

The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation n
of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior
- Sociological Study of Analytical Case in Algiers –

أثر العوامل الاجتماعية على ظهور وإعادة تأهيل السلوك الجانح لدى الأحداث –دراسة سوسيولوجية لحالة تحليلية في الجزائر–

Fatima Zohra Lamraoui *	University of Algiers 2, Laboratory of Family, Development and Prevention from Delinquency and Criminality. (Algeria),	E-mail fatmazohra.lamraoui@univ-alger2.dz
Rachid Mimouni	-University of Algiers 2, Laboratory of Family, Development and Prevention from Delinquency and Criminality. (Algeria),	rachidmimouni@yahoo.fr

Abstract:

This study aims to analyze the influence of psychosocial factors on juvenile delinquent behavior in Algeria, examining both the socio-psychological determinants of its emergence and the role of rehabilitation institutions in its modification. Employing a qualitative methodology and a case study approach, the research analyzes the life history of a specific juvenile delinquent in Algiers. The findings indicate that delinquent behavior is not an isolated individual act, but rather a cumulative outcome of structural dysfunctions. The most prominent of these are family disintegration, marital conflicts, emotional neglect, and negative comparisons, which collectively foster an environment conducive to deviance. Furthermore, the study highlights the limited efficacy of rehabilitation centers in addressing delinquent behavior when the underlying familial and social roots of the problem remain unaddressed, and a post-release supportive environment does not support their interventions. Consequently, the paper concludes by emphasizing the necessity of adopting an integrated approach that involves the family, school, and community within comprehensive prevention and reintegration strategies.

Keywords: Juvenile Delinquency, Social Factors, Psychological Factors, Family, Rehabilitation.

* Corresponding author: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

An introduction:

The phenomenon of juvenile delinquency constitutes one of the complex social issues that forcefully impose themselves on the scientific scene, due to its serious repercussions on social security and the stability of the family fabric. Understanding this phenomenon cannot be isolated from the social and psychological context in which it arises, where structural factors—such as family disintegration, emotional neglect, and weak support networks—intertwine with psychological disorders in shaping the motivations for deviant behavior. Confronting this complexity, rehabilitation institutions emerge as spaces presumed to possess the capacity to modify this behavior through specialized rehabilitation programs.

However, the fundamental question raised by this study concerns the extent of these institutions' ability to understand and modify delinquent behavior given the complex interplay of influential social and psychological factors. From this standpoint, this analytical study comes to explore the impact of psychosocial factors on the emergence and persistence of delinquent behavior among juveniles, through a case study of a specific juvenile delinquent in Algiers, seeking a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of interaction between the social environment, psychological structure, and their impact on shaping and potentially modifying deviant behavior.

1- Problem Statement:

Juvenile delinquency is one of the complex social and psychological issues posing a growing challenge to societies, considering the resulting implications for social security and the stability of the family structure. It is considered one of the most "complex social phenomena that reflect the transformations and contemporary challenges affecting the family and societal structure.

This behavior cannot be understood in isolation from the social and psychological context in which the juvenile grows up, especially in light of the decline in the family's traditional roles and the increase in manifestations of disintegration and emotional distress, which directly reflects on the juvenile's ability to adapt soundly within their family and educational milieu" (Labyed, Amal, & Ben Abdelrahman, 2022, p. 88).

Field observation and analytical readings of this phenomenon reveal the interplay of a set of structural factors in the formation of delinquent behavior,

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

particularly those related to a troubled social environment such as family disintegration, emotional neglect, and instability within the family or school environment, alongside psychological disorders the juvenile may suffer from due to weak care and guidance. This is confirmed by numerous psychological and social literatures, indicating a "strong correlation between psychological pressures, weak social support networks, and the juvenile's susceptibility to engaging in deviant behaviors, making delinquency a product of a complex interaction between the social environment and the psychological structure" (Arrab Thani, 2018, p. 69).

In contrast to this profound depth of factors producing delinquent behavior, "rehabilitation institutions have emerged as social spaces seeking to contain juvenile delinquents through rehabilitation and educational programs aimed at correcting their behavioral path and equipping them with positive adaptation skills" (Ben Salem & Ayachi, 2024, p. 187). These institutions position themselves as reformatory spaces presumed to play a central role in rectifying this behavior through directed educational, psychological, and rehabilitation programs that consider the specificities and developmental needs of this age group. However, the effectiveness of these institutions remains questionable in light of the varying results recorded in the field, especially concerning the phenomenon of recidivism; which makes evaluating the role of these centers an urgent necessity to understand the extent to which their interventions align with the needs of the target age group.

