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Juvenile delinquency from advanced criminology

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Abstract:

The problem of juvenile delinquency is one of the psychological and social problems facing the family and society. Which sociologists, educators and legal scholars have been interested in, So there are many trends that dealt with this category and its deviation factors. But what is agreed upon is that the psychological aspect is an essential factor in the deviation of events before and after delinquency. Therefore, this study deals with juvenile delinquents from advanced criminology. By identifying juvenile delinquents and their types, The characteristics of this category, in addition to the delinquency prevalent in them, The causes of delinquency and the theories explaining it, We also dealt with some psychological diseases that affect juvenile delinquents and how to diagnose juvenile delinquency. Treat it and how to prevent juveniles from returning to it.

Keywords: Juvénile; délinquance; criminology.

JEL Classification Code (Adding a mandatory JEL coding mode for economic studies)

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Introduction:

An adult is different from an adolescent as well as from a juvenile. This last event has its own peculiarity. Due to the sensitivity of dealing with him, those around him had to understand a lot about him, his personality, his behavior, and the factors and circumstances surrounding him, which may seem simple and ordinary appearances to the public, but in fact it predicts a deviant behavior, which is known as the deviation of Juvenile

Juvenile delinquency is one of the social phenomena that was, is, and will remain among the thorny and dangerous issues because of the negative aspects it entails that define the social system and destabilize it. Because it affects a group of his sons on their way to the world of crime.

Perhaps what raises the fear of scholars, researchers and thinkers interested in studying juvenile delinquency is that confronting the juvenile delinquency is the realistic approach to addressing the problem of adult crime. This is because the characteristics of the criminal personality are formed at an early stage in the life of the criminal person, then it crystallizes in the following years through subsequent criminal circumstances, situations and experiences.

The prevalence of manifestations of juvenile delinquency such as beggary, vagrancy, drug abuse and physical self-mutilation behavior, many forms and forms of deviant behavior that scholars and researchers must explain and search for the real reasons that push the delinquent juvenile to follow them. This falls on the shoulders of psychologists and specialists in the psychology of delinquency and crime.

Search problem:

The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency is one of the most important and complex issues that preoccupied researchers in various fields.

It is considered one of the biggest problems facing contemporary societies. There are many causes and factors leading to juvenile delinquency, as they are constantly increasing, which has led to the inability to control or limit them and limit them. The seriousness of the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency is evident from the multiplicity of aspects associated with it, as there is an impact of the behavior of delinquents on the social, economic, legal and moral conditions in the society in which they live (Khaza'i, 2013, p. 106).

Juvenile delinquency is the sum total of violations committed by an individual against society, and it expresses the conflict in which he is in conflict with the society to which he belongs. It is also an individual and social issue because individual behavior took place in a social environment. (Lazraq, 2013, p. 16)

Through this, our current study came in order to provide answers to the following questions:

- What do we mean by juvenile delinquents? What are the types of juvenile delinquents?
- What are the characteristics of juvenile delinquents, and what is the prevalent delinquency of juvenile delinquents?
- What are the causes of juvenile delinquency?
- What are the mental illnesses that affect juvenile delinquents?
- How is juvenile delinquency diagnosed? And how to prevent juveniles from the phenomenon of oud?

Research Objectives: This research aims to achieve the following objectives:

- Identify the concept of juvenile delinquents, as well as the types of juvenile delinquents.
- Characteristics of juvenile delinquents, and delinquency prevalent among juvenile delinquents.
- Causes of delinquency and theories explaining it.
- Psychological diseases affecting juvenile delinquents.
- How to diagnose juvenile delinquency, its treatment, and how to prevent juveniles from returning to it.

The importance of the research: the importance of this research is in the societies' ignoring of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency, In the great spread of this phenomenon in Arab societies, especially in the school environment, And also in the psychological effects of post-delinquency, and psychological care for this special category and how to protect it from the phenomenon of recidivism.

Definition of juvenile delinquents:

"Abdul-Ghani Al-Didi" sees that juvenile delinquency is: Behavioral deviation in children and adolescents under the age of eighteen, Which is represented in immoral behavior and outside the law and the values and standards of society." (Al-Didi, p. 125).

