

The Family Environment and its Relationship to Deviant Behavior of The Teenager

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Abstract:

This research study aims to explore the relationship between the family environment and adolescent deviant behavior. This study explores the various social, economic, and cultural conditions experienced by adolescents' families, which may be among the most significant causes of their deviation from established societal norms. It also seeks to identify a range of physical, physiological, mental, and social changes experienced by adolescents. These changes are often characterized during this period by disruptions in social relationships between the adolescent and family members, or outside of the family. These changes are accompanied by ambiguous and contradictory psychological emotions, which may be a trigger for deviant social behavior. Therefore, this study will attempt to highlight the important role played by the family in the socialization process, as the primary source that influences, in one way or another, the social behaviors of individuals.

Keywords: Family Environment, Delinquency, Deviant behavior, Adolescence,

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▪ **Introduction:**

The phenomenon of adolescent delinquency is considered one of the pathological social phenomena that families in various societies are suffering today. Many scholars and researchers in various disciplines, such as law, family sociology, psychology, media, and communication, have been interested in studying it and explaining its causes. This is due to the resulting imbalance in the social system and disruptions in the social relationships of family members, institutions, and society.

The family is considered the first fundamental institution in a child's socialization, where the child receives care and education in all aspects of life, enabling them to become a positive individual within their family environment and an active citizen in their external environment and society. It is the family that transforms the child from a biological being into a social being, guiding, directing, and refining their social behavior by instilling in them the culture and values of their society (including customs, traditions, social and moral values, religious beliefs, and general etiquette). Any family dysfunction can lead to deviant behaviors in adolescents, especially in light of the socio-economic, cultural, and technological changes that have affected families directly or indirectly: changes in the social, economic, and cultural lives of children, such as their independence from extended families and the formation of nuclear families. There is also increased attention to the multiplicity of roles between genders and sometimes conflict between these roles within the family in raising children.

Furthermore, the path of development is no longer exclusive to men in all fields, and women have successfully demonstrated their vital role alongside men in achieving sustainable development for their families and countries, particularly educated women, supported by national and international laws that stipulate the necessity of achieving gender equality to build a developed society, through the social, economic, and political empowerment of women. Women have also become decision-makers or key participants in the decision-making process; on the other hand, families have also experienced changes in parenting methods, particularly due to the overwhelming amount of conflicting information on social media.

Children are downloading applications from various websites onto their smartphones, exposing them to a vast amount of images, videos, and misleading information. This is especially problematic for users who lack basic knowledge of how to navigate this digital landscape, impacting fundamental values in scientific, intellectual, ethical, religious, and recreational domains, among others. This leads to negative social practices that introduce values alien to our society, resulting in

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deviations in social behavior and the entrenchment of violence and moral corruption, such as theft and assault. This is exacerbated by the absence or diminished role of parents for various reasons, amidst changing social and economic circumstances. This social transformation has brought with it values and norms that have profoundly affected child-rearing and the fabric of family and social relationships (both within and outside the family).

This new family structure (the nuclear family) has led to a relative decline in some families, both in their educational and socialization functions and in their continuous monitoring of their children's behavior. Through our observations of family dynamics, we found that the family circumstances experienced by adolescents are related to the nature of their relationships with others, influencing their social standing and the multiplicity of their roles both within and outside the family. It is through the nature of these family relationships that individuals form their identity and define their personality.

Furthermore, the process of social mobility and the economic, security, and other changes that Algerian society has experienced have created confusion in understanding the basic criteria for choosing a spouse (religion and moderate religiosity, morals, educational level, beauty, lineage, and wealth (for the man, a profession or job to support his family), and if the woman has wealth or a profession, this also contributes to improving the family's standard of living and well-being).

