the set of social nuisances extraordinarily; varied that do not physically hurt people; but shake up the basic rules of social life that allow trust.

According to Julien Pied Noir (2007, p.385) defines as the act of homicide also qualifies as very high and stronger which are contested of easily understandable links;

And that push the uncivil youth from insulting the altercation, Scion Keeling and Wilson (1982, p. 7) define incivility as a major difficulty that the sociological notion of both embarrassing behaviors but not criminally sanctioned and another which constitutes real offenses.

As for us ; we mean by uncivil, all the acts committed by certain people who are qualified delinquent, who displays a Deviant behavior not admissible to the company, with regard to standard or rules established by the company.

2.2 Theories on Basic Concepts

Crime refers to the category of the most serious offenses, a category that varies depending on the country and the legal system. The term comes from the Latin crimen, which

means in classical Latin "the accusation" to the "charge" then, below Latin, "fault" or "defilement" In common English, the word "crime" means indifferently a crime in one crime where a crime. Active translators are trapped, especially in the media (police series translators, journalists) and are not afraid to spread this kind of false information: in Manhattan, the crime of noisy night (sic) is rising sharply. Of course, it's actually a crime.

Criminology is a multidisciplinary field of research that studies the criminal phenomenon and uses many disciplines ranging from psychology, law, sociology and economics. Taught in universities, it is sometimes referred to by the terms "criminal sciences" in French, or "criminalstudies" in English.

2.2.1. History

Crime and the criminal as an object of intellectual concern is not new. Despite this, the constitution of an independent scientific discipline with the main objective of studying the criminal, the crime and the social reaction attached to it has not been without difficulties (this question is still in debate) . In this regard, it is interesting to note, as does Alvaro Pires, that the very denomination of this discipline was not obvious, that it was made by trial and error (criminal anthropology, criminal sociology, criminology, etc. .) at the end of the nineteenth century and that this research "indicates that something new then appeared, something that one felt the need to call, reflect, and emphasize in a way that or another ". The first book explicitly using the term "criminology" in its title is the Manual entitled Criminology, published by Raffaele Garofalo in 1885.

Beyond these questions of terminology, it remains difficult to pinpoint the date of birth of criminology, each author seeming to "choose" the date that best fits his very conception of the discipline.

While there is no consensus on this issue, it is possible to identify some of the major movements that have particularly influenced the question of the study of crime and the criminal and which still influence it today.

2.2.2. Difference between war crime, war cheat and treachery

There is a distinction between "war crime" and "war ruse". Shooting a paratrooper other than an airborne troop, or attacking the enemy when one came to him with a white flag - at which he introduces himself with a white flag - is a crime of war. On the other hand, the fact that members of the German army had uniformed uniforms to give the convoys false indications (in order to allow the rest of their detachment to escape) - a maneuver which had not led to the death of a man and was not intended either to do so - was considered only as a "ruse of war", just as the "lures" placed by the Allies around Dover (several thousand tanks) to persuade Hitler of the imminence of a landing in the Pas-de-Calais' the bombing D'Abbeville performs to make believe in this scenario. A "false banner" may be considered as a war crime, depending on the case: for example, a warship may approach an enemy ship by hoisting the flag of the enemy, or one of its allies, or neutral (as the corsair did), but it will be imperative to hoist these national colors before

engaging the fight so that it remains a ruse of war, if it does not do it and that it fights with another flag, then it is a war crime.

The law of armed conflict does not forbid cunning or deception. It is lawful to seek to mislead the enemy, for example by using decoys that he will attack needlessly or by trying to make him believe in an offensive somewhere else and at another time than the one at which it will actually take place. On the other hand, sheltering falsely behind the donkey conflict law is described as "perfidy" and constitutes a war crime. To make believe surrender to then attack or shelter fighters behind the emblem of the Red Cross are treachery.

2.2.3 Prevention and repression of war crimes in international law

2.2.3.1 Legal framework

The Geneva Conventions are four adopted drafts and continually updated from 1864 to 1949 with additional protocols. Exiles represent the legal basis and the framework within which the conduct of war is conducted under international law.