He is known as "Fawzi Muhammad Jabal". Juvenile delinquency as "The juvenile of both sexes who has not reached the age of eighteen commits acts punishable by law, if committed by persons of legal age,

Given its young age, the responsible authorities intervene to bring it back into line with the environment."

In general, a delinquent given is defined as A young person who has completed the age set by law for discrimination He has not exceeded the age set for attaining majority He has

not exceeded the age set for attaining majority He commits an act that the law considers a crime, such as theft, murder, injury, or rape or any other act punishable by law for compromising the safety and security of society, which is considered a severe deviation, or, more precisely, a criminal deviation. And given that this juvenile does not qualify for criminal responsibility due to the absence of discrimination in him, because discrimination requires the availability of a mental ability capable of interpreting the sensations, comprehending the nature of actions and anticipating their effects (Shehata, R., Sayed, Youssef, J., Abdullah, m. 1994, p.: 207).

The definitions that defined delinquency can be viewed through four axes:

1. Role-based definitions: These definitions are the most common for deviation. It focuses on the deviation that Juvenile delinquency takes for a long time and does not focus on the one who deviates only once, for example. Because the focus according to this axis is on those with deviant behaviors who live with them.
2. Definitions of multiple types: The proponents of this trend agree that deviation is nothing but a departure from family to society and a legal violation. The proponents of this trend believe that there are sub-definitions for each deviation separately. Because the acts of deviation are not similar in anything except their violation of the law and the values of society.
3. Legal definitions: The proponents of this trend believe that the legal definition of a juvenile delinquent includes every juvenile whose age is more than seven years and less than fifteen years, and against whom a judgment has been issued by a regular or Sharia court. (Baker, 1963) Definitions based on symptoms: Here, deviation is

seen as a behavior committed by non-adults, Where this behavior is contrary to the laws and regulations and the customs and norms of the society in which they live, And they repeat this behavior until they get used to it to the point that they need help to fix them, or they may need legal action to deter and prevent them from engaging in such deviant behaviors. (Cohen, 1959)

Definition of delinquency according to specializations:

The law: "The delinquent is every individual who has committed a misdemeanor, any violation of the social law, and is judged according to the criminal law." Where he says, "Rubin" in 1944: "Delinquency is what the law defines."

Sociology: "It is a social phenomenon, resulting from poor social conditions (economic, cultural, etc.)"

It is related to the rapid and chaotic changes that society experiences without controlling them.

Behavioral: "a disturbance of the mechanisms of external control by making the individual unable to control himself and control his aggression that is directed to the outside."

Psychiatry: "It is concerned with the delinquent individual and determining responsibility" (Maimoni Moatasem, 2003, p. 243).

Psychology: "It is not concerned with the misdemeanor that concerns the law, nor the act (psychiatry), but rather the meaning of the act (misdemeanor) for an individual if his history and special circumstances, Attention is directed to searching for the reasons that led to the commission of the act, and is not concerned with the delinquent and judging him, but rather to understand him, help him and direct him towards a better life. (Maimoni Moatasem, 2003, p. 244).

2. Types of juvenile delinquents:

Some scholars tend to divide juvenile delinquents into several types, each of which is characterized by several

characteristics that distinguish it from other types, Heath and Jenkins presents two types: the gang event and the aggressive or antisocial juvenile.

2.1. A gang delinquent:

Jenkins and Heath call this type of juvenile the socially normalized delinquent, and it is the prevalent type among juvenile delinquents who prefer to carry out their delinquent activity within a group of delinquents like him. Just as he is ready to do any work for the sake of the group to which he belongs, since the standards of the group are more important to him than any other standards, Therefore, this type of delinquency is one of the most difficult cases of delinquency due to its constant need for a deviant - He plays an active positive role in the deviant group, especially theft.

He is represented by the members of the deviant group to which he belongs, whether in clothing or in the way he speaks. He also frequents the amusement parks.

2.2. Aggressive (non-social) delinquent:

It is characterized by individual aggression as a result of the intense feelings of hatred with which it is filled. The criteria to be taken to determine this type are:

- Isolation from friends.
- Doing it alone.
- Difficulty belonging to any group.
- He has no good friends.
- He is shy and withdrawn.
- Not liked by his classmates.
- Shows signs of inactivity.