The Researcher **Sabah Ayachi (2020)** states that the fundamental criteria for choosing a spouse are the basis of family stability. This concept reflects our understanding of how spouses and their children adapt positively to various life circumstances, including changing living conditions. She provides a precise and comprehensive definition of all the elements and aspects of family stability, stating: "It is a state of stability in the relationship between family members, which includes a legally married couple and their children (or those under their guardianship), with or without other relatives present. This stability is generally achieved through the availability of a set of factors: including material factors such as living space and essential needs (food, drink, clothing, healthcare, recreation, holidays, etc.), and emotional, moral, social, and religious factors. These include compatibility and complementarity in specific selection criteria that foster attraction rather than conflict (such as love, beauty, educational level, religion and a balanced approach to religious practice, lineage, social standing, domestic skills, etc.), as well as complementarity or compatibility (homogamy) in temperament and moral qualities (such as composure, tolerance, loyalty, affection, compassion, cooperation, etc.), complementarity in the intimate (sexual) relationship, and

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compatibility(Homogamy) in shared life goals, such as raising and guiding children”. (Sabah, Ayachi (2020), p. 330)

The ongoing conflict between adhering to family and societal educational values and the socio-economic changes, the erosion of values, the contradictions in social practices across different societies, and the influence of social media, all contribute to the destabilization of many families. This instability stems from a decline in living standards and the inability to provide basic necessities such as food, clothing, healthcare, and recreation, negatively impacting family members, especially children. Some children resort to dropping out of school, while others develop serious psychological issues such as feelings of inferiority and a desire to imitate the wealthy by any means. Still others turn directly to deviant behavior, including theft and drug use.

Among the manifestations of family instability are: constant conflict between spouses, family disintegration through divorce or abandonment by one of the partners, and the influence of negative peer groups, whether from neighbors or online friends, due to the fragility of family socialization for adolescent children. All of these are real and direct causes of adolescents deviating from the norms of social order. This is compounded by the parents' failure to fulfill their responsibilities and their diminished role in supporting their children through the various challenges they face, especially during adolescence, a stage that requires constant care and presence from both parents. This necessitates coordination and integration of roles in socialization between educational institutions, official bodies, and other relevant entities, all of which contribute to building positive social behavior in individuals

We would also like to add that the factor of balancing work demands for working women with their personal and family needs "reveals" the challenges and consequences of achieving or failing to achieve this balance on the social development of children. Working mothers serve as a prime example of striving to balance work demands with their personal and family needs; however, achieving this balance is not easy, as they face numerous challenges, such as the lack of social support, the availability of childcare and healthcare services, work flexibility, and challenges in interacting with their partners and distributing household responsibilities. This can affect the balance between a woman's work and her private and family life, increasing stress and exhaustion levels among mothers, and impacting the quality of social and family relationships and communication between family members and others in the public sphere.

In addition, sociologists and psychologists confirm that a child in their early years (the first five years) is like a blank slate, receptive to learning and acquiring

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knowledge that helps them build their social behavior. These acquired experiences continue with them throughout their developmental stages. An individual does not remain a child; they grow and develop physically, mentally, psychologically, and socially. This growth is not random, but rather a systematic process that the individual goes through. Therefore, this research paper will focus on adolescence as a critical stage in a person's life.

-Does the family understand the dangers of this stage?

Therefore, this study will attempt to shed light on the family environment and its relationship to adolescent delinquency by addressing the following elements:

The family (the family environment), delinquent behavior in adolescents, adolescence and its characteristics, and the most important factors influencing it.

• First: Conceptual Foundation of the Study's Terminology:

1. Definition of the Family:

“**Auguste Comte**” defines the family as "the first cell in the body of society, and the point from which it begins to develop. It can be compared in its nature and essence to the living cell in the biological structure of a living organism. It is the first natural and social environment in which the individual is raised, and from which he receives the first components of his culture, language, and social heritage" (**Al-Khashab, Mustafa (1985), p. 32**). Therefore, **Comte** emphasizes that the family is the fundamental basis for the formation, structure, and development of society. That is, the progress and development of society stem from the family, because it is the family that raises the individual in the culture of society and instills in him the language, values, and norms.

-The most important forms of families are the extended family and the nuclear family:

A- The Extended Family:

Most sociological studies indicate that the extended family has several advantages that distinguish it from the nuclear family, particularly in terms of providing care, protection, and supervision for its children. The extended family also provides a role model for children through the adults who guide and educate them. Therefore, the process of socialization is not solely the responsibility of the parents, but becomes a shared responsibility among all the adults, with everyone feeling a sense of shared responsibility towards the children.

The researcher **Moustefa Boutefnouchet (1982)** believes that the extended family is a large family, regardless of its size. This family can vary depending on marriage and birth circumstances, and can include ancestors, grandparents, and relatives from

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both sides. This is especially true in traditional family structures (Boutefnouchet, Moustafa (1982), p 316).

B- The Nuclear Family:

The term "nuclear family" is used to refer to a family consisting of a husband, wife, and their children. She distinguishes between the nuclear family, which may include a relative such as a sister, brother, or parent living with the family members, and the conjugal family, which is limited to the spouses and their children only. Both are defined as a unit that begins with the marriage ceremony and continues throughout life (El-Khouly, Sanaa (1984), p65).

The members of the nuclear family are characterized by a high degree of individualism and freedom from family control. Zimmerman states that the authority of the parents over their children is weak, as is the authority of the husband over his wife. The family structure is also susceptible to disintegration due to its fragility, caused by the prevalence of individualism at the expense of family cohesion. Furthermore, the bond between the spouses is not considered sacred, as it is merely a civil contract that can be dissolved at any moment by either party, the husband or the wife" (Khalil Omar, Ma'an (1994), p 2).

Therefore, the weakness of the family structure may lead to the emergence of family problems, which can result in juvenile delinquency and the spread of psychological problems among members of the same family

2. Defining the Family Environment:

The family environment is defined as: "The general character of family life, in terms of the availability of security and cooperation, the system of life, the method of satisfying psychological needs, and the nature of the spiritual and moral relationships that prevail within the family." (Bayoumi, Muhammad Khalil (2012), p. 253).

- Operational Definition of the Family Environment:

It is the social environment in which members of a single family grow up, through the process of social interaction, with each member performing their roles and functions so that a kind of stability, cohesion, and harmony prevails within it.

3. Definition of Delinquency:

- Linguistically: Delinquency from something means turning away from it, and it is said that he deviated from it, meaning he turned away from it (Al-Fadl, Jamal al-Din (1988), pp 43-44). Also, we can find that deviance is a translation of the word deviance in French and deviancy in English.

-Deviance (Delinquency) in Sociology: Sociologists agree that deviance is the departure from the social norms agreed upon within a given society, and it warrants punishment for those who do so. " Departing from the rules of society may be

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considered deviant behavior in one society and not deviant in other societies, such as the phenomenon of alcohol consumption and prostitution" (Khairi, Khalil Al-Humaili (1994), p 114).

4. Deviant Behavior:

Deviant behavior is defined as "the behavior of a person who deviates from the norms established for individuals in their positions. It cannot be described in an abstract way, but rather must be linked to the norms that society has defined and approved as appropriate and morally imposed on individuals occupying various social positions" (Merton, Robert (1961), p 223).

-Operational definition of deviant behavior:

It is the sum of socially, morally, customarily, and legally unacceptable behaviors that may threaten both the individual and society. Its most prominent manifestations include: smoking, begging, drug addiction, alcoholism, theft, sexual deviance, and the use of violence and aggression against others.

▪ Secondly: Adolescence, its characteristics, and the most important factors influencing it:

1- Definition of Adolescence:

The word "**adolescence**" is derived from the Arabic verb "**rahaqa**," meaning "to approach," and its meaning is approaching maturity, that is, the boy reaching manhood and the girl reaching womanhood, and their ability to reproduce. Adolescence is a stage of development from the beginning of sexual puberty until the completion of maturity. Thus, it is a transitional stage after which the adolescent becomes an adult (Al-Issawi, Abdul Rahman (1992), p. 113).

Some writer's view adolescence as beginning with the completion of puberty, not at its onset. The stage of adolescence is determined in light of the development that occurs in its various aspects of the adolescent's personality and in many of their functions, which do not all occur at the same time. Therefore, it is not possible to determine a specific duration for this stage, but there are approximate limits that state that adolescence includes the years from (12 to 21 years) for girls (females) and from (13 to 23 years) for boys (males) (Al-Issawi, Abdul Rahman (1992), p. 114).