Each member state has now ratified the conventions, which are universally accepted as international sartorial law, applicable to every situation of armed conflict in the world. However, the 1977 Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention containing the most relevant, detailed and virulent protections of International Humanitarian Law for Persons and Property in "Modern War Time" has still not been ratified by some number of states continuously engaged in armed conflict, including the United States, Israel, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran and others. As a result, these states observe different codes and values with regard to conduct in wartime. Some signatories are in the habit of violating the Geneva Conventions in such a way that they use the ambiguities of law or political maneuvering at the limits of clauses and principles. "All the conventions were revised and extended in 1949:

- First Geneva Convention
- Second Geneva Convention
- Third Geneva Convention
- Fourth Geneva Convention

The additional protocols were adopted in 1977. "

2.2.3.2. Trials and jurisdictions

The Leipzig trial The Nuremberg Trial 1946 International Military Tribunal for the Far East International Criminal Court.

2.2.3.3. Crime against peace

The concept of crime against peace was defined for the International Military Tribunals of Nuremberg and Tokyo established after the Second World War. According to the London Agreements of August 8, 1945, such a crime is defined as "the direction, preparation, initiation or continuation of a war of aggression, or a war in violation of treaties, insurance or international agreements". or participation in a concerted plan or conspiracy to perform any of the foregoing acts ". The prosecution of persons for

this type of crime concerns only the leaders of a country and the very high officers against peace: 24/02/2014 Since then, this notion has been replaced by that of crime of aggression.

Evolution of the notion

In the spirit of the founding fathers of international criminal law, which gives its origin to this discipline, crime against peace naturally finds its place. It is an unknown and underrated notion that is often overlooked. The usefulness of this incrimination is nevertheless indisputable because it allows the infamous (criminal) sanction of any illegal act of war, which probably explains the reluctance, even the hostility, of certain States and their leaders.

The first convictions for crimes against peace were Pronounced in 1946 and 1948 in Nuremberg and Tokyo. It is wrong to say that this offense is premature, too ambitious or utopian: it has since been formulated in writing in numerous doctrinal or official projects of international codification.

The concept of a crime against peace is identical to that of the crime of aggression. Now that a clear and definitive definition has been found, those guilty of such a crime may soon be prosecuted before the International Criminal Court (ICC), The conspiracy against peace - that is, the plan for the preparation of a war of aggression or a war in violation of treaties, insurance or international agreements - should not be confused with the concept of a crime against peace, which in practice consists in unleashing, directing or continuing a war in violation of world peace.

The concerted plan or conspiracy against peace is a problematic notion that the judgments of the Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals have reluctantly withheld. It is neither a separate international offense nor a mode of committing a crime against peace. This concept generates doctrinal conflicts and must be handled with the greatest reserve.

2.2.3.4. Crime of aggression

The notion of crime, aggression defines the crimes committed by. Persons in: States that have prepared, defended an armed conflict aimed at destabilizing one or more sovereign states.

3. Methodological Aspects

In this part, we present our field of investigation, the population and the study sample, the methods and techniques used. We did this study in the GAMBELA II district of Lubumbashi commune in the period from 2016 to 2017. We chose this research framework, because we are working on the opinion of the adults of the Gambela II neighborhood in the face of criminal behavior committed by the incivists.

3.1 Description of the population

The population of Gambela II is represented as follows:

Table 1: Gambela II population

Nationality	Sex	Function	Total
Indigenous	M	Chômeurs	4087
		Workers	7942
Foreign	F	Unemployed	42
		Workers	109
Indigenous	F	household	2008
		workers	8033
Foreign	M	household	10
		workers	90
Total			22321

This table shows that the total population of the Gambela II Ward is 22321; of whom 12,180 were unemployed Aboriginal people 4087; 7942 Aboriginal workers; 42 unemployed foreigners and 109 foreign workers. 10141 women; of which 2008 indigenous household; 8033 indigenous workers; 10 foreigners and 90 foreign workers.