He does not have leadership qualities among his colleagues. (Shehata Muhammad, Sayed Youssef, & Abdullah, 1994, p. 213).

And Watberg added in 1961 three other types to the previous two types:

2.3. Accidental delinquent:

This type behaves deviantly and is arrested for committing something that violates the law as a result of his misjudgment of the situation. He is usually together in his psychological composition, but he does not appreciate the seriousness of his deviant behavior.

His fondness did this because he saw everyone around him doing the same behavior or because he believed that this behavior indicated masculinity or chivalry. And the violation committed by the delinquent is sometimes serious in terms of its consequences, not in terms of its purpose.

2.4. Neurotic delinquent:

Watberg points out that delinquency here is the result of a conflict that is expressed in deviant behavior

The delinquents of this type are mostly members of the socially privileged classes, and their deviation cannot be attributed to some social reasons "such as poverty or poor residential area ...etc." Here, it can be said that delinquency is due to unconscious psychological factors, often (El-Shazly Mohamed, 2001, p. 180)

2.5. Mixed delinquent:

It is not easy to classify delinquent behavior as any type, because the reality shows that only a small number of individuals can be classified into a particular type. While the majority apply to them descriptions and characteristics of more than one type of patterns mentioned.

For this reason, the division into types was artificial, in order to facilitate the study. Because delinquent behavior is complex and in which several factors interact and interact in a way that it is difficult to isolate these factors from each

other.(Shehata Muhammad, Sayed Youssef, & Abdullah, 1994, p. 216)

3. Juvenile ward diagnosis:

The first step towards an accurate diagnosis is a thorough examination. Legal diagnosis is concerned with classifying and evaluating the final results of behavior. While clinical diagnosis attempts to link these end results to the mental state of the individual, this includes a recent classification of criminal behavior that can be shown to be due to a mental disorder.

Mental diagnosis involves first and foremost examining the functions of the different parts of the brain and determining whether they are normal or abnormal, At this point, it can be said that psychoanalysis provided a service to psychiatry because it proved that the greater part of the mind is unconscious. And because he created a theory of mental construction and its dynamics that allows for a balanced investigation of the quantitative function of the mind. From this is indeed the essence of psychoanalytic examination and only in this way can pathological crime be put into perspective.

Clinical examination:

Its main objectives are to determine the nature of the instinctive life of the individual, as well as to track the growth of his ego, especially the higher ego, which facilitates the work of moral abilities. And assessing the strength of his sense of reality and the degree to which it affects his moral abilities. In addition to identifying the prevailing mental mechanisms that the mind uses to control the stress caused by excitement, and determining what instinctive and emotional pressures may increase the severity of mental stress. Then the psychologist can assess the criminal behavior and link it to the individual's general mental state

In the case of the ward, the examination cannot be focused on essential points, the nature of which depends on three basic observations:

1. Every mental disorder can be traced back to taking three factors:
 - Formative factor.
 - The evolutionary factor.
 - Direct or precipitating agent
2. The closer the delinquent acts are in their similarity with the symptoms of a mental disorder, the more useful we are in evaluating the pathological crime.
3. The general examination of the delinquent includes the history of the case, which whenever it is a careful history of a case, it is said to be a diagnostic work and makes it more accurate.(sanad Rizk Ibrahim, 1990, p. 174).

Concerning the formative factors: which are practiced in practice in delinquent cases, they can be inferred from the study of mental patterns during the first years after birth in particular. This is also true of many forms of mental deficiency that despite being innate and congenital, They cannot be detected or distinguished from neurotic disorders until the child reaches an age at which mental tests can be accurately applied.

The main formative factors include:

Increased or decreased instinctive drives, infantile forms of aggression and aggressive tendencies, a predisposition to confinement, and dealing with stress with violent responses directed towards the environment.

Nevertheless, we cannot consider any of them to be specific to the wing, and even if all of these factors were found to be influencing, we would not be in a position to distinguish

during early childhood between the possibility of a psychopathic wing and the possibility of schizophrenia.

But the most that we can achieve by examining the structural factors is to narrow the possibilities before us, for example (a negative pattern instinctively is not likely to become delinquent) and to improve the possibility of predicting the presence of any disorders in the future, and that there are criteria for testing treatment techniques.