According to Ahmed Shabshoub, adolescence (from 12 to 20 years old) is divided into two main stages:

A. Puberty: or pre-adolescence, which extends from (12 to 15 years old). Puberty refers to reaching sexual maturity, the period during which an individual becomes capable of sexual intercourse, and when secondary sexual characteristics begin to appear.

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B- True adolescence: which extends from approximately (16 to 20 years old). The Intermediate Dictionary of the Arabic Language Academy in Cairo defines it as "the period from puberty to adulthood" (Shabshoub, Ahmed (n.d.), p205).

Adolescence also involves various changes related to the growth process. Growth is a continuous series of interconnected changes with a regular pattern. It is not limited to an increase in size but consists of various changes, although not all of them are of the same type (Muhammad Ali Bahader, Saadia (n.d.), p 62).

This type of development represents a complex network of maturation and sexual development, and refers to all the behavioral changes that result from the interaction of these two factors (Al-Bahi Al-Sayed, Fouad (n.d.), p 22)

Adolescence differs from puberty in that puberty represents only one aspect, the sexual and reproductive aspect, while adolescence includes changes: physical, social, psychological, mental, spiritual, and moral. (Al-Issawi, Abdul Rahman (1992), p 114).

Adolescence and the changes that accompany it can be likened to a storm carrying a lot of dust and sand, or a volcanic eruption; it is a mixture of multiple factors that can be analyzed into several elements that interact with each other: the emotional element, the social element, the mental element, and the sexual element (Al-Issawi, Abdul Rahman (1997), p 204).

Some thinkers and scientists refer to it as adolescence. In the dictionary of psychological terms, we find that English gives consideration to physical development in his definition of adolescence, defining it as "the stage that begins from sexual maturity until adulthood." It is a transitional stage during which the young person transforms into an adult man or woman. As for Hurlock, in her book (Child Development), she divides the stage of adolescence chronologically into the pre-adolescence stage (from 10 to 12 years old), early adolescence (from 13 to 16 years old), and late adolescence (from 17 to 21 years old) (Jalal, Saad (n.d.), p 231).

2- Characteristics and demands of development in adolescence:

- ✓ Establishing a new type of mature relationship with peers of both sexes.
- ✓ Working to acquire the socially acceptable feminine or masculine role for each gender.
- ✓ The adolescent's acceptance of and satisfaction with their body.
- ✓ Choosing a future profession and committing to it, and beginning to feel a sense of responsibility and achieve economic independence.
- ✓ Thinking about marriage and preparing to build a family life.
- ✓ During adolescence, teenagers strive to gain social status and mature by expressing their opinions on various matters.

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- ✓ They also seek to acquire habits and behaviors that will help them enter the adult world.
- ✓ Their thinking becomes self-centered, and they focus on expanding their social relationships, especially with their peer group.
- ✓ They work to showcase their intellectual abilities and competence to others in order to gain social standing, while also becoming more independent and feeling a sense of responsibility towards their family and peer group, now that they are older and capable of achieving their goals and aspirations.

3- Types of Adolescence:

In reality, there is not just one type of adolescence; each individual experiences a unique type, depending on their physical, social, psychological, and material circumstances, and their natural predispositions, which vary from one individual to another, from one geographical environment to another, and from one race to another. It also varies according to the urban patterns in which the adolescent is raised. It differs in primitive societies from that in civilized societies, and it differs in urban societies from that in rural societies, and it also differs in conservative societies and liberal societies (Al-Issawi, Abdul Rahman (1992), pp125-126).

There are no human relationships between two people like those between a parent and a child (father and mother, son and daughter) within the family as a whole, there are no places for learning about life and for personality development like the home, due to its impact on children, given the long-term interaction, intimate bonds, From this, we understand the immense responsibility placed on parents to care for their children in all aspects of life: physical, psychological, and social (Chabrol, Henri (n.d.), p79).

Based on this, parents must maintain a fair relationship with both their male and female children (without discrimination) from a young age, because such a relationship fosters openness and independence. It also creates an atmosphere of reassurance and familial justice between the sexes. parental favoritism towards some children over others based on age is considered one of the most dangerous causes leading to a teenager's hatred of their parents and their turning to the outside world, ultimately resulting in delinquency and crime.

