



The Role Of Official And Non-Official Institutions In Confronting The Phenomenon Of Juvenile Delinquency

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Abstract:

The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency has seen tremendous development in recent years, affecting an important social segment that could play a significant role in society's development and growth. This has raised concerns in the majority of contemporary societies, and the Algerian society with its official and non-official institutions in particular, prompting them to focus on psychological, social and legal studies to maintain balance and confront juvenile delinquency. The focus of this study is to shed light on the nature of juvenile delinquency, highlight the severity of this phenomenon, identify its leading factors, discuss the role of official and non-official institutions in child's care and psychological development, in addition, to explore the Algerian legislator's perspective on this phenomenon through regulating laws, preventive, and therapeutic measures. The study adopted the descriptive method and concluded that the official and non-official institutions have a significant and effective role in psychological, social and legal protection of the juvenile against delinquency.

Keywords: Juveniles, Delinquency Juvenile, Delinquency, Official and Non-official Institutions.

1. Introduction:

In recent years, a dangerous social phenomenon has spread, affecting an important social segment that can play a significant role in its future development if provided with care, social education, guidance, and effective evaluation. This phenomenon is juvenile delinquency, which refers to the deviation of adolescents under the age of 18. Juvenile delinquency is considered one of the phenomena experienced by all industrialized and developing countries to varying degrees from one society to another depending on the historical, social, and cultural conditions of each society.

While the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency was not considered a serious social problem in the past, the increase in crime rates committed by juveniles in recent years has raised concerns in the majority of contemporary societies. Consequently, these societies have attempted to take various measures and practices to confront this phenomenon and mitigate its risks. Therefore, it is essential to give utmost importance and care to this particular group by the legislature.

Juvenile delinquency is a social phenomenon experienced by all societies. Societies have shed light on social,

legal, and psychological studies to maintain balance and prevent its disruption. Studies and research have shown that crime is more prevalent among children, and most adult criminals began their criminal lives in adolescence. Therefore, concerted efforts have been made by governments worldwide to combat juvenile delinquency by investigating and eliminating its causes from society, as it represents a nucleus for violating laws, infringing on freedoms, and undermining societal interests. This has prompted us to choose the topic of juvenile delinquency and examine the legislator's perspective on this phenomenon through the enacted laws to regulate the procedures followed by the delinquent juvenile, his prosecution, and the penalties imposed on him.

This phenomenon is tremendously increasing in Algeria, threatening the values, identity, and stability of society, given the role played by juveniles in society and the fact that today's child is tomorrow's man. Therefore, ongoing research and study in the field of legislation and juvenile laws and working to keep them in line and compatible with the reality will be in favour of the child, have a significant impact on promoting his personality, and lead to find the most appropriate ways to evaluate him in case of deviation from social behavior.

Modern legislation has leaned towards developing methods for treating juveniles in a manner that prioritizes rehabilitation and treatment over blame and punishment. This Prevention approach entails taking appropriate measures to confront the social risk posed by the juvenile to prevent him from committing a crime. This policy is the result of criminological studies seeking to identify the causes of deviance and treatment methods. Given the social and legal importance of the problem of juvenile delinquency in our society, we have shed light on it, and reviewed the extent of this phenomenon, the leading factors and how much the legislator addressed it when enacting the Child Law in 1996, in terms of initial and final investigation by taking measures and imposing penalties.

2. Nature of Juvenile Delinquency:

2.1. Concept of Delinquency:

Delinquency is a social situation in which a minor is subjected to one or more causal factors that lead to non-conforming behavior. (Jaafar, 1994, p. 08)

Delinquency is deviation and inclination. It is a term used by criminologists to refer to crime and interpreted by sociologists, psychologists, lawyers, educators, and administrators according to their perspectives. Generally, behaviors classified as delinquent are criminalized by the law, warranting specific penalties, as they deviate from social values and traditions, posing a threat to its systems. (Madkour, 1975, p. 214).