As for the evolutionary predisposing factors, we can classify them in many ways depending on whether the classifier knows the existence of unconscious processes, if we suppose that he knows their existence, then we can distinguish between internal psychological factors, most of which are unconscious factors.

and the surrounding environmental factors, and despite the presence of these two types of factors, it cannot be ignored that there is a continuous interaction between these two groups of factors, which some recent research and studies ignore. (sanad Rizk Ibrahim, 1990, pp. 175-176).

Characteristics of juvenile delinquents:

The psychological structure of the personality of the juvenile delinquent is characterized by several characteristics that make the possibility of committing delinquent acts great.

And it increases the difficulty of adaptation, as it varies in terms of intensity and number from one case to another, and it also interacts to varying degrees, which gives the personality its own character in each case. Among the obvious, most frequent, influential and noticeable features during therapeutic and educational work with delinquents are:

- Haste in making decisions, hesitation and difficulty in choosing.

- The delinquent justifies his mood by attributing it to influences and difficulties emanating from the environment. However, long observation and follow-up reveals that it is internal and subjective and that the environment often does not do more than excite the underlying.
- Emotional attraction and cyclicity of mood. The delinquent is in a state of fluctuating mood, between euphoria, joy, optimism and courage, and between depression, sadness, pessimism, and lethargy. His psychological life and activity are governed by this periodicity, which makes his stability difficult and his life orientation falter.
- He remains incapable of foreseeing the future or being precautions for it, or estimating the consequences of his actions and the harm they cause.
- Some have called this case capriciousness or lack of internal control, this caprice makes him unable in many cases to draw lessons from the actions of others or even from his own experiences as a face and a regulator of his behavior, present and future.
- We find the delinquent stubborn in his opinion, lacks flexibility, insists on fulfilling his request as soon as possible, cannot wait and accepts the necessity of taking into account some life considerations (Hijazi, 1981, p. 416)
- On the surface, the delinquent suffers from the difficulty of establishing a calm dialogue with a person (especially with similar delinquents), in which he systematically defends a position he takes, but the dialogue quickly deteriorates from a

rational linguistic expression to an emotional expression.

- "Swearing, anger, cursing, assault, flight...etc." The apparent inability to express his emotions and his failure to formulate his lived experience, such as sadness and pain, despair, sores or optimism.
- The delinquent suffers from a disorder or imbalance of the dialectical unit of permanence, undoubtedly influenced by the past,

But he runs away from it all, He exaggerates his pain and over-imagines his happiness, and he either suppresses these pains because he cannot neglect them, , we find it generalizing its present and giving it an excessive character of tragedies and misery, while the future is difficult to imagine (Hijazi, 1981, p. 421)

4. Delinquency prevalent in juveniles:

4.1.Theft:

Theft is individual or collective under the control and influence of adults. Theft acquires many meanings depending on the circumstances of the thief and according to his personality. Theft may be:

- The challenge, whether to prove its existence and strength in front of the group, or to challenge the parents or the community, or to rebel against the laws and values.
- Compensatory theft, caused by emotional deprivation, steals a child to calm anxiety and loneliness.
- Theft for necessity: young people who live in an unbearable state of poverty, steal in order to eat and wear.
- Stealing with aggression and violence to take revenge on his family, and behind this behavior we find malice

and grace, and hide a troubled personality and great pain.

4.2. The practice of homosexuality and sexual perversion:

Such as rape, incest and child abuse, and its percentage increases among adolescents.

4.3. Committing crimes or murder:

Murders are frequent between (16-20) years, and the crime is due to several different reasons, it may occur when excessive emotion in intense anger or a severe fit, or in cases of taking pills such as "drugs". (Mimouni, b. 2003, p.: 260)

4.4. Drug abuse:

Drug abuse is a self-directed delinquency. The phenomenon of drug abuse is one of the symptoms of the times, and it did not reach this level of prevalence during previous eras. The spread and the danger, especially with modern drugs of great danger (synthetic). (Mimouni, b. 2003 p: 261)

4.5. Escape:

It is more common in females than males, and it is not a misdemeanor in itself, but rather juveniles often resort to theft (males) and prostitution (females). Fleeing is a temporary or prolonged disappearance without informing the family. When the flight is repeated, it sometimes leads to homelessness. Fleeing is the opposite of homelessness when it is temporary. As for females, running away becomes homelessness due to the family's rejection of the girl. Every run away is considered a disgrace that affects the family's honor and reputation. Escape aims to:

- A way to relieve external and internal pressures.
- Taking a distance from family emotional relationships.
- Escaping the doubt associated with his identity.
- A love of adventure, especially in a child with a fertile imagination.