Based on the foregoing, the problem revolves around the following main question: To what extent do social and psychological factors influence the emergence of delinquent behavior among juveniles, and to what extent are rehabilitation institutions an effective framework for modifying this behavior and reducing its recurrence?

This question serves as an entry point to understand the nature of the interaction between the social structure and institutional support, and allows for identifying strengths and weaknesses in the adopted rehabilitation programs. It will be divided into two sub-questions, each serving part of the study variables, as follows:

- How do psychosocial factors contribute to pushing the juvenile towards adopting delinquent behaviors?
- To what extent are rehabilitation centers effective in modifying juvenile delinquency and reducing recidivism?

2- Study Hypotheses:

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

In response to these questions, the following hypotheses were formulated as provisional answers:

- **Hypothesis 1:** Social factors, such as family disintegration, emotional deprivation, and the nature of the surrounding environment, contribute to pushing some juveniles towards adopting delinquent behaviors.

- **Hypothesis 2:** The effectiveness of rehabilitation centers in modifying the behavior of juvenile delinquents and reducing recidivism is linked to the quality of the educational, rehabilitation, and psychological programs provided within these institutions.

3- Significance of the Study:

This study derives its importance from the nature of the target group, considering that juvenile delinquency remains an issue that raises multiple questions about the roles of the family and the broader social environment in shaping deviant behavior among adolescents. I chose to address this problem based on the conviction that the family, as the primary framework in which an individual receives their upbringing and values, can be a factor supporting social adaptation, and in some cases, can become a source of disturbance or dysfunction that directly reflects on children's behavior (Hirschi, 1969).

The research's importance is further highlighted when placed in the context of the growing concern for childhood and adolescence issues, a sensitive stage where the initial features of the future personality are formed. Therefore, it seemed necessary to understand the circumstances the juvenile lives within their family and broader social environment, and to try to determine how these combined circumstances can push them towards delinquency and the repetition of deviant behavior.

4. Study Objective:

The study also seeks to assess the extent of the family's influence on the juvenile and the effectiveness of rehabilitation centers in reducing delinquent behavior after placement, especially since these institutions are presumed to play an important role in accompanying juveniles and reintegrating them socially.

5. Study Methodology:

From a field perspective, the sample was determined based on repeated visits we made to a rehabilitation center, where we were able to observe daily life within the institution and record direct observations on the behavior and interactions of

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

the juveniles. We also had prior access to the case file prepared by the juvenile judge and made available to us, which helped form an initial picture before conducting the interview. These integrated data from the judicial file, the interview, and observation allowed for a more realistic understanding of the juvenile's life path and the circumstances surrounding the emergence of his delinquent behavior.

By adopting a qualitative methodology and the "life history" technique, which involves tracing an individual's life path through their various experiences, the study attempted to link family data and the broader social context to understand the accumulations that contributed to the emergence of deviation (Sampson & Laub, 1993). The case studied here is viewed not as an isolated example, but as a model reflecting a situation experienced by a number of juveniles who go through similar social and family circumstances.

I. Psychosocial Factors Influencing the Emergence and Modification of Delinquency:

From a sociological perspective, delinquency is no longer viewed as merely an isolated individual act but has transformed into a complex phenomenon reflecting deep dysfunctions in core social structures, particularly the family, which—amid rapid societal transformations—is witnessing a decline in its traditional roles and a rise in manifestations of disintegration and emotional distress. Therefore, we will outline the social (specifically familial) and psychological factors leading to juvenile delinquency from one perspective, and its modification from another.

1- Social (Familial) Factors:

Familial factors play a central role in the emergence of juvenile delinquency. The family is the primary cell for socialisation and significantly influences the child's patterns of social adaptation, whether positively, promoting sound development, or negatively, paving the way for behavioural deviation. The likelihood of delinquency increases when a juvenile grows up within a disturbed or disintegrated family framework that does not provide the essentials of support and psychological stability (Khethir, 2009, p. 20). The absence of family harmony or the presence of constant conflicts between parents undermines the child's psychological stability, generating feelings of fear, rebellion, or social withdrawal.

Family disintegration is one of the most prominent factors negatively affecting the juvenile, whether due to divorce, parental separation, death, or even the frequent

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

absence of a parent from home due to work or migration. Under such circumstances, the child loses their sense of security and containment, opening the door to the potential for deviation as a reaction to feelings of marginalisation or inadequacy (Al-Sharqawi, *Juvenile Delinquency*, 1988, p. 143).

Furthermore, the absence of educational balance within the family, whether resulting from excessive violence or overindulgence, leads in both cases to negative outcomes. Violence produces a rebellious and aggressive personality, while overindulgence produces a dependent personality incapable of self-control or respecting rules (Zeitoun, 2001, p. 139). To this is added discrimination among children, whether based on gender, age, or academic achievement, which generates feelings of jealousy and hatred and weakens family bonds.