2.2. Concept of Juvenile:

A delinquent juvenile is a child from birth until they achieve social and psychological maturity, with elements of growth and awareness integrated. (Madkour, 1975, p. 214)

As for a juvenile at risk, they are individuals under a certain age, below the maximum age for juveniles, who, even if they have not committed a crime according to legal texts, exhibit anti-societal norms behavior for acceptable reasons. (Al- Asra, 1974, p. 49)

Legally, a juvenile is defined as the period between the age of discernment and the age of maturity, represented before a judicial body or an official authority specialized due to committing an offense punishable by law or being in a condition specified by law as deviant.

The United Nations Office of Social Affairs defines a juvenile as any person within a certain age range presented before a judicial body or any competent authority due to committing a criminal offense to receive care aimed at facilitating their social readjustment.

3. Causes of Juvenile Delinquency:

Juvenile delinquent behavior can be attributed to several societal factors, some internal, related to the juvenile himself, and some external, societal, and economic factors related to the environment in which he lives. Among the most important causes are:

3.1. Internal Causes:

Delinquent behavior, in some cases, stems from disturbances in growth during adolescence, physical and mental illnesses, psychological issues, and sexual deviations. These factors may affect the juvenile's social behavior, manifest in their actions, and drive him towards deviance and crime.

3.2. External Causes:

The environment in which the juvenile lives has a significant impact on his behavior and actions. Social factors leading to delinquent behavior are predominant since delinquency is often a product of the social environment. The delinquent juvenile is made, not born, and juvenile crimes are often influenced by adults. Juveniles are often victims of their social environment.

3.3. Social Causes:

Social causes can be divided into two categories: those within the family and those outside the family.

3.3.1. Social Causes within the Family:

- **The family environment** plays a crucial role in shaping the juvenile's personality, especially in the early years of his life. A dysfunctional family (socially fragmented home) is one of the main factors contributing to juvenile delinquency. Growing up in an environment where parents', brothers' or sisters' deviance is normalized, in addition to excessive leniency, spoiling, and lack of parental care can push juveniles to deviance and crime.

- **Low Educational and Cultural Level of Parents:** A Juvenile living in an environment characterized by ignorance and lack of awareness is prone to vice and crime as parents are unable to guide and direct him properly and appropriately meet his needs.

- **Lack of Monitoring and Supervision by Parents:** Parents failing to monitor and hold juveniles accountable for their actions, justifying certain behaviors, or not paying attention to them, can make juveniles feel unmonitored and unobserved, pushing them towards crime.

- **Parents' Ignorance of Proper Child-Rearing Methods:** Parenting is not limited to providing food, clothing, and shelter; it should instill values and principles that juveniles learn in the family and school.

Poor upbringing includes poor treatment of the juvenile, constant contempt by the family, and failure to give him opportunities to prove himself. This can generate jealousy, revenge and disappointment in the juvenile and turn him into a delinquent due to the ill-treatment he receives.

- **Weak Religious Values within the Family:** The family's lack of understanding of Islamic teachings, which aim as a whole to raise righteous offspring free from social diseases, contributes to juvenile delinquency. (Shalash, 2006, p. 97)

- Housing:

The dwelling plays a significant role in either strengthening or weakening family cohesion, based on its size,

layout, ventilation, and openness. Spacious dwellings in which family members find opportunities to gather, play indoor games, and relax, achieve a lot of psychological comfort for their members and support bonds and relationships between individuals. Conversely, cramped living dwellings often lead family members to spend extended periods outside the home, weakening their relationships. It provides sufficient opportunities for children to enjoy other types of external recreation, which results in their involvement in various deviant activities.

3.3.2. Social Causes outside the Family:

These causes include negative peer influences, entertainment media, idleness, unemployment, and inappropriate work.

- **Peer Influence:** Peer groups are considered among the most influencing factors on the child's personality and the formation of behavioral patterns. Some peer groups conform to societal norms, while others deviate from them. Friends can encourage each other to engage in various activities, including smoking, staying out late, and other temptations. Choosing friends can either shape or destroy a person. Peer groups often consist of children seeking companionship to compensate for family neglect, poverty, or excessive harshness in family treatment. Therefore, they represent a source of strength, immunity, and self-affirmation, leading them to recklessness and risk-taking to achieve their goals, potentially leading them to crimes and delinquency. (Shalash, 2006, p. 98)

- **Entertainment and Media:** It includes various forms of media, such as cinema, press, books, television, and radio, which can promote delinquent behavior among juveniles if not based on sound principles.