- Fear of parental punishment after making a mistake or failing in school.
- Escape from conflicts between parents, and the more harsh the environment, the more frequent the escape.
- Vagrancy: vagrancy generally leads to delinquency: beggary, theft, prostitution...etc. There are several reasons leading to it. A.Porot refers to two types of vagrants:
 - **Irresponsible vagrants:** "mental retardation, schizophrenia, ...etc."
 - **Deliberate vagrants:** "Deliberate leaving their homes in violation of the family and social order."

In addition to homelessness resulting from poverty (Maimoni Moatasem, 2003, p. 258).

5. Causes of juvenile delinquency:

Considering the juvenile is that person whose mental abilities are not complete, he takes more than he gives, and therefore his behavior does not express his true personality, but is the product of a set of influences, factors and surroundings, which interact with each other to make the event deviate and move away from the right path and lead to delinquent behavior, and these factors are divided into internal and external factors:

5.1. Internal factors:

They are divided into biological and psychological factors:

5.1.1. Biological factors: Biological factors have a relative influence on the phenomenon of delinquency, as they are one of the factors leading to juvenile delinquency, This is due to a defect in the juvenile's biological formation, such as endocrine disorders, mental retardation and degeneration of body cells, which are among the most important causes of some delinquent behavior patterns. (Jimaoui, 2007, p. 20).

5.1.2. Psychological factors: Psychological ailments are a reason for juvenile delinquency, among which we mention:

The instinctive imbalances that arise from the inflation of emotional energy, which leads to its delinquency, the speed and intensity of the owner's agitation, and his rush to commit violent crimes and rape, or deviant sexual practices (Ahmed Owain, 2009, p. 27).

The deviant emotions that characterize the life of the juvenile, ranging from excessive tenderness and dependence, and the apparent joy of meeting the adult who cares about him and expresses his welcome (Hijazi, 1981, p. 162)

Psychological complexes that generate in him a feeling of inferiority due to his sense of social deficiency, and he follows aggressive behavior to prove his strength and progress, even if this behavior is through criminality.

Psychological diseases that push him to steal or feel persecuted, which leads him to attack others.

5.2. External factors:

5.2.1. Family Factors: The family has an important role in shaping the child's behavior and personality. Family disorders and their educational shortcomings affect the juvenile's balance. Among these disorders, we mention:

- Family disintegration: the inability to provide all the child's needs of love and stability, this inability could be an important factor in juvenile delinquency (Jimaoui, 2007, p. 25).
- Excessive pampering: the child's obtaining all his desires and responding to all his requests without questioning makes it easier for him to deviate (Hijazi, 1981, p. 256)

5.2.2. Social factors:

The juvenile lives in a society whose members differ from one house to another, and during his life he passes through several stages, and meets many people, including good and bad ones, and is affected by widespread social customs, and these factors include:

- Deviant mixing: it is agreed that mixing with delinquents is an important factor in delinquency, especially if he lives in a bad atmosphere at home in which deviations abound or in his neighbourhood
- School dropout and educational achievement: the school is the mediating link between the narrow family and the broad community, and its repeated failure causes him to repeatedly flee from school and be expelled from it, thus being drawn to the street, which provides him with petty pleasures and integration into new categories of delinquents. (Jimaoui, 2007, p. 28)
- Bad social habits: such as drinking alcohol, drug abuse, gambling, and theft

5.2.3. Economic factors: If the juvenile is exposed to difficult and inappropriate economic conditions, he will be exposed to delinquency.

-Need and poverty: a child who lives deprived of necessary and luxuries needs, which push him to feel inferior and discontent with society, so he uses illegal means to obtain money to get out of the miserable situation in which he is living, and finds himself deviant and takes the path of deviation and crime.