The impact of economic conditions within the family cannot be overlooked, as extreme poverty, family miserliness, or neglect in meeting the child's basic needs may generate a sense of deprivation, leading them to seek alternative sources of satisfaction outside the legitimate framework, potentially steering them towards delinquency or criminal behaviour (Othman, p. 90).

The situation becomes more critical when the family itself is a source of the child's deviation, either through negative role models like parental addiction, or through emotional neglect, or even in some extreme cases where parents push their children towards crime or economic exploitation.

Field research has confirmed that most juvenile delinquents belong to disturbed or disintegrated families, lacking stability and cohesion, where manifestations of control, supervision, and psychological nurturing are absent. Some studies indicate that a large proportion of delinquents come from disintegrated families, confirming that an unhealthy family environment constitutes fertile ground for the formation of deviant behaviour.

Upon contemplating the totality of familial factors, it becomes clear that their influence is not confined to a single dimension but is an interconnected system of psychological, emotional, material, and educational factors that interact to ultimately produce different behavioural patterns in the juvenile, particularly towards deviation, especially when accompanied by unfavourable social, economic, or environmental circumstances.

2 - Psychological Factors:

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

Psychological factors are among the fundamental drivers contributing to the formation of deviant behaviour in juveniles. The psychological environment is affected by several factors such as family conflicts, emotional deprivation, or chronic tensions experienced within their social environment. This suffering leads to the emergence of psychological disorders whose effects are manifested in their daily actions and behaviours, such as anxiety, frustration, feelings of inferiority, and weak social adaptation. Under the weight of these psychological problems, the juvenile may resort to deviant behaviours as a defensive or compensatory reaction.

Among these factors can be familial repulsive factors such as weak family stability and numerous family problems (Mustafa et al., 1999, p. 129).

Many researchers have also indicated that these psychological disorders represent a fertile environment for juvenile delinquency, especially in the absence of family guidance, weak moral conscience formation, or laxity in behaviour correction. Struggles for control, possessiveness, and asserting identity are among the most important psychological factors that may push a child towards deviation if not channelled within sound educational frameworks (Mustafa et al., 1999, p. 129).

In this context, several patterns of juvenile delinquents who engage in deviant behaviour due to compulsive psychological motives not linked to direct criminal intent can be distinguished. Instead, they stem from internal disturbances and acute emotional conflicts. This deviation is often attributed to unstable family or social circumstances or a flaw in the child's psychological structure, driving them to express their suffering through abnormal behaviours that vary in nature and causes from one case to another.

- **Type One:** Juveniles suffering from something akin to kleptomania, where they steal without an actual need, often being victims of severe repression, sexual tensions, or excessive harshness in treatment (Amer, 1988, pp. 30-31).
- **Type Two:** The juvenile commits a minor offence and unconsciously leaves a trace as a means of attracting attention and asserting identity, often being in conflict with their parents.
- **Type Three:** Manifested in the weak formation of the child's moral conscience, where parents may unintentionally encourage deviation, either through laxity in value guidance or by instilling doubt and constant accusation in their behaviour, generating a feeling of rejection leading to rebellion.
- **Type Four:** Includes the psychopathic personality, which lacks a conscience and is characterised by callousness and a desire to harm. This personality often arises from

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

cruelty and neglect, or even excessive indulgence, creating a child incapable of taking responsibility or respecting the boundaries of others (Amer, 1988, pp. 30-31).

Consequently, although psychological factors do not operate in isolation from other social and economic influences, they are a fundamental element in the formation of delinquent behaviour, especially when combined with a disintegrated family environment or unbalanced upbringing.

II. Rehabilitation Institutions and Their Socio-Social Role

Rehabilitation institutions in Algeria constitute one of the essential tools of criminal policies with a reformative character. They are increasingly viewed as therapeutic-social spaces directed towards addressing the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency from a holistic perspective, transcending punitive measures towards mechanisms of guidance and reintegration. The importance of these institutions lies in their representing a pivotal stage in the corrective path of the juvenile delinquent, concerned with rebuilding the self, refining behaviour, and reshaping social bonds on more balanced and stable foundations.