3.4. Economic Causes:

Poverty can either be an incentive for genius and excellence or contribute to deviant behavior and crime. Poverty, poor housing, inadequate nutrition, lack of healthcare, hunger, and lack of clothing can lead to the breakdown of family ties, causing anxiety, disruptions within the family, and affecting juveniles psychologically, physically, educationally, and culturally, potentially leading them towards deviance. (Boukaa & Karni, 2019, pp. 83-84-85)

- **Idleness, Unemployment, and Inappropriate Work:** These factors can pave the way for juvenile delinquency. Working conditions and the people they work with often constitute a source of serious moral and ethical risks. Poor guidance in these environments may lead juveniles towards deviance and crime.

3.5. Educational Causes:

Schools are crucial in the formation of children and shaping their lives. The success or failure of children depends on their mental capabilities and the treatment they receive from teachers and peers.

- **Academic Failure:** Academic failure can result from various reasons such as intellectual deficiencies, lack of interest in learning, or inability to adapt to the curriculum. These factors affect the juvenile's personality and may push them to skip school, engage in deception and theft, or display anti-social behavior due to feelings of inadequacy compared to their peers.

Academic failure negatively impacts the child's mental state, leading them to indulge in individualistic and aggressive tendencies to compensate for their academic shortcomings. Additionally, academic failure may prompt juveniles to drop out of school at a stage without the necessary life skills to cope with challenges, making them vulnerable to delinquency.

- **Strict Discipline within the School:** The school is considered the child's first authority outside his family. He must accept this authority and adapt to it, otherwise, it will lead to his disappointment. Here, the school must impose a minimum of rules and regulations that help it perform its role, because if it imposes

excessively strict rules that deviate from the natural order, it can lead to students' aversion and truancy, ultimately contributing to juvenile delinquency.

- **The Teacher's Role in Juvenile Upbringing:** The role of schools in social upbringing largely depends on the personality of the teacher, who represents authority to the child and is considered their role model. It has been proven that the failure of teachers to understand the nature of children's psychology can contribute to juvenile delinquency or create conditions conducive to crime. (Al- Asra, 1975, p. 87)

3.6. Media and Communication Means:

Media, especially television, can contribute to the prevalence or development of violence among children. Exposure to violence through media can increase children's appetite for violence or amplify inherent violent tendencies. Additionally, media can teach children and youth, whether directly or indirectly, inappropriate behavior, lessen their sense of wrongdoing, and normalize violence, making it seem like a common aspect of the era we live in.

3.7. Causes Related to the Child himself:

- **Love for Adventure and Exploration of the Unknown:** One of the reasons for juvenile delinquency is the love for exploration and adventure, and the desire to see the unknown world. This may lead delinquents to engage in prohibited activities such as smoking and drug use out of curiosity.

- **Indifference and Lack of Responsibility:** Living a careless life and feeling a lack of responsibility can contribute to juvenile delinquency. This feeling arises due to reasons such as parents' unawareness of proper parenting methods, leading children to adopt behaviors that make them feel noticed by society, such as committing crimes.

- Possessiveness:

Possessiveness by any means is a psychological disorder found in some individuals for various reasons. This can lead juveniles to commit theft to satisfy their desire for ownership.

4. The Role of Official and Non-Official Institutions in Confronting the Juvenile Delinquency:

The adolescent stage is one of the most crucial stages in human development, where personal characteristics, inclinations, culture, and behavior are formed. The first to bear responsibility are:

4.1. The Role of Family:

All social institutions play a significant role in reducing delinquency and deviant behavior among adolescents. However, their role remains incomplete if positive efforts are not made mainly towards the family which is the first community to which a child belongs. Therefore, it plays a significant role in modern society in upbringing, caring for, and protecting adolescents. It also works on training them, developing their social relationships, and imparting spiritual and moral values. (Ismaili et al., 2014, pp. 205-206)

The child learns right and wrong within the family, and psychologists agree on the importance of social upbringing in shaping fundamental personality traits and future actions and reactions. They predict delinquency through studying parental control structures and various social upbringing methods. Parents' relationships with their child is important in his upbringing and protection from external influences of delinquency. Psychologists believe that family consistency in treatment is crucial for instilling internal controls in children. Conversely, parental oscillation between harshness and neglect does not create deviant or incompatible behavior in children. Thus, the quality of parental discipline greatly influences the formation of children's standards and behavior.