4- Patterns of Adolescent Personality Development:

There are three patterns of adolescent personality development, which are:

A- Physical and Physiological Growth:

We can say that growth during adolescence occurs in the form of external physical changes that the adolescent himself can observe, as well as those around him. There are also internal physiological changes that appear in organ functions (Al-Issawi, Abdul Rahman (n.d.), pp 37-38).

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Therefore, we must emphasize that the rapid pace of this growth causes problems for the young person himself, as his childhood clothes no longer fit him; he is no longer a child, yet he has not yet become a man. Perhaps the closest areas of self-awareness for the individual are physical, as he knows his physical energies and capabilities, and what he expects from his body. However, these changes that affect young people at this age cause them discomfort, as they feel that they are entering a new world whose boundaries they do not know, and they are forced to abandon what they know and move to what they do not know, which leads to anxiety, fear, and conflict; During this stage, the sex glands develop and become capable of performing their functions, i.e., reproduction.

During this period, adolescents may be susceptible to certain illnesses, such as extreme thinness or obesity, or disabilities or weaknesses in certain organs, and other diseases. This can lead to frustration, stress, shyness, excessive emotionality, or introversion, which may disrupt their personality development and lead to deviance, especially in the absence of support from the family and other social institutions in helping the adolescent overcome the difficulties and problems of this sensitive age.

B- Intellectual Development:

The adolescent period is characterized by the growth and maturation of abilities. Intellectual life progresses from the simple to the complex, from mere sensory and motor perception to the understanding of complex relationships and abstract meanings. During adolescence, general intelligence, also known as general mental ability, develops, and specific aptitudes and abilities become apparent. The adolescent's ability to perform many higher mental processes, such as thinking, remembering, imagining, and learning, increases (Al-Issawi, Abdul Rahman (n.d.), p. 246).

One of the most important characteristics of intellectual activity during adolescence is that the adolescent's intelligence increases, "they are usually more intelligent than others throughout their development" (Jalal, Saad (n.d.), p246).

They focus on a specific type of activity, instead of diversifying their activities and interests. the growth of the adolescent's ability to pay attention and understand the relationships between various phenomena and events. Their imagination also becomes broader and more abstract, and begins to think about various aspects of their life, which helps them to develop their own ideas and perspectives, and especially to break free from dependence on and the authority of others

C. Psychosocial Development:

The psychological (emotional) and social development of the adolescent is influenced by the social and family environment in which they live. The culture, traditions, customs, norms, attitudes, and tendencies present in the social environment affect adolescence, guiding their behavior and making their adaptation

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to themselves and those around them either an easy or difficult process (Al-Issawi, Abdul Rahman (n.d.), p41).

The physiological changes that occur in the adolescent's body can cause anxiety and distress, because they believe they are the only ones experiencing such changes, especially if they do not receive help from their family in understanding these matters.

The sexual drive, which appears strongly during this stage, is one of these changes that causes the adolescent intense anxiety, due to their desire to understand sexual matters and their desire to satisfy this drive...., and here, a clash occurs between the desire to understand sexual issues and satisfy the sexual drive, and the obstacles imposed by society, leading the adolescent to the most severe types of psychological conflict (Iqbal Mahmood, Muhammad (n.d.), pp. 50-51).

One of the most prominent aspects of psychological life during adolescence is the adolescent's desire for independence from the family and their inclination towards self-reliance. They should not be treated as a child, while still requiring family care and guidance.

D. Factors Affecting the Social Development of Adolescents:

A. The Family:

An adolescent who lives among family members united by love and understanding will undoubtedly have healthy social development and interact positively with members of society. However, if misunderstanding and strained relationships prevail within the family, this will inevitably lead to disturbed social development.

Frequent conflict and misunderstanding between parents and their adolescent children are common during adolescence, due to several reasons, including the way parents treat their adolescent child as if they were still a child, the adolescent's rebellion against their circumstances, and their criticism of their parents (Al-Bahy Al-Sayed, Fouad (1998), p284).