1- General Objectives of Rehabilitation Institutions:

Rehabilitation institutions seek to achieve a set of objectives aligned with the principles of restorative justice on one hand, and the social reintegration of delinquents on the other, including:

- a. **Re-evaluating Delinquent Behaviour:** These institutions aim to modify the juvenile's deviant behaviour through educational and psychological programs designed to enhance self-discipline, develop moral and social awareness, and reduce the tendency towards aggressive or deviant behaviour (Al-Sharqawi, 2012, p. 144).
- b. **Preventing Recidivism:** Rehabilitation institutions contribute to reducing crime repetition by building positive behavioural alternatives for the juvenile and developing their ability to make responsible decisions, thereby diminishing the likelihood of committing crimes after release, and providing them with legitimate alternatives that fulfil their sense of belonging and social value (Al-Ghobari, 2013, p. 95).
- c. **Providing an Alternative Safe Environment:** Temporary separation from the social environment that generated deviation is an opportunity to rebuild psychological and social balance. The institution provides an environment subject to supervision and educational care (Al-Yassin, 2009, p. 189).

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

- d. **Psycho-Social Support:** The institutions provide therapeutic frameworks supervised by psychological and social specialists, targeting the treatment of the psychological effects of deviation, addressing the impacts of trauma and emotional breakdowns, and contributing to restoring the juvenile's emotional balance, paving the way for their acceptance of the reform path (Arafat, 2016, p. 127)
- e. **Academic and Educational Rehabilitation:** The institutions work to ensure the continuity of the juvenile's formal education or assist in their return to the academic path, compensating for missed education, which enhances their opportunities for educational integration and reduces school dropout as a factor leading to delinquency (Ministry of National Solidarity, Family, and Women's Issues, 2020, p. 42).
- f. **Vocational Training and Economic Empowerment:** Vocational training programs aim to qualify the juvenile for the labour market by providing them with technical competencies and practical skills that help them build an independent professional future, achieve material independence, and reduce factors of idleness and marginalisation associated with criminal behaviour after leaving the center (Karra, 2014, p. 210).
- g. **Enhancing Opportunities for Social Integration:** The institutions seek to accompany the juvenile towards effective integration into society by preparing them for a gradual return to their family and social milieu through strengthening their adaptive capacities, reshaping their social relationships based on respect for law and ethical standards, and enabling them to regain their social roles in a positive manner (Al-Ghobari, 2013, p. 95).

2- Programs Adopted in Rehabilitation Centers in Algeria:

The educational programs activated within rehabilitation institutions in Algeria are among the fundamental pillars upon which the reformatory policy in addressing juvenile delinquency is based. These programs rely on a complementary, multi-dimensional approach aimed at rehabilitating the juvenile delinquent psychologically, socially, educationally, and professionally, enabling them to rebuild their identity and reintegrate positively into their social environment. These programs are formulated within an individual educational plan that considers the specificities and psychological, cognitive, and social needs of each juvenile. In this context, the most prominent programs adopted within these institutions can be classified as follows:

- a. **Formal Educational Program:** Closed educational institutions insist on ensuring the continuity of the juvenile's academic path or reintegrating them into the educational system if they had previously dropped out. This program aims to

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

enable the juvenile to acquire basic cognitive competencies and qualify them to pass official examinations, contributing to giving them a new chance for social and educational success (Ministry of National Solidarity, Family, and Women's Issues, 2020, p. 42).

- b. **Vocational Training:** Vocational training represents one of the pillars of reintegration. The institutions seek to provide juveniles with practical technical and professional skills aligned with labour market requirements, such as commerce, tailoring, electricity, cooking, etc. The program aims to enhance feelings of self-efficacy and economic empowerment as a preventive mechanism against recidivism (Karra, 2014, p. 97).
- c. **Psychological and Social Support:** The juvenile receives regular psychological support within the institution aimed at addressing psychological trauma, behavioural disorders, and emotional problems resulting from traumatic experiences such as violence, family disintegration, neglect, or abuse. Social counselling sessions are also provided to enhance coping mechanisms and reconciliation with self and others (Al-Ghobari, 2013, p. 97).
- d. **Cultural and Sports Activities:** Recreational and cultural activities are employed as educational tools aimed at developing the juvenile's life and social skills and achieving their emotional balance. These activities include: theatre, music, drawing, reading, and sports competitions. These programs serve as an alternative space for self-expression and building self-confidence (Al-Yassin, 2009, p. 191).
- e. **Individual Educational Program:** Each juvenile, upon joining the institution, undergoes a comprehensive multi-disciplinary assessment based on which an individual rehabilitation program is built, encompassing behavioural, psychological, cognitive, and professional goals, with periodic follow-up to measure progress. This plan is an effective pedagogical tool for achieving internal adaptation within the institution and external preparation for community integration (Ministry of National Solidarity, Family, and Women's Issues, 2020).

The programs adopted in rehabilitation centers in Algeria represent a comprehensive therapeutic mechanism concerned with building the personal project of the juvenile delinquent by restoring their dignity, enhancing their adaptive capacities, and equipping them with the cognitive and professional tools that enable them to re-engage in their social environment in a sound and stable manner. However, the effectiveness of these programs remains contingent upon the availability of necessary material and human resources, as well as the existence of aftercare ensuring the continuity of support outside the institution's walls.