For the family to fulfill this role, it must be capable of fulfilling its responsibilities. The more integrated it is, the more successful it becomes and serves as a fortress against harmful external influences.

4.2. The Role of School:

The school environment plays a vital role in the social upbringing process of adolescents, not less than the family's role. The role of educators or teachers is linked to shaping the personality of adolescents and guiding their behavior to avoid delinquency. Schools can act as a barrier against the increasing deviance among children and youth. Teachers are the main axis in the process of education and upbringing, and they must focus on teaching children various skills and guiding them in pursuing hobbies that align with their interests and desires, developing human relationships, building confidence and overcoming problems.

Schools instill in students values of justice, honesty, responsibility, respect and commitment for the law... etc. (Ismaili et al., 2014, p. 207). Therefore, schools have a significant responsibility in fostering students' loyalty to their country. This feeling is reinforced when students realize that their happiness is linked to the happiness of society. Schools have taken a positive stance and worked on strengthening the bond between them and students by providing solutions to their problems. This will have a positive impact on the child's psyche, their inclinations, and their social adjustment, reducing the likelihood of deviance.

4.3. The Role of Media:

The influential role of the media in today's societies is no longer hidden, as it has become a primary guiding force. Media outlets have become a third partner alongside families and schools in educating and preparing juveniles. This necessitates the adoption of a clear and defined educational, social, and media policy, taking into account the significant percentage of juveniles in society. Integration and coordination between the roles of media, families, schools, religious institutions, and others are crucial to achieving prevention of delinquency and deviance.

The United Nations Social Committee for Juveniles recommended in the 1953 Crime Prevention Conference in the East that preventive programs for juveniles include cinema surveillance by stakeholders interested in child welfare, and governments should direct film institutions to import and regulate films suitable for children. (Ismaili et al., 2014, p. 208) Various media types, including cinema, television, computers, radio, newspapers, and books, play a prominent role in preventing juvenile deviance by disseminating values, ethics, and directing public opinion to avoid crime and law-breaking, thus serving as constructive tools to prevent delinquency.

4.4. The Role of Religious Institutions:

The role of worship or religious institutions is crucial as they are the sole source of the highest and most ideal values, principles, and morals advocating virtue and abstaining from vice, without discrimination between the young and the old. Our Islamic law teaches the child from a young age the lessons of religion and urges him to fear God in his actions, deeds, and words, preventing him from lying, cheating, and deceit, and discouraging him from associating with bad company.

Therefore, religious institutions play a significant role in preventing adolescents from deviating towards criminal behavior through religious education and adherence to what Allah has permitted and avoiding what Allah has prohibited. Religion, with its deep and powerful influence on the human psyche, containing ethical rules and encouraging virtuous behavior, keeps individuals away from deviance and crime as long as it is instilled in them from childhood. Thus, religious upbringing remains a strong deterrent against the temptations of crime and deviance by nurturing and strengthening moral values and faith in the existence of heaven and hell.

4.5. The Role of the Police:

The vital role of the police in directly combating crime places them rightfully at the forefront among other participating entities in this process, serving as the first line of defense to protect society from criminal influence and activity. The police are the first to encounter juveniles, knowing their whereabouts, activities, and the causes and circumstances leading them to vagrancy and deviance. They have a duty to regulate and prevent, as well as to rescue juveniles and youth from adverse circumstances.

The United Nations International Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Conference recommended establishing specialized police units for juveniles. Among the most important tasks performed by police agencies worldwide are caring for homeless and runaway children, paying attention to places that are likely to be centers of attraction for juveniles, such as entertainment venues, and addressing children mistreated by their families, who may be incited to crime. Additionally, holding meetings and seminars in institutes and schools to raise awareness about the dangers of juvenile delinquency. (Ismaili et al., 2014, pp. 208-209)

5. Algerian Legislation and the Field of Penalties, Legal, Preventive, and Remedial Measures for the Phenomenon of Juvenile Delinquency.