All of this leads the adolescent to continuous conflict with their parents, which is reflected in their behavior with members of society in different situations. This leads to their inability to adapt and form healthy social relationships; similar to the spoiled adolescent who cannot rely on themselves or solve their simple problems without the help of their parents or other family members, because they have become accustomed to excessive protection, pampering, constant praise, and interference in every aspect of their life.

B. The School:

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The school is the second factor influencing the social development of adolescents. In school, adolescents encounter different forms of behavior and various values and attitudes that differ from those they learned or acquired from their families. They interact with other adolescents, which manifests in forming friendships, competing academically, and collaborating in various activities. They are influenced by their peers and their ideas, and they view themselves through the eyes of others. They learn how to respect others and not infringe upon their rights. Their social development is also affected by their relationship with their teachers (Al-Bahi Al-Sayed, Fouad (1998), p287).

This means that an adolescent may tend to love and admire their teacher, even making them a role model, or they may dislike and resent them. This depends on the teacher's personality, if the teacher is aware of the characteristics of the developmental stage their students are going through, treats them appropriately, maintains a balanced approach in their interactions, and understands their motivations and emotions, the adolescent's relationship with the teacher will be positive, based on respect and understanding, and will contribute to their healthy social development.

Contrary if the teacher is harsh, punishes their students, and does not treat them well, the adolescent's relationship with the teacher will be negative. They will dislike their teacher and even the entire school, hating to go there and disliking the subject taught by that teacher. Many adolescents have dropped out of school due to poor relationships with their teachers and have fallen into a state of depression.

C. Peer Group:

Many researchers emphasize that the influence of the peer group on adolescent social development may outweigh the influence of family and school (Al-Bahy Al-Sayed, Fouad (1998), p288).

Many researchers assert that the influence of the peer group on the social development of adolescents may outweigh the influence of the family and school (Al-Bahi Al-Sayed, Fouad (1998), p. 288).

Because within the peer group, we find adolescents interacting with individuals who understand their problems and concerns; challenge them in their values and norms, share a common mindset and behavior pattern, and even a similar style of dress, accent, and language. All this so that the teenager feels a sense of belonging to a certain group and overcomes difficulties that his family did not understand. They can then assert their identity and realize themselves. The adolescent feels accepted and appreciated by others, cooperates with them, and learns how to adapt to members of society. They avoid selfishness and self-centeredness at the expense of

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others. They accept criticism from their peers to modify their behavior according to what the group considers acceptable.

However, the influence of the group that the adolescent chooses to join is not always positive; it may be a deviant group, instilling in them habits and standards that contradict societal norms, leading to deviant behavior that is inconsistent with what is prevalent in society. This group may even resort to stealing money and property from others as a means of obtaining what they need.

▪ **Thirdly - The Adolescent, the Family, and delinquency: field-research:**

Among previous studies on adolescent delinquency, we must mention **Noureddine Hakiki's** article entitled “ conformity, deviance and Algerian youth” .Relying on Durkheim's distinction between the « mechanical solidarity » of traditional societies and the « organic solidarity » of modern societies, **Hakiki** asserts that “ the Algerian society, throughout its evolution has produced a set of norms and dysregulated values that caused the dissolution of common references and the loosening of family ties, leading to the absence of collective memory among young people , lack of social awareness and social hope ; and this aggravates the crisis and leads to delinquency ” (**Hakiki, Noureddine, (2007), p 6.**

Anissa Errahmani concludes her field study carried out in youth rehabilitation centers and schools in Algeria: “Delinquency is not an abnormal phenomenon but is the result of an adaptation of the personality in the light of a system of models and values internalized and recognized by this or that group of society as a whole” (**Errahmani Brahim, Anissa (2010)**)

Through professional experience, on our study focused on simple observation and participatory observation over a period exceeding three years, during which the researcher interacted with delinquent adolescents inside the Birkhadem Rehabilitation Center. The researcher observed that the age group between 14 and 17 years old is the most susceptible to delinquency. Field visits to conduct social investigations with the families of these adolescents allowed the researcher to identify some family-related causes that can influence the adolescent's behavior and lead to delinquency.