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

Several reports and studies have shown that these institutions, despite their limited resources, have managed to achieve some positive results, particularly regarding: improved behaviour of juveniles during the stay; acquisition of new life and professional skills; and the desire of a number of released individuals to continue their studies or work instead of relapsing. However, these results remain relative and depend on post-release social circumstances, especially in light of weak post-release care.

III. Sociological Analysis of a Juvenile Case in a Rehabilitation Center in Algiers

In this section of the study, we will address a sociological analysis of the specific case study, starting with an introduction to his social background, the contributing social and psychological factors leading to his delinquency, followed by an interpretation of the life history data in light of theories of psychosocial factors, social labeling, and social learning.

1- Social Background of the Respondent:

The respondent (12 years old) represents a case of a delinquent juvenile living within a rehabilitation center. He grew up in a family that appears materially stable on the surface but is emotionally and communicatively disturbed. The child lives with his parents in a home that provides the basic material conditions for life, yet family relationships are characterized by constant tension and ongoing conflict between the parents over trivial matters, reflecting weak marital understanding and a low level of emotional maturity within the family. This repeated conflict has turned the home from a safe space into an environment generating psychological tension and anxiety.

The interview conducted with the juvenile revealed that he lives in a family environment characterized by a high degree of disturbance, with almost permanent tension prevailing in the home due to frequent arguments between his parents, often over simple matters that do not warrant such emotional intensity. This situation, as he describes it, reflects poor understanding between the spouses and a diminished ability to control emotions within the family. The juvenile mentions that his parents' relationship was unbalanced from the beginning, and his mother's marriage was under family pressure rather than personal conviction, which meant she entered married life lacking adequate psychological readiness.

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

Over time, this tension affected the mother's interactions within the home, as conflict persisted despite the father's repeated attempts to maintain some stability. The juvenile indicates a clear disparity in his mother's treatment of him compared to his younger brother, who, according to him, receives greater attention, reinforcing his feeling of inequality within the family.

The juvenile attributes this discrimination to his brother's resemblance to his maternal uncles, in addition to his constant closeness to the mother and accompanying her to her workplace, while he spent most of his time in daycare or at home, receiving companionship and care primarily from the father.

The juvenile adds that his mother was largely absent from his academic and social milestones, unable to recall her attending any school event, unlike his father who, despite work constraints, endeavored to attend award ceremonies even if he arrived late. The juvenile believes that his strong resemblance to his father in both features and behavior was one of the reasons his relationship with his mother was characterized by coldness since his childhood, especially since, according to his account, she was not initially inclined towards having children. This situation contributed to creating a clear emotional distance between them.

These combined circumstances, encompassing marital conflict, differential treatment, and lack of emotional fulfillment, formed a fragile social and psychological framework that fostered intense emotions and aggressive behaviors in the juvenile. He expressed this by saying that he sometimes feels his mother "*doesn't consider him her son*," and her presence at home is more like that of a "*neighbor*," noting that she often belittles him or uses demeaning phrases that make him feel rejected and excluded. He also explained that this strained relationship led him to prefer spending long hours outside the home or with friends whose behaviors he was influenced by, to the extent of engaging in repeated fights, including an incident of assaulting a friend with a sharp tool. He admits today that his impulsiveness in that incident was a reflection of the psychological burden he carries at home.

Despite all of the above, the juvenile confirms that he does not harbor hatred for his mother as much as he carries feelings of bitterness and confusion towards her attitudes, saying: "*We love her, but may God guide her*," while simultaneously expressing great appreciation for his father who strives hard to maintain the family despite the pressures he faces. The juvenile sees that his mother's separation from the family, her dedication to her work and personal interests, increased the fragility of the

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

situation at home, to the point that he sometimes thought about running away, but would retreat out of fear of leaving his father alone.

From his statements, it appears that the negative self-image he holds deepened after his placement in the center, expressing anxiety about the social stigma that might follow him after release, and his fear of being viewed as the "*center boy*" or the "*inmate*." However, he indicates that recently he has begun to incline towards prayer and supplication, considering this experience, despite its harshness, might push him to rethink his path and attempt to build a better life after release.

The father, despite being busy with work, does not withhold financial support from his children and appears keen to visit his son within the institution, reflecting a form of limited but continuous paternal support.

As for the mother, she is described as neglectful of the home and family relationship, despite all life necessities being available. More dangerously, she uses negative comparison methods, telling her son, "*Look at your friend, how he is better than you,*" which constitutes a form of belittling and moral humiliation for the child, producing feelings of inadequacy, jealousy, and possibly hatred.

