

Socialization and its effect on the behavior of juvenile delinquents

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

Keywords: socialization, deviant behavior, juveniles.

1. Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

Determine the problem

Socialization is a long and complex process or set of processes that are not limited to a specific period or period of time in an individual's life. In his life, he aims only to satisfy the physiological needs of a socially mature and mature individual who can deal with members of his family and members of the society to which he belongs and thus acquires a role and social status for him.

The upbringing and care of children was and still is a fundamental requirement and a basic function of the family in all societies. In order for the individual to become social, he must comply with the values and principles of his society, and this can only be done through the process of socialization. The family is the most important and the first institution or group that bears the responsibility of bringing up generations, especially before their maturity and puberty. Accordingly, it is the family that gives the child the general standards imposed by the culture and principles of society in the form of values, habits and trends, so that the child has a mentality of distinguishing between permissible and impermissible.

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

In this sense, the process of socialization takes place only through social interaction, between the source

and the recipient through influence and influence, and that without social interaction between parents and the child, the process of social formation and influence on the personality of the child cannot occur.

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

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

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

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

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

Reasons for choosing the topic

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

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

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

- The importance of social upbringing in general and family upbringing in particular with regard to juveniles, in directing and controlling their behavior and raising them with the correct and sound upbringing.
- The impact and role of socialization in juvenile delinquency, non-compliance and discipline, and how this behavior appears in juveniles in society.
- The gravity of the modernity stage and the impact of family upbringing methods in dealing with this stage.
- The importance of the juvenile segment, the youth of the future and the foundation of society.
- Knowing the role and importance of re-education institutions in re-educating and reforming juvenile delinquents.

The importance of studying

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

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

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

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

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

- Knowing the most prevalent deviant behaviors among juveniles, and their level of danger to them.
- The role of re-education institutions in disciplining and reforming juveniles.

Objectives of the study

This study aims primarily to:

- Identifying the methods of socialization and their impact on the emergence of deviant behavior at the event.
- What is the importance of the role played by the family, compared to other institutions of socialization, such as the school, the media and the group of friends, in relation to the acquisition of deviant behavior by juveniles.
- Detecting the most prevalent deviant acts among the events, and the extent of their danger to the events themselves and to society.
- Attempting to know the parents' awareness of the impact of their treatment of their children in determining their behavior.
- The role of re-education institutions in reforming juvenile delinquents, and the extent of their success in this.
- Conducting a field study on juvenile delinquents and linking them to the obtained theoretical data in order to reach real results.
- Attempting to reach correct scientific results and give recommendations that give methods and methods of sound socialization to avoid juvenile delinquency and delinquency.

2. Study concepts

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

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

Socialization

The word “nurture” means to establish, and this establishment has a social character, and the Arabic term is from the English and French terms, which literally means the process of making the individual into a community (Child, I. L, 1954) The word socialization appeared for the first time in English literature in 1828, and it was intended to prepare the individual to adapt to society.

Durkheim is the first to use the concept of socialization in an educational sense. (McLoyd, V., 1989) Thus, socialization is a process of learning, teaching and upbringing based on social interaction and aims to provide the individual with a child, a teenager, an adult, an old man with certain social behavior and standards that help integrating into social life. (Claud Dubar; 1999)

Family upbringing

Family upbringing is “a physical or verbal behavior of one or both parents towards their children in different situations that occur during daily life in order to provide them with a set of behavior patterns, values, or standards or to modify them, and the resulting repercussions on the child’s personality Negatively or positively.(A. Hersov,1978)

Deviation

Delinquency is a translation of the word delinquency, and it is every reprehensible or bad behavior that emanates from the individual and causes him direct harm to himself and others. (Patacchini, E. and Y. Zenou, 2012) Deviation is a newly used term, and in its broad meaning, it is that behavior that contradicts the prevailing behavioral principles in society and which the group is obligated to respect.