6. Theories explaining juvenile delinquency:

6.1. Psychological Theories:

Psychoanalytic Theory: Psychoanalysts tried to explain delinquency on the basis of an imbalance in the psychological system of the personality represented in the id, the ego and the superego. In terms of building this device, its strength and

weakness, and the relationship between its three elements and the surrounding reality on the other hand, in addition to what arises in the soul from conflict and pent-up motives that lead to unconscious behavioral methods to defend the individual's self. The conflict is represented in the existence of the self surrounded by three forces:

- Innate motives and individual needs and desires, which require satisfaction based on pleasure without taking into account reality.
- The moral conscience that rejects and prevents the realization of those motives and desires based on moral and social values.
- The prevailing situation in the environment, and this leads to a state of imbalance and psychological instability, which leads to the ego finding through it abnormal behavior in that criminal behavior, and Freud distinguished two types of criminals:
- The criminal who feels injustice and the criminal who feels guilt, the first is initially subject to the influence of the factors driving the crime and commits it, and then feels guilt and punishment. (Al-Maghraby, 1970, p. 102)

Melanie Klein holds that the delinquent is primarily motivated by a violent and savage higher ego, which is formed in the first year of life and predates the Oedipus complex, As in the positive or negative image of the mother formed in the child, she forms the first nucleus of all the following images that the child forms about others and the world, and about his existence and himself as well as this internal image falls on the outside. The fear that he will receive from the real external objects and from his higher ego, this leads him to attack. (Hijazi, 1981, p. 29).

And both "Sinak" and "Lacan" go to the fact that the delinquent has a primitive moral conscience, in which he lives every relationship with himself and with others in a sadistic and aggressive manner.

Both researchers, Lagash, Andrey and Bowlby, focus on emotional deprivation that prevents proper reincarnation. (Maimoni Moatasem, 2003, p. 250)

Lagache talks about the delinquent event from two perspectives: the personality of the delinquent and its characteristics and behavior, aggression as the main feature of delinquency, the disorder of identification and social integration "failure to establish positive initial relationships with the mother from the beginning and then with the family environment."

This disorder is responsible for most of the traits that describe the personality, these traits are the failure to establish positive relationships with others and his interaction with them, as it dominates the nature of hostility, conflict and persecution on these relations (Hijazi, 1981, p. 44).

7. Biological theory:

Biological theorists believe that physical composition and the genetic factor are the basis for shaping and determining behavior.

Lombroso developed his famous theory that on a biological basis he distinguishes the criminal from others who are criminalized for external, accidental reasons, and he differentiated between two types of criminals (innate and accidental), He developed psychological traits, represented in a weak sense of pain, and this is due to the large number of tattoos on their bodies, in addition to vanity, impulsiveness, ease of excitement, lack of shame and a sense of confidence.

Sheldon's theory is an extension of the idea of the link between body composition and crime, where he distinguished

categories for building an individual's body: the full pattern, the strong pattern, and the skinny pattern.

These three temperament patterns correspond to:

- Visceral or ventral, bony or muscular, and mollusc.
- Finally, Sheldon explained to each previous pattern a corresponding psychological pattern. There are:
- The pattern tends to cyclical depression, the belief pattern, and the sluggish pattern.
- Sheldon comments on this classification that the pure pattern hardly exists in reality because most individuals are a mixture of these patterns.(Al-Maghraby, 1970, p. 60)

7.1. Social Theories:

While psychological theories are concerned with studying the delinquent individual focusing their efforts on understanding his personality and the forces active in it, social theories start from the study of the delinquent as a social phenomenon that is subject in its form and dimensions to the laws of the movement of society

Most of these theories see that the ward is something that transcends individual behavior with its normal and pathological motives, and it can only be understood by studying the structure of society and its institutions.

7.2.Social disintegration theory: This theory is concerned with identifying the social processes that drive the individual to delinquency,The proponents of this trend focus on theories of learning, upbringing and social imprinting.

They believe that deviant behavior may be the result of the learning process itself,Sociologists also explain the phenomenon of delinquency as a violation of social norms, values, and rules of behavior

Cultural conflict theory: the change of culture arises according to the change of societies, and culture includes language, People's opinions and their judgments on right and wrong, good and bad, custom, and prevailing customs and traditions. As well as the ideals, values and moral standards prevalent among them, as their lack of respect and submission to them causes them to deviate from the group, and thus the conflict occurs that generates deviant behaviors in the events (Al-Maghraby, 1970, p. 178).