5.1. Algerian Legislation Regarding the Phenomenon of Juvenile Delinquency:

The Algerian legislator, like others, addressed the issue of juvenile delinquency through specific texts that began to emerge after independence. The Algerian Criminal Procedure Code was issued in 1966, followed by the Algerian Penal Code, which did not include specific legislation on juveniles, unlike most countries. Instead, it enacted provisions considered preventive measures. The Algerian legislature also issued the Child Protection Law on February 10, 1972, and the Youth Morality Protection Law on September 16, 1976, assigning the responsibility for adjudicating juvenile cases to a specialized body, the Juvenile Court.

The Algerian legislature considered delinquency a crime punishable for both adults and minors. This was evident in Article 196, which stipulated that a person is considered delinquent and subject to imprisonment for up to six months if they lack a fixed residence, means of livelihood, or engage in a trade or profession, despite being capable of work, and fail to prove that they have sought employment or rejected offered employment. (Ministry of Interior, 1991, p. 58)

5.2. Specialization and Integration of Agencies Operating in the Field of Juvenile Care:

There is a variety of specialized agencies and institutions concerned with dealing with juvenile delinquents. The first agency that interacts with the delinquent is the police, which usually handles the arrest process and conducts initial investigations with the juvenile. The second agency involved is the investigating judge, who completes the investigation procedures and makes decisions regarding detention and referral. If a decision to detain the individual is issued, they are referred to the relevant institution to serve their sentence. Upon release, they engage with the final stage in the series of interactions, which is the entity responsible for post-care. The sequence of these agencies' interactions with the individual indicates that the reactions of some of these agencies may either undermine or facilitate the remedial process.

5.2.1. Juvenile Police:

The juvenile police represent the first practical test of the authenticity of justice included in any legislative development specifically related to juveniles. The relationship between the police and juveniles is not just a legal one but primarily a social one. (Ismaili et al., 2014, p. 197)

5.2.2. Juvenile Judge:

There is no doubt about the responsibility placed on the juvenile judge in correctly assessing the case

presented before them. Their decision not only affects the juvenile's life and fate but may also burden society heavily and expose it to serious dangers if a novice delinquent becomes a habitual criminal. Therefore, the efforts of the judge should not stop at establishing the crime and imposing punishment but should go further by investigating the underlying causes of the hidden actions and their apparent and latent realities, working to eliminate and eradicate them. This is practiced at the level of juvenile courts in Algeria, where the juvenile judge issues an order based on the availability of social, psychological, and educational information, in addition to their legal culture, to understand the juvenile's psyche and formulate the type and nature of the investigation to be conducted on the juvenile, which is the aim and purpose of the judge's work, presented in the form of a judgment.

5.2.3. Juvenile Courts:

Juvenile courts are exceptional institutions established for specific reasons and to achieve specific goals. Therefore, special laws were considered to achieve these courts' objectives in fulfilling their tasks and finding ways to ensure their success through specialized legislation. Juvenile courts are primarily social institutions as they are not merely a place for implementing and issuing criminal sentences. Rather, they deal with a specific category of offenders who require a lot of care, guidance, and full understanding of their personality, problems, reasons for deviance, or exposure to delinquency. They choose the measures best suited to each individual to rehabilitate them and return them to proper behavior. (Ismaili et al., 2014, p. 198)

5.2.3.1. Social Monitoring:

a. Temporary Social Monitoring: Article 445 stipulates in its last paragraphs that it is permissible, when necessary, to undertake temporary supervision under parole may be imposed when deemed necessary. The supervision measure is always subject to cancellation. (Ministry of Justice, 2001, p. 126)

b. Probationary Social Monitoring: Article 469 stipulates in its second paragraph that the Juvenile Division, after convicting the defendant but before deciding on penalties or measures, to order the juvenile's temporary placement under parole with supervision for a specified period. This allows the court the opportunity, if the juvenile's personal assessment is deemed insufficient to determine the appropriate measure, to discuss improving their conduct and behavior.

c. Final Social Monitoring Measure: Article 446 of the Algerian Criminal Procedure Code stipulates that the Juvenile Judge to order the placement of a delinquent under social monitoring when the case file is referred to them from the misdemeanor court. This measure is imposed after the juvenile is handed over to his parents, guardian, or a trusted individual, ensuring coordination between the social worker and the person responsible for the juvenile.