- Having a standard.
- Violation of this standard.
- A process of condemnation or denunciation of this violation.
- Accordingly, deviation is that behavior that violates the prevailing norms in society, which the group is obliged to respect.(Akers, R.L, 1998)

Events

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

(McDavid, J., & McCandles, B, 1962)

In general, the stage of modernity is a transitional stage that begins from the birth of the child until he reaches the age of majority and social maturity. That is, until the elements of his awareness and maturity are integrated, and the Algerian legislator has set the age of majority and puberty at 18 years. (Cutrín, O., Gómez-Fraguela, J. A., & Luengo, M. A, 2015)

Deviant behavior of events

It is the deviation of a young person or juvenile from the normal behavior for one or more factors, and it is every behavior that contradicts the interest of the group and may lead its owner to accountability and punishment. (Bartol, C., & Bartol, A, 1986)

Some have defined juvenile delinquency as “a social situation in which a young person is subject to one or more factors of causal force that lead him to inconsistent behavior or are likely to lead to it.” (Haskell, M.R. & Yablonsky, L, 1974)

3. Study Methodology

This study relied on the analytical descriptive approach, by referring to the theoretical literature related to the subject of the current study, in addition to developing a scale as a main tool to collect data from the study sample.

3.1 Study community

The study pool consisted of all the juveniles who are in the care and rehabilitation homes of juveniles in Algeria, whose number is (1729) juveniles (according to the statistics of the Ministry of Solidarity and Women's Affairs, 2022).

3.2 The Study Sample

A sample was chosen by the simple random method based on the study sample determination table prepared by Krejci and Morgan (1970). The study sample was (220) individuals. (220) questionnaires were distributed to juveniles who are in juvenile care and rehabilitation centers, and (155) were retrieved. With a percentage of (70.45%) of the total distributed questionnaires, which is an acceptable percentage for the purposes of scientific research.

3.3 Study Tools

To achieve the objectives of the study, the study questionnaire was developed by referring to theoretical literature and previous studies related to the subject of the current study. The study tools included three sections, as follows:

- The first section: concerned with the demographic, social, economic and educational variables.
- The second section: I mean the tool related to the variable of socialization, and it was divided into two parts, (the socialization of the father and the socialization of the mother), where the measure of the socialization of the father included (56) items, while the measure of the socialization of the mother included (53) items, and the answer to this question was formulated The paragraphs of this tool are based on a five-choice Likert scale, ranging from (always and never) with a relative weight (1-5).
- The third section: I am concerned with the tool for the variable of event deviation. The answer to the paragraphs of this tool was formulated based on a five-choice Likert scale consisting of five choices, ranging from (fully agreeing to completely disagreeing) with a relative weight (1-5).

4. The validity of the study tools

To verify the validity of the study tools, virtual validity and internal construct validity were used as follows:

Virtual validity

The two study measures were presented to a group of experienced and specialized arbitrators from the heads of departments and faculty members in universities, who number (13) arbitrators (Appendix C), asking them to express their opinion on the comprehensiveness of the paragraphs, their belonging to the field, the appropriateness of the linguistic wording, and the clarity of the paragraphs, Adding or deleting an amendment as they see fit, and the arbitrators' recommendations came to delete some paragraphs, with the reformulation of some paragraphs in the study tool.

Authenticity of the internal construction

The validity of the two scales of the study was verified using the validity of the internal structure, as the two

scales were applied to an exploratory sample, randomly selected from within the study population, and from outside its sample, which amounted to (10) individuals, then the correlation coefficient was calculated between the individual's score on the paragraph and his total score on The scale, and tables (1), (2) and (3) explain this:

Table (01): Correlation coefficients between the individual's score on the paragraph and his total score on the father's socialization scale

Paragraph Number	Correlation Coefficient	Paragraph Number	Correlation Coefficient	Paragraph Number	Correlation Coefficient
1	476**	20	413*	39	399*
2	434*	21	449*	40	462*
3	542**	22	544**	41	348*
4	465*	23	602**	42	568**
5	504**	24	379*	43	593**
6	375*	25	443*	44	611**
7	456*	26	374*	45	436*
8	567**	27	432*	46	387*
9	423*	28	572**	47	349*
10	385*	29	365*	48	465*
11	376*	30	493*	49	579**
12	542**	31	465*	50	564**
13	379*	32	436*	51	379*
14	443*	33	387*	52	443*
15	474*	34	349*	53	374*
16	432*	35	379*	54	434*
17	379*	36	443*	55	542**
18	443*	37	374*	56	465*
19	374*	38	432*		

It can be seen from Table (01) that the scale achieved appropriate validity indicators, as the correlation coefficients ranged between (.348-611), all of which are statistