

## The Effects of Crime and Deviation Detective of Socialization on the Behavior of Young Offenders, in University of Annaba-Algeria

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**Abstract** – The institutions of socialization in any of the societies play a pivotal role in building the personality of the juvenile and its growth in a way that makes him a normal person in his society, committed to the rules of social control and its requirements, through a set of value and moral systems that these institutions seek to integrate into the personality of the juvenile, which are patterns that the society adopts and accepts. It is the basis of normal social relations, as well as the existing social system, all with the aim of protecting the juvenile and immunizing him from all social stimuli that may motivate him to enter the world of crime and delinquency.

**Keywords** – Socialization, Deviant Behavior, Juveniles.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Social upbringing is one of the important topics that are exposed to the reasons used in preparing the individual and preparing him to perform a specific role within the community, so that this performance depends on the method that followed his upbringing and upbringing.

The family is the first station that undertakes the preparation, formation, and indoctrination of the individual in the manners of social behavior, by teaching him the language of his people and his cultural heritage, of customs, traditions and social norms.

Every family is keen that its children raise a good and beneficial upbringing for themselves and their society. This concern comes in response to the innate nature that parents and mothers have in every family, so that their children will have a prosperous future with goodness and prosperity.

In addition to the family, there are social bodies that participate in this upbringing, the most important of which is the school, the group of comrades, and other institutions that contribute to the process of upbringing, which continues from the birth of a person until his death.

According to the foregoing, the individual acquires multiple behavioral patterns according to the manner in which he grew up. If this upbringing takes place in a proper manner, the individual stays away from everything that is forbidden and impermissible and is a good individual who achieves his gratification by affecting others. But if it is brought up in an improper way, this results in behaviors that are different from the standards of the group and are in conflict with them, which leads to the deviation of the individual and thus constitutes a danger to him and society. The problem of deviation is considered one of the most important social phenomena facing all societies, including the Algerian society, as Juvenile delinquency is a nucleus of adult criminality, and it is the beginning of the path to committing crimes and violating and violating laws. Reducing juvenile delinquency or combating it through punitive, preventive, corrective and disciplinary measures is the eradication of a serious social disease.

### II. DETERMINE THE PROBLEM

Socialization is a long and complex process or set of processes that are not limited to a specific period or period of time in an individual's life. In his life,

he aims only to satisfy the physiological needs of a socially mature and mature individual who can deal with members of his family and members of the society to which he belongs and thus acquires a role and social status for him.

The upbringing and care of children was and still is a fundamental requirement and a basic function of the family in all societies. In order for the individual to become social, he must comply with the values and principles of his society, and this can only be done through the process of socialization. The family is the most important and the first institution or group that bears the responsibility of bringing up generations, especially before their maturity and puberty.

Accordingly, it is the family that gives the child the general standards imposed by the culture and principles of society in the form of values, habits and trends, so that the child has a mentality of distinguishing between permissible and impermissible.

On the other hand, the family's deviation from its social responsibility, and its adoption of the wrong methods of social normalization, lead many children to the pitfalls of delinquency and criminal behavior.

In this sense, the process of socialization takes place only through social interaction, between the source and the recipient through influence and influence, and that without social interaction between parents and the child, the process of social formation and influence on the personality of the child cannot occur.

The same is the relationship between the teacher and the student, as the professor influences his students through the relationship that he establishes with them, through which the process of modifying behavior and formulating new behavioral patterns takes place. In addition to the child's relationship with the group of comrades in the street and the media, all of this leads to social interaction that may in turn lead to a normal social formation, but it may also lead to behavioral deviation if the model is deviant, or does not understand its social roles.

And what we are witnessing because, in fact, is the large number of deviation that exists among juvenile youth, which has become almost equivalent to the deviation of adults, so the crimes of theft, drugs, beatings, quarrels.... and other worst crimes are not limited to adults only, but are also committed by children and adolescent youth.

Accordingly, deviation affects a sensitive and important segment of the community, which is the class of adolescents who are in the process of formation and social normalization to be the frameworks of society, and the process of socialization in this has an important role and great responsibility.

From here we ask the question, "How does socialization affect the emergence of deviant behavior in juveniles?" From this question, we can include several partial questions represented in the following:

- Is there a relationship between the economic and social status of the family and the deviant behavior of the juvenile?
- Is there a relationship between the methods of socialization and the deviant behavior of the event?
- What are the indicators of juvenile deviation and the forms and models of juvenile behavioral deviation?
- What are the methods of reforming and addressing the deviant behavior of juveniles, whether inside or outside the institutions of re-education?

### III. REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE TOPIC

Results The process of choosing the subject of the study is the first methodological step for preparing any scientific research, i.e. the initial thinking about the type of topic or study that the researcher will carry out and in which he has the ability and inclinations to research. researcher to study the appropriate topic.

The subjective factors are those factors related to the researcher himself and his inclinations, conviction and desire to study the subject with the availability of possibilities for that in addition to other motives.

As for the objective factors, they are scientific and social factors, such as the urgent need to study the subject and the scarcity of research in it. Hence our choice for this topic, socialization and its impact on the behavior of juvenile delinquents since in addition to all of the above, there are other reasons that prompted us to choose this topic:

- The importance of social upbringing in general and family upbringing in particular with regard to juveniles, in directing and controlling their behavior and raising them with the correct and sound upbringing.

- The impact and role of socialization in juvenile delinquency, non-compliance and discipline, and how this behavior appears in juveniles in society.

- The gravity of the modernity stage and the impact of family upbringing methods in dealing with this stage.