Table 2: Research population

Nationality	Sex	Function	Total
Indigenous	M	Unemployed	4087
		Workers	7942
Foreign	M	Unemployed	42
		Workers	109
Indigenous	F	household	2008
		Workers	8033
Foreign	F	household	10
		Workers	90
Total			22321

This table shows that the total population of the Gambela II district is 22,321; of whom 12,180 were unemployed indigenous people 4,087; 7942 Aboriginal workers; 42 unemployed foreigners and 109 foreign workers. 10,141 women; of which 2008 indigenous household; 8033 indigenous workers; 10 foreigners and 90 foreign workers.

3.2 Sample

For this present work the sample is defined as the reduced number of individuals that has been extracted to the population or problem posed. Our sample is composed of 45 individuals; is in the age range from 16 to 45 years of which 25 men and 20 women are all intellectuals; 36 are single and 9 are married. In our study we relied on the random sampling method; it consisted of giving all individuals in the population the same probability of being selected in the sample.

3.3 Research method

All scientific work requires the use of the method. For this present work, the method is a set of mental processes by which the scientist; seeks to discover new knowledge. Thus, we have resorted to the survey method, which according to Schaeffer (1967, p.178) it is a field survey that a researcher can work on all that is related to field work.

The survey method

This method has been useful to us in that it facilitates us to collect the opinion of each adult of the Gambela II district in front of the crimes made by the incivists; according to the

orientation of the question, that is, their opinions; to obtain the necessary information in our study.

The descriptive method: allowed us to describe some criminal behavior committed by the uncivil Gambela II neighborhood.

3.4 Research Techniques

For this present work; we choose Michel's definition of the technique as the set of instruments or tools we use to collect the data.

- The documentary technique allowed us to collect the relative information (ONEM) at the office of the national institute of professional preparations to know the number of unemployed and worker agents of the district Gambela II.
- The interview technique allowed us to come in direct contact with our sample to obtain the essential data for our work.
- The Questionnaire Technique: To get a picture of the opinion of the adults of the Gambela II neighborhood in the face of criminal behavior by the uncivists, we chose the technique of the questionnaire, which is a series of questions concerning the problem we are hearing from. investigation.

3.5 The Determination of Themes

This step consisted in determining the axes, the aspects and the parameters which will be the subject of each question of the questionnaire; here are the themes:

- The recognition of crimes;
- The regularity of the crimes;
- The times at which the crimes are done;
- The causes of the crime;
- Your opinion about these crimes;
- The causes of the crime;
- Suppression of the development of neighborhood crimes;
- Remedies to quell crimes.

4. The Results of the Research

4.1 Presentation and Data Analysis

In this chapter it is a question of counting, presenting and analyzing the data collected in order to interpret the result, as we have just announced, we have focused our attention on the opinion of adults in the face of criminal behavior. The answers we have obtained are varied in relation to the form of Items to which our subjects have responded that logic that we have constructed this table according to category of the subjects interviewed.

At the initial stage we wanted to know if our respondents have already heard about the crimes committed by the Incivists at Gambela II neighborhood so we asked the following question: have you ever heard of the crimes carried out by the Incivists in this neighborhood?

Table 3: Crime carried out by the Incivists

Reviews	frequencies	Percentages
Yes	45	100
No	0	0
Total	45	100

By analyzing this table relating to crimes carried out by the unscathed we see that 45 subject is 100% have already heard about the criminal behavior committed by the Incivists in this neighborhood.

In the next step, we wanted to know if these crimes are regular and we asked the question: are these crimes regular in your neighborhood?

The answers to this question are as follows:

Table 4

Reviews	Frequencies	Percentages
Sometimes	20	44.4
Yes	16	35.5
No	5	11.1
Rare	4	8.8
Total	45	100

In the light of this table relating to the regularities of the crimes, we note that 20 subject is 44.4% rate per time; 16 subjects, or 35.5% say yes, 5 subjects or 11.1% say no, 4 subjects or 8.8% think it is rare These results show that most of our respondents say that these crimes are regular.

At this level we sought to know the moment when these crimes take place. So we asked: When do you notice these criminal behaviors?