The mother is considered the most prominent actor in shaping the respondent's psychological structure, resorting to negative comparison and verbal sarcasm instead of support, which contributed to weakening his self-concept. This accumulated emotional deprivation translated into impulsive outbursts, peaking when the juvenile stabbed his friend during a fight, justifying it by his desire to "restore his dignity." The mother's reaction, characterized by blame and condemnation in front of the neighbors, deepened his feeling of stigma and guilt instead of providing an opportunity to contain the situation.

The respondent's personality shows a tendency towards excessive sensitivity, quick reactions, and social withdrawal, without organized criminal tendencies, indicating that his aggressive behavior stems from emotional accumulation rather than a deviant predisposition. This life history confirms that delinquency in the respondent's case is linked to the internal structure of the family, not the external environment, placing him within the category of "juveniles delinquent due to familial upbringing."

2- Sociological Analysis of the Case:

The case of the twelve-year-old respondent reflects a significant model of the interplay between social and psychological factors in producing delinquent behavior,

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

where delinquency manifests not as a result of an isolated deviant act, but as the outcome of an accumulative path of family tensions, social stigma, and negative behavioral learning. Based on the field data, the case can be interpreted using three sociological approaches: psychosocial factors, social labeling theory, and social learning theory.

a. Psychosocial Factors Paving the Way for Delinquency.

The respondent exhibits a family pattern characterized by structural dysfunction despite material stability, where emotional warmth and positive educational communication are absent. The persistence of marital conflict between the parents generates in the child a feeling of insecurity and loss of emotional reference, which Moustafa Abdelmadjid Karra described as one of the most prominent causes of disruption in primary social control within the family, pushing juveniles to seek alternatives in their external social environment (Karra, 2014, p. 77).

A study by Anwar Al-Sharqawi also indicates that repeated emotional deprivation within a materially stable family leads to disturbance in emotional balance and a deficient self-concept, making the juvenile more prone to impulsivity and violence as a defensive reaction (Al-Sharqawi, 2012, p. 114). The respondent's narrative clearly shows that the humiliating comparisons from the mother ("***Look at your friend, he is better than you***") constituted a constant source of psychological pressure, pushing him towards aggressive behavior as a defense mechanism to compensate for the humiliation.

Psychologically, the juvenile can be classified under the category of weak emotional adjustment, where rapid and impulsive emotions prevail, in the absence of anger management skills or positive expression of feelings. According to Monder Arafat Zeitoun, weak emotional balance represents one of the key psychological gateways for understanding juvenile delinquency, reflecting an interplay between emotional deprivation and an inability to build a stable self-image (Zeitoun, 2001, p. 203).

b. Interpretation in Light of Social Labeling Theory:

Social Labeling Theory, as presented by Erving Goffman and Howard Becker, is one of the most prominent interactionist approaches in explaining delinquency. It posits that an individual becomes "delinquent" not only by their behavior but when labeled as such by society or the family (Goffman, 1990, p. 21).

The respondent's case shows that the labeling process began within the family itself, through repeated comparisons and moral humiliation practiced by the mother,

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

constituting what Lemert calls "primary labeling," introducing the individual into the circle of psychological deviation through the view of others. This familial labeling made the child feel inadequate and inferior, driving him to direct his aggression towards the friend who represented a mirror of false superiority.

As for "secondary labeling," it materialized after he committed the delinquent act (stabbing with a knife), where he was confronted with public blame from his mother in front of the neighbors with phrases like, "You've disgraced me in front of people," deepening his sense of shame and cementing his image as a "deviant" in the eyes of his family and small community. According to Howard Becker, the repetition of the labeling process leads to the formation of a delinquent identity, as the individual begins to internalize the role assigned to them by others (Becker, 1963, p. 45).

From this perspective, the deviation in the respondent's case did not stem from an innate behavior but from a series of social interactions that redefined him as a "bad child" instead of a "hurting child," leading him to translate the label into aggressive form as a means to regain the lost social recognition.

c. Interpretation in Light of Social Learning Theory

Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory provides an integrated explanation for delinquent behavior, viewing that individuals acquire their behavior through observation and modeling, not only through direct experience (Bandura, 1977, p. 22).

In the respondent's case, it is clear that his family environment was full of negative behavioral models: repeated parental arguments, demeaning language from the mother, and constant conflict without peaceful resolutions. He developed a cognitive modeling of violence as a legitimate means of conflict resolution, reflected in his aggressive behavior towards his friend. The constant comparison also contributed to reinforcing what is termed in social psychology as "Negative Modeling Motivation," where the child seeks to assert himself by emulating the aggressive behavior he witnessed.