7.3. The integrative theory: that the deviant behavior emanates from a human being that differs in its composition and composition from one person to another, Therefore, the degree of influence of the internal formation is also affected by external factors, and the deviation is a complex social phenomenon that is saturated with complex aspects. Hence, juvenile deviation is a social phenomenon, and some of it is specific to juveniles as individuals. (Al-Maghraby, 1970, p. 179).

8. Treatment of juvenile delinquency and prevention of relapse:

Treatment varies from one juvenile to another, according to the severity of each case. In some simple cases, it may be sufficient to direct the juvenile's guardian about how to take measures towards him. Such as repairing dealing with it and monitoring it, and so on, and there are some other cases that require focused treatment due to its seriousness (Muwaffaq, 2000, pp. 451-452).

In general, treatment needs a team that includes at least a psychologist, social worker, and doctor. The most important features of treatment are as follows:

- Psychotherapy:

Individual and group attempts to correct delinquent behavior and modify self-concept through client-centered

psychotherapy. With interest in treating personality and traits associated with delinquency, resolving conflicts, removing sources of pressure and emotional tensions and trying to overcome the motive of aggression,

Replacing aggressive behavior with constructive behavior, satisfying unsatisfied psychological needs, especially the need for security, religious therapy, culinary therapy and work, as well as attention to sexual education and the establishment of more specialized psychiatric clinics to treat juvenile delinquency. (Zahran Abdel Salam, 1997, p. 530)

the delinquent's behavior into acceptable effective behavior, It also helps to change his lifestyle and draw a new philosophy for it while guiding parents on how to deal with the delinquent. Reducing his behavior by working to prevent the child from experiencing emotional crises, as well as frustration and searching for and satisfying his needs, As well as avoiding severe punishment of the delinquent, as well as instructing parents not to use the wrong methods in upbringing and the negative effects that it entails, and to replace these wrong methods with good methods that give the delinquent feelings of love, kindness and tenderness. And that these parents set a good example for their children, and guide the school specialist in discovering cases of the ward and diagnosing their cases.

And providing them with appropriate treatment methods early to reduce the severity and danger of the ward, and to inform them of the seriousness of their anti-social behavior. (Jabal Muhammad, 2000, p. 422).

Environmental treatment:

It consists in modifying the environmental factors inside and outside the home, occupying leisure time, appropriate entertainment, sports and social activity, and providing social care for the delinquent juvenile in the family. The school or

institution, and the use of all possibilities of social service facilitated in the community. As well as placement in institutions for psychological, educational and vocational rehabilitation, Social re-normalization and modification of motives and trends in the light of well-studied studies and treatment plans, and working with delinquents on the basis of understanding and care with the aim of reform and not punishment (Zahran Abdel Salam, 1997, p. 531).

The cause of recurrence is shared by the juvenile and the community together, which means that it is necessary to study the nature of the relationships between the juvenile delinquent and the community before and after the commission of the delinquent behavior.

, in order to determine the most positive form after implementing the measure between the event and the community, This scientific study may extend to a greater extent, as it may aim to reveal the society's view of the delinquent event and the possibility of changing it.

It can also aim to search for the feasibility of changing the environment of the event itself and other important matters that have significance and importance in the return of the juvenile to delinquency.

Conclusion and suggestions:

Prevention of juvenile delinquency is an essential component of crime prevention, where various studies have proven that the criminality of adults is in fact nothing but an extension of the criminality of young people, and that a large percentage of the criminals were delinquents or inmates in juvenile institutions.

The juvenile delinquent has a special biological and psychological formation, and that he lives in a social space

dominated by social, cultural and economic relations of a special kind that affect the formation of his personality.

In order to understand the delinquent event, deal with it and live with it, we must understand and know the characteristics of his personality, Or some of the prominent features that affect the way he deals with others and with himself.

All aspects of the personality of the delinquent juvenile must be taken into account while dealing with it, And not to neglect any detail because it may be the cause of his suffering and psychological pain .

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