Table 5: Moments at which criminal behavior occurs

Reviews	Frequencies	Percentage
Overnight	42	93.3
The evening	1	2.2
The morning	1	2.2
After the rest	1	2.2
Total	45	100

In connection with this table relating to the moment at which criminal behavior takes place we note that; 42 subjects are 93.3% of subjects insist on crimes operate during the night.

For theft of little things; these crimes take place even in the morning; the other about 2.2% says that there are these thieves who are moving stories into shops when the salesman is in the distraction at night, the other opinion of a subject is 2.2% says he is of these crimes that take place after the rest, that is to say, by resting (nap) the uncivilcan cross the house to plunder and leave in silence.

From these results we realize that many crimes are often done at night. Wanting to know the causes of these criminal behaviors, we asked this question: what are the causes that are based on the rate of criminal behavior committed by the Incivists?

Table 6: Causes that are at the root of criminal behavior

Reviews	Frequencies	Percentages
Lack of electricity that favors operations in the dark	15	33
Lack of employment	13	28
Police are not up to the task of ensuring security	10	22
Poverty and misery	7	15
Total	45	100

By analyzing this table we see a variety of responses; 15 participants or 33.3% advocate the lack of electricity that promotes crime, 13 participants so 28.8% speak of lack of employment, 10 other participants is 22.2%. Touching the point that concerns the state, the Congolese police is not up to the task of ensuring security.

It appears from this table that opinions are divided on the causes of the crimes committed in Gambela II. There are those who say that it is for lack of electric current; those who emphasize either unemployment or poverty, or the incompetence of the Congolese national police.

To rate the causes behind the crimes, we wanted to know the opinions or opinions of adults on these crimes. So we asked: what is your opinion, your points of view on the crimes to be carried out in this district at the same time what do you think of the crimes carried out by the incivists. Here are the answers to this question:

Table 7: Opinion des adultes à propos de ces crimes

Reviews	Frequencies	Percentages
Government must take action to ban insecurity	15	33.3
Denounce all these people in case of identification and lead them to penal servitude	12	26.6
State must set up rehabilitation center	10	22.2
Educational insufficiency	5	11.1
The incompetence of the neighborhood chief	3	6.6
Total	45	100

With regard to this table, we see that opinions are divided; 15 subjects or 33.3% say that the government must take measures to ban insecurity; 12 subjects or 26.6% propose that these persons should be denounced in case of identification and lead them into criminal servitude; 10 subjects or 22.6% say that the state must create rehabilitation centers; 5 subjects; 11.1% say that this is due to educational deficiencies and finally 3 subjects; or 6.6% argue that the incompetence of the head of the district.

We say that opinions are divided, and there are some who say that the government must take measures to ensure the safety of the population of this neighborhood, and those who say that the population to denounce these uncivil where they are identified and lead to criminal servitude,

In the next step, we wanted to know if our investigations wanted the suppression of crimes in the neighborhood and we asked them: do you wish to suppress the development of crimes in this neighborhood?

Table 8: Suppression of Crimes

Reviews	Frequencies	Percentages
Certainly we wish these crimes to be removed to live in lasting peace	30	66.6
We wish them on the condition that the State	9	20
That there are first jobs without these will never be deleted	6	13.3
TOTAL	45	100

In the light of this table relating to the suppression of the development of criminal behavior, we note that all wish the suppression of crimes. 30 subjects or 66.6% is for them to live in lasting peace, for 9 subjects or 20% it could be effective if and only if the Congolese State took care and for 6 subjects or 13.3% that there is the creation of jobs without which the suppression of crimes would not be effective.

At this level we want to know what it takes to suppress to smother the crimes. So we asked this question; in your opinion, what remedies are needed to quell crimes committed by the uncivists?