- The importance of the juvenile segment, the youth of the future and the foundation of society.

- Knowing the role and importance of re-education institutions in re-educating and reforming juvenile delinquents.

the importance of studying

The importance of this study lies in shedding light on the problems and manifestations that have occurred recently among young people, especially juveniles, such as children's irregular school hours, driving, loitering in the streets, drug abuse, theft, beatings and quarrels, all of these abnormal behavioral manifestations. Distinguishing a large segment of the new generation has become as if it were a contemporary culture that this generation is exposed to, and then studying this deviant behavior of events was a scientific study, which is an urgent necessity.

In addition to the fact that the issue touches the family in the first place, as it is the source of the juvenile's socialization and the formation of his behavior and personality before any other external institution.

In light of the foregoing, the impact and the important role of the first variable in this study, which is socialization, emerges in the second variable, which is the deviation of events.

In addition, the importance of this study lies in knowing the following:

- Methods and trends of socialization and how they affect the behavior of juvenile delinquents.

- Knowing the most prevalent deviant behaviors among juveniles, and their level of danger to them.

- The role of re-education institutions in disciplining and reforming juveniles.

Objectives of the study

This study aims primarily to:

- Identifying the methods of socialization and their impact on the emergence of deviant behavior at the event.

- What is the importance of the role played by the family, compared to other institutions of socialization, such as the school, the media and the

group of friends, in relation to the acquisition of deviant behavior by juveniles.

- Detecting the most prevalent deviant acts among the events, and the extent of their danger to the events themselves and to society.

- Attempting to know the parents' awareness of the impact of their treatment of their children in determining their behavior.

- The role of re-education institutions in reforming juvenile delinquents, and the extent of their success in this.

- Conducting a field study on juvenile delinquents and linking them to the obtained theoretical data in order to reach real results.

- Attempting to reach correct scientific results and give recommendations that give methods and methods of sound socialization to avoid juvenile delinquency and delinquency.

Study concepts

Concepts constitute a reference framework that supports the process of social research from its beginning to its end.

The current study included five (05) basic concepts: social upbringing, family upbringing, delinquency, juveniles, and juvenile deviant behavior:

Socialization

The word "nurture" means to establish, and this establishment has a social character, and the Arabic term is from the English and French terms, which literally means the process of making the individual into a community.

The word socialization appeared for the first time in English literature in 1828, and it was intended to prepare the individual to adapt to society.

Durkheim is the first to use the concept of socialization in an educational sense.

Thus, socialization is a process of learning, teaching and upbringing based on social interaction and aims to provide the individual with a child, a teenager, an adult, an old man with certain social behavior and standards that help integrating into social life.

family upbringing

Family upbringing is "a physical or verbal behavior of one or both parents towards their children in different situations that occur during daily life in order to provide them with a set of behavior patterns, values, or standards or to modify

them, and the resulting repercussions on the child's personality Negatively or positively.

deviation

Delinquency is a translation of the word delinquent, and it is every reprehensible or bad behavior that emanates from the individual and causes him direct harm to himself and others.

Deviation is a newly used term, and in its broad meaning, it is that behavior that contradicts the prevailing behavioral principles in society and which the group is obligated to respect.

- Having a standard.
- Violation of this standard.
- A process of condemnation or denunciation of this violation.
- Accordingly, deviation is that behavior that violates the prevailing norms in society, which the group is obliged to respect.

events

Defining the concept of juvenile accurately is still a requirement that cannot be achieved from a jurisprudential point of view, because this definition is linked to a wide scientific ground in which jurists participate, along with other psychologists, sociologists, psychiatrists and others interested in juvenile affairs and their care, which highlights different points of view about The nature of delinquency, determining the beginning of the age of youth and the different stages of criminal responsibility for this category of juveniles.

In general, the stage of modernity is a transitional stage that begins from the birth of the child until he reaches the age of majority and social maturity. That is, until the elements of his awareness and maturity are integrated, and the Algerian legislator has set the age of majority and puberty at 18 years. Whereas Article 442 of the Code of Criminal Procedure stipulates that "the age of criminal majority shall be attained at the age of eighteen."

Deviant behavior of events

It is the deviation of a young person or juvenile from the normal behavior for one or more factors, and it is every behavior that contradicts the interest of the group and may lead its owner to accountability and punishment.

Some have defined juvenile delinquency as "a social situation in which a young person is subject to one or more factors of causal force that lead him to inconsistent behavior or are likely to lead to it."

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The stage of modernity is considered one of the sensitive and critical stages in the life of every individual. It is a transitional and transformative stage between two stages: the stage of childhood and the stage of adulthood and maturity. The impact of this transformation varies from one individual to another. Therefore, this stage calls for caution and follow-up on the part of the family and on the part of the individual himself. Deal with it wisely and cautiously without excessive or negligence.

Any influence on the part of the family on the life of the juvenile through the process of socialization and the instillation of customs, traditions and values that enable the individual to play his social role, affects his psychological and social formation and behavior.

Therefore, society in our current era, which continues and the wealth of science continues, needs a critical revolution for its systems, educational methods, and moral behavior that is in line with what is imposed by the movement of reality, and is based on a conscious understanding and a clear vision of the aspects of this revolution, its various dimensions in the process of development and change, to be a key to reforming the institutions of socialization to take the pace of the times. In which we live while maintaining and strengthening what is positive and essential, as reform cannot be positive without clear objectives, and laws and legislation alone are not sufficient to find appropriate solutions. and its social effects.

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