According to Bandura, social reinforcement plays a role in behavior fixation, i.e., when the individual is rewarded morally or symbolically after aggressive behavior (Bandura, *Social Foundations of Thought and Action*, 1986, p. 47). In the respondent's case, the "psychological relief" after revenge acted as a negative internal reinforcement, reproducing the behavior in similar future situations unless intervention occurs to change the learning model.

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

A study by Abdelmadjid Karra indicates that children living in disturbed family environments learn delinquent behavior more through imitation than from deviant peers, making the family a fundamental factor in consolidating the behavioral pattern (Karra, 2014).

d. Analytical Synthesis of the Theories:

The analysis of the respondent's case highlights a complex interaction between the mechanisms of social labeling and social learning. Familial labeling cemented a negative self-image, while the home learning environment reinforced models of violence and belittling others. With the absence of psychological and educational support, the label turned into action, and the action into a deviant social identity.

The synthetic approach confirms that the juvenile delinquent is the product of the interaction between emotional deprivation, familial labeling, and negative social learning. Effective rehabilitation requires addressing these three levels simultaneously: reforming family discourse, rebuilding a positive identity, and providing new behavioral models within the center that enhance self-control and self-confidence.

Through sociological analysis, it becomes clear that delinquency in this juvenile's case is not a pathological deviation or an isolated psychological symptom, but the result of an intertwined socio-psychological process. Effective reintegration therefore necessitates moving beyond the punitive dimension towards a therapeutic-educational approach, based on reshaping the juvenile's self-perception, transforming stigma into esteem, and violence into communication.

- Results:

Based on the foregoing, we can deduce the following results, which include answers to the questions raised above and verification of the validity of the formulated hypotheses:

1. Juvenile delinquency is a complex phenomenon, where deviant behavior represents the inevitable result of accumulated structural dysfunctions in the family and social environment, not merely a transient individual act. This can be concluded from the theoretical foundation and the studied case, which shows how psychological and social factors interact to create a fertile environment for deviation, foremost among them being discrimination and negative comparisons such as the use of negative comparisons ("Look at your friend, he's better than you").

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

2. Social factors represent the most prominent drivers of deviant behavior, as family disintegration and ongoing marital conflicts undermine the child's psychological security. Poor treatment and emotional neglect also create an emotional charge seeking an outlet outside the normal framework.
3. The family environment critically influences behavior formation, as the absence of positive communication between parents and children creates an emotional void. The weak educational roles of the father or mother open the door to negative external influences.
4. The limited impact of rehabilitation centers is evident when they remain merely a subsequent intervention without addressing the real roots of the problem. The success of these centers is contingent on the existence of a supportive family environment after release.
5. Successful treatment requires adopting an integrated approach involving all active parties in society—family, school, and social institutions—as the phenomenon of delinquency cannot be confronted from a single front.
6. The stable family remains the foundation for confronting delinquency and reducing recidivism, representing the first line of defense against deviation.

- Conclusion:

In conclusion, this analysis reveals that juvenile delinquency is not merely an individual act or a fleeting moment of lapse, but an extension of a series of structural dysfunctions that accumulate within the family and social environment, forming a framework that generates disturbance in the child and places them on a path uneven with the requirements of sound development. Theoretical readings and field data have shown that social factors, foremost among them family disintegration, economic pressures, maltreatment, and emotional instability, are among the most fundamental drivers pushing juveniles towards adopting delinquent behaviors.

The absence of positive communication within the family, weak presence of the father or mother, or their lack of harmony in educational roles, opens a wide space for an internal void in the child, making them seek alternatives outside the family, which may be deviant or dangerous. Alongside these factors, the fragile psychological environment the juvenile experiences within their milieu constitutes one of the most important determinants deepening susceptibility to deviation. Feelings of neglect, loss of emotional support, and accumulated frustrations

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

without psychological accompaniment are all circumstances that make the juvenile susceptible to being drawn towards compensatory, abnormal behaviors. Here, it becomes clearly evident that subsequent intervention within rehabilitation centers, despite its importance, remains limited in impact unless supported by a comprehensive preventive vision starting from within the family.

Based on this analytical reading, an urgent need emerges to adopt a clear societal policy based on prevention before treatment, by investing in the preparation of prospective spouses and equipping them with communication skills, conflict management, family education, and psychological care for children. International experiences and modern approaches in family sociology confirm that launching family rehabilitation programs before marriage is not a luxury but a social necessity to enhance family cohesion and reduce disintegration factors that later produce deviant behaviors in children. The stable family, based on affection, respect, and psychological tranquility, represents the first line of defense against deviation and is the natural environment that nurtures well-adjusted children capable of positive integration into society.