Table 9: Remedies to quell these crimes

Reviews	Frequencies	Percentages
• Create jobs first	11	31.1
• Improve the salary conditions of security personnel to motivate them	10	22.2
• Once they are arrested, imprison them	9	20
• Improve electricity	7	15.5
• The state creates the rehabilitation center to cultivate their consciences in case of arrest	5	11.1
• Strengthening security staff	3	6.6
Total	45	100

It can be seen from this table that 11 participants (30.1%) state that the State creates jobs, 10 participants (22.2%) advocate improving the salary conditions of security staff to motivate them, 9 participants (20%) claim that once they are arrested imprisoning, 7 participants or 15.5% improvement of electricity, 5 participants or 11.1% say that the State creates the rehabilitation center to cultivate their conscience in case of arrest and in the end, 3 participants or 6.6%, say that there is a reinforcement of security.

4.2 Results Interpretation

The interpretation of the results is a significant step in any investigation; it gives meaning to the investigator's result. At the initial stage we wanted to know if our investigations have already heard about crimes by the uncivil in this district Gambela II. We find that all the subjects have already heard about the crimes perpetrated by the incivists in this neighborhood.

To the question of whether these criminal behaviors are regular such as the theft of electric cables, the theft of goods in shops, the killing of the people owning these goods, often at night

That the opinions of participants are divided among which

15 Propose on the lack of electricity which favors the crimes, 13 Participants or 28,8% speak about the lack of employment, 10 Other participants that is 22,2% touch the point concerns the State .

Wanting to know the moment in which these crimes are carried out, the result shows us that many crimes are often perpetrated at night.

To the question concerning the causes which are at the base of these crimes we notice that the opinions are divided, there are those who say that it is by lack of electric current; those who focus on unemployment, either on poverty or the incompetence of the Congolese police.

Apart from the root causes of the crimes we want to know the opinions of the adults of the Gambela II neighborhood in the face of these criminal behaviors, we notice that opinions are divided, there are those who say that the government must take measures to ensure security to the population of this neighborhood, those who say that the population takes charge of denouncing these uncivic cases where they are identified and lead to criminal servitude.

Finally wanting to know is that it is necessary to suppress or stifle crimes we find that ideas are shared, there are those who say that the state first creates jobs; of those who advocate on the improvement of the wage conditions of security personnel to motivate him, of those who argue that once they are arrested, imprisoned, others talk about the improvement of electricity; the state creates the rehabilitation center. Finally others say that there is strengthening of security personnel.

5. Conclusion

We have come to the end of our work which has focused on "opinions- adults Gambela II neighborhood face criminal behavior committed by the incivists." Having noted the various crimes committed by the neighborhood's incivitories such as: the seizure of goods in shops, houses, on the street, the theft of electric cables, the killing of people who own property with a firearm or knives (knives, fissile) in case of resistance, torture of people during late hours; Our concern was: What are the underlying factors of adults dealing with criminal behavior by Incivists in Gambela II Ward? We started from the assumption that the underlying factors of adults to criminal behavior committed by the incivists in the said neighborhood would be:

- Lack of work for the survival of these animals;
- Non-payment;
- Insufficient training for security officers;
- The massive influx of unemployed people;
- The lack of organization of the leader in the face of neighborhood degradation in which the uncivil are concentrated under the effect of their multiplication;
- Settlements of accounts;
- Conflicts between criminals and victims;
- Lack of collaboration between security police and environmental population;
- Lack of follow up
- Lack of severity of the agents of the order.

In conducting this study, we have a dual purpose: to find out what adults think about these crimes and to advocate for appropriate solutions to these problems by providing some guidelines for counseling.

To achieve our goals, we used the investigative and descriptive method supported by questionnaire, documentary, interview and content analysis techniques that allowed us to collect data:

After analyzing and interpreting the data, we arrived at the following results:

At the initial stage we wanted to know if our investigations have already heard about crimes by the uncivil in this district Gambela II. We find that all the subjects have already heard about the crimes perpetrated by the incivists in this neighborhood.

To the question of whether these crimes are regular most of our investigations say that these crimes are regular,

Wanting to know the moment in which these crimes are carried out, the result shows us that many crimes are often perpetrated at night.

To the question concerning the causes which are at the base of these crimes we notice that the opinions are divided, there are those who say that it is by lack of electric current; those who focus on unemployment, either on poverty or the incompetence of the Congolese police.

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