Regarding Article 481 of the Algerian Criminal Procedure Code stipulates that the juvenile must notify his parent, guardian, or custodian in all cases of parole about the nature of this measure and its purpose, as well as the obligations it entails. (Ministry of Justice, 2001, p. 126)

5.2.3.2. Prevention:

a. Prevention can be divided into two parts: general and specific methods. General prevention encompasses all aspects of social life with the main goal of societal development, improving living conditions, raising social, economic, health, and moral standards, and creating the means for useful productive work and improving housing conditions. Specific prevention directly addresses the situation of juveniles at risk of delinquency or deviance, aiming to improve their environment to provide the necessary protection.

b. Protection: Legal protection measures, upgraded and amended over time, aim to safeguard minors or juveniles from various forms of harm or crimes through legislative regulations, whether criminal, civil, or

commercial, to protect them and maintain their safety from assaults and crimes of all kinds. Given the legal and social importance of this issue, protecting juveniles through various legal provisions is essential, as juvenile protection is a fundamental issue affecting an important segment of society, namely children under eighteen, who can play a crucial role in the future and progress of society.

c. General Preventive Measures: General preventive measures, which encompass social life in general, aim mainly to develop society, improve living conditions, raise social, economic, health, and moral standards, create conducive work environments, improve housing conditions, enhance familial situations for juveniles, and improve their social, cultural, and economic conditions. Schools play a significant role in children's lives and are a fundamental factor in shaping an individual's personality and assessing his behavior. Schools can attempt to nullify the negative effects influencing delinquent behavior.

5.2.3.3. Treatment:

a. Placement in Juvenile Institutions: The Algerian Criminal Procedure Code mentions several types of institutions for juvenile delinquents, including:

- Reception centers or reception departments where juveniles are accommodated during the preliminary investigation (Article 455, Paragraph 23).
- Observation centers for physical and psychological examination of juveniles (Article 455, Paragraph 05).
- Medical or medical-educational institutions (Article 444, Paragraph 04).
- Public institutions for discipline under supervision or corrective education regarding delinquent juveniles aged 13-18 (Article 444, Paragraph 06).
- Boarding schools suitable for housing delinquent juveniles of school age (Article 444, Paragraph 06).
- Correctional institutions for juveniles over 13 years old who have been convicted.
- Juveniles aged between 16 and 18 for whom the application of special measures under Article 444 is deemed ineffective. In 1966, 26 special centers were established in Algeria for at-risk youth and delinquents. Due to the lack of scientific foundations and valid rules for managing these centers, approximately 14 of them were closed (Gouasmiya, 1992, p. 188). In general, there are two types of centers for juveniles in Algeria:

Firstly: The Observation and Education Service in an Open Environment: a social institution established in 1966 for observing, educating, and reintegrating juveniles aged 8 to 18 who are socially at risk.

Secondly: Protection Centers: They were established in 1965 to receive juveniles who are socially at risk and delinquents under 18 years old. This period was extended to 21 years in 1972 by placing juveniles in these centers upon the request of juvenile courts, police, gendarmerie, or local authorities.

Thirdly: Rehabilitation specialized centers: These are internal institutions for housing juveniles under 18 years old to rehabilitate and reintegrate them into society, who have committed delinquent acts. These centers include three main services in each province:

b. Treatment through group dynamics approach: This method focuses on changing the group with which the delinquent associates. If the cause of his criminal behavior is associating with the group that does not respect the law, the treatment should involve placing them in a group that respects the law.

c. Psychological Counseling: Psychological counseling plays a significant role during the early stages of psychological care. It helps alleviate psychological tensions and negative feelings experienced by individuals. Through establishing a good counseling relationship (acceptance, appreciation, empathetic understanding), the psychological counselor can prepare delinquents for new environments and address many tensions and issues. Psychological counseling is also used to identify problems, find solutions, and build sufficient

capacities for delinquents to solve their problems and make decisions independently. Religious counselors with experience in punitive treatment assist in developing moral and religious values in delinquents and increasing their awareness of the reasons behind committing crimes or violations.