Conversely, rehabilitation institutions constitute a complementary link in the protection system, provided they possess specialized educational and psychological programs, consider individual differences, and rely on continuous accompaniment ensuring the juvenile rebuilds their relationship with themselves and their environment. However, these institutions cannot succeed in reducing recidivism unless there is effective communication with the family, because genuine rehabilitation begins with addressing the dysfunction within the home, then completes it within the institution.

Accordingly, the answer to the problem of juvenile delinquency is not reduced to a single factor but is based on building an integrated vision involving the family, school, social environment, and rehabilitation institutions in a unified preventive and reformatory project. The bet for society today is building qualified, conscious, and capable families that can embrace their children, because every balanced family represents a point of light in confronting the phenomenon of delinquency, and every effort exerted in enhancing their stability is a real step towards a more secure society, more capable of protecting its rising generations.

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

-Practical suggestions:

1. Activate the role of social workers accompanying the juvenile, who follow them for one year after release, and secure vocational training opportunities and suitable jobs in partnership with the private sector to reduce recidivism.
2. Advocate for the implementation of mandatory rehabilitation programs for parents, including communication skills, conflict resolution, and conscious parenting.
3. Train social workers to detect early warning signs such as domestic violence or emotional neglect that may lead to or exacerbate juvenile delinquency.
4. Establish a national observatory for juvenile delinquency tasked with data collection and analysis to identify patterns of delinquency and influencing factors, and issue periodic reports to guide preventive and therapeutic policies.

References list:

In Arabic (translated to English):

1. Ben Salem, Ismail, & Ayachi, Sabah (2024). "Integrating Female Juvenile Delinquents into Society after Their Release from Rehabilitation Centers." **Family and Society Journal**, 11(03), Algeria.
2. Khethir, H. (2009). **Family Disintegration and Juvenile Delinquency**. Laghouat: Ben Salem Press.
3. Zeitoun, M. A. (2001). **Juveniles: Their Responsibility and Care in Islamic Sharia**. Amman: Majdalawi Publishing House.
4. Sultan Othman, A. (n.d.). **Criminal Responsibility of Delinquent Children**.
5. Al-Sharqawi, A. M. (1988). **Juvenile Delinquency**. Cairo: Dar Al-Ahdath - Dar Al-Thaqafa for Printing and Publishing.
6. Al-Sharqawi, A. M. (2012). **Juvenile Delinquency: Its Causes and Methods of Treatment**. Cairo: Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi.
7. Amer, M. (1988). **A Talk to Mothers**. Cairo: Egyptian General Book Organization.
8. Arrab Thani, N. (2018). "The Impact of Family Disintegration on Juvenile Delinquency", **The Mediterranean Journal of Law and Economics**, 03(01), Algeria.
9. Arafat, M. Z. (2016). **Sociology of Deviance and Crime**. Amman: Dar Hamed.
10. Al-Ghobari, M. S. (2013). **A Therapeutic Introduction to Juvenile Delinquency**. Amman: Dar Al-Maseera.
11. Farmawi, M., et al. (1999). **An Evaluative Study of the Introduction in the Field of Caring for Delinquent Juveniles**. Qatar: Qatari Society.
12. Karra, A. M. (2014). **An Introduction to Social Deviance**. Algeria: Dar Al-Ma'rifa.

Title of the Article The Impact of Social Factors on the Emergence and Rehabilitation of Juvenile Delinquent Behavior- Sociological Study of Analytical Case i Algiers-	Author1: Fatima Zohra Lamraoui Author2: Rachid Mimouni	Volume : 13 / Issue : 02 (27) / 2025	Pages : 324 - 343
--	---	--	--------------------------

13. Labyed, S., Amal, S., & Ben Abdelrahman, A. (2022). "Family Factors and Their Role in the Emergence of Juvenile Delinquency." **Journal of Contributions to Research and Studies**, 07(01), Algeria.
14. Ministry of National Solidarity, Family, and Women's Issues (2020). **"Guidebook for Child Welfare Institutions and Juvenile Delinquents"**. Algeria: Ministry of National Solidarity, Family, and Women's Issues.
15. Al-Yassin, J. A. (2009). **The Impact of Family Disintegration on Juvenile Delinquency**. Beirut: Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyah.

In English:

16. Bandura, Albert (1986) .**Social Foundations of Thought and Action** .Prentice Hall.
17. Bandura, Albert (1977). **Social Learning Theory**. New York: Prentice Hall.
18. Becker, Howard (1963). **Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance**. Free Press.
19. Goffman, Erving (1990). **Stigma: Notes on the Management of Spoiled Identity**. Penguin Books.
20. R. J Sampson & J. H Laub (1993) .**Crime in the Making: Pathways and Turning Points through Life** .Harvard University Press.
21. T. Hirschi (1969) .**Causes of Delinquency** .California: University of California Press.