▪ **The results of this research revealed:**

- The relationship between parents has an impact on the adolescent who grows up in a family environment characterized by understanding and harmony between parents. He will feel comfortable and safe in the presence of his parents, and thus grow in a healthy and balanced way. The opposite is true. If tension and conflict prevail in the relationship between parents, he will grow to lose his self-confidence, and will not have the skills to deal with others and with life circumstances.

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-The parents' constant arguments and disagreements put the adolescent in a dilemma, forcing them to choose between obeying their mother or father, who are supposed to be their role models. One parent may even use the adolescent to pressure the other and force them to comply with their wishes. This tension can lead to the neglect of the adolescent and a lack of concern for their desires and problems; This creates to him a feeling of insecurity and family instability and he unwanted within their family, which ultimately leads to delinquency.

-The relationship between a teenager and their parents also affects the teenager's life, either positively or negatively. As soon as a child enters adolescence, the teenager tends to seek independence from their parents, sometimes from their control, sometimes from their overprotection and pampering, and sometimes from their neglect and indifference to their problems and desires. At the same time, they yearn for their parents' love, affection, and care, as if they were still a young child.

- These impulses that stir within the adolescent's soul often confuse many parents, who don't know how to deal with them, do not understand the emotions and crises their adolescent child is experiencing as a result of their overall development and transition into adulthood; This leads to strained and troubled relationships with their teenage child, pushing the adolescent towards delinquency to obtain the independence and sense of self they desire without restraint or control, or as revenge against their parents for neglecting or dominating them.

- They want to prove to their parents that they can do whatever they want, whenever they want, and that they are capable of and willing to bear the consequences of their actions, whatever they may be, therefore, the adolescent finds themselves in conflict with their parents. In reality, this conflict does not pose a threat to the family unit and the parents' relationship with the adolescent as much as it represents one of the important and fundamental aspects of their social development.

- The economic circumstances of the family are related to adolescent delinquency. The economic level of a family is determined by the income of its members, . While it is common for low family income to lead to adolescent delinquency, high income in other families can also lead to delinquency.

High income allows for the easy satisfaction of individual needs and provides good living conditions. However, these circumstances may tempt individuals to increase their wealth through illegal means, leading to crimes such as theft, fraud, and bribery. It may also push the adolescent to frequent places of entertainment and consume alcohol, or to follow and imitate their friends in their behavioral deviations and drug use, and the moral deviations that occur in those places.

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▪ **Conclusion:**

Based on the foregoing, it is clear that adolescence is a normal developmental stage in a person's life. During this stage, the adolescent experiences complete and comprehensive growth in all aspects of their being, including physical (both internal and external), mental, emotional, and even social development. Their social development undergoes significant progress, with the peer group playing an active role and occupying an important place in the adolescent's life, sometimes even surpassing the importance of the family itself.

The family is one of the most important factors influencing the development of the adolescent's social behavior and attitudes, and the relationships within the family are crucial.

Parental relationships between the mother and father, on the one hand, and between them and the adolescent, on the other hand, play a vital and fundamental role in the adolescent's life. If these relationships deteriorate, it can lead to the adolescent's deviance and their turning to other individuals from whom they may learn deviant behaviors that contradict what they learned within their family or what is prevalent in society.

▪ **Practical Suggestions:**

1. Develop new practical mechanisms to protect the family structure from disintegration, and ensure the sound social upbringing of children and adolescents to protect them from all forms of deviance with the intervention of "the specialist in sociology of Family, childhood and Social work" in the family and school, so that they can serve as a link between adolescents and their families to prevent various deviant behaviors in educational institutions.

2. Raise awareness among Algerian families and all families in the world about the importance of understanding the key stages of their children's development, especially the developmental needs during adolescence.

3. Emphasize the importance of consistent family education between spouses in raising children according to the values and norms of society to ensure the sound and balanced development of the individual's personality.

4. The importance of concerted efforts and coordination between various actors in society, including specialists and experts, research laboratories, relevant official bodies, and civil society, to protect and safeguard children and adolescents from all forms of delinquency.

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