d. Vocational Guidance and Rehabilitation: This is done through involvement in manufacturing committees at the state level and providing data to help choose suitable work for delinquents. Precision and speed in work are high for delinquents who work in professions that match their desires. Here, the role of social workers is evident as they classify delinquents with professions that match their desires during the training or post-training work phase. (Abd Al-Khaleq & Ramadan, 2001, p. 275)

6. Conclusion:

The issue of juvenile delinquency is one of the most important and widespread social phenomena facing contemporary societies. Efforts have been concerted by the state to combat juvenile delinquency, as it represents a nucleus for violating laws and threatens social, legal, and familial security. It infringes upon freedoms and societal interests. The state has rushed to enact laws aimed at addressing these issues. The family and the child's familial environment are the cradle of his upbringing, laying the foundations for his personality and psychological formation. The school is also an integral part of his family environment, contributing to his formation. The cooperation of both in adopting proper educational methods and identifying defects in the child's personality and agreeing on how to address them has a significant impact on building a balanced personality that promises a good citizen. The state's role in caring for and nurturing children and promoting their personalities is essential for producing well-adjusted children who benefit their families, society, and the state. Continuous research in the field of legislation and studying laws related to juvenile delinquency, and working to keep pace with them and the spirit of the times, is crucial.

7. Recommendations:

7.1. In the Family Domain:

- Families should cultivate positive habits during different stages of growth.
- Parents should keep their marital problems away from their children to prevent them from experiencing psychological stress.
- Showing appreciation and respect towards children.
- Preserving the child's physical and mental health using appropriate educational methods.
- Avoiding excessive leniency or harsh physical punishment.
- Avoiding rejection and neglect by parents, monitor the child's behavior, redirect deviant behavior, and meet various needs.
- Maintaining constant communication between the family and the school to address any serious defects in the child's personality and quickly treat them.
- Parents should adopt proper parenting methods and devote sufficient time to listen to their child and discuss his matters to reach effective solutions.
- Fostering a supportive environment within the community to raise the juvenile and prevent delinquency.

7.2. In the School Domain:

- Training teachers educationally and culturally on child psychology and effective communication.
- Establishing psychological clinics in every educational sector to diagnose and treat deviant behavior among

juveniles.

- Empower social supervisors in schools to monitor and build relationships with struggling students, and collaborate with parents to overcome areas of deviant behaviour.
- Provide educational workshops for primary school teachers on understanding the importance of that stage, and develop effective methods of interaction with children along with the modern changes.
- Organizing cultural and sports activities such as seminars, awareness days, and conferences.
- Developing educational curricula for primary and pre-primary stages in a way that suits the child's psyche to stimulate his curiosity and love for learning.

7.3. In the State Domain:

- Supporting researchers and scholars in educational and social studies.
- Organizing scientific conferences to explore the latest methods of evaluating juveniles, educational techniques, and laws governing delinquency.
- Improving family income, eradicating informal settlements, and enhancing neighborhoods to create healthy living environments.
- Monitoring amusement parks and places serving alcoholic beverages to prevent juvenile attendance, imposing strict penalties on offenders.

7.4. In the Legislative Domain:

- Ensuring that juvenile laws outline the procedures to be followed by law enforcement officers, regardless of their duties or jurisdiction, before apprehending a delinquent or investigating a crime, such as arrest, detention, questioning, inspection, and being taken to the Public Prosecution, so that he is subject to a unified legal system specific to the juvenile.
- Allocating an adequate number of judicial officers in all police departments and their stations, specializing in juvenile crimes.
- Assigning a social researcher to each police department to prepare a social research report on apprehended delinquents, which should be presented to the public prosecutor with the evidence gathering report.
- Enabling the juvenile prosecutor to request input from guardians or caregivers and school social supervisors.
- Including provisions in juvenile laws for the supervision of private social care institutions, hospitals, and health centers by the juvenile prosecution where delinquents are housed, with monthly oversight reports submitted to juvenile courts for monitoring compliance.

Conflict of Interest:

We declare that we have no conflict of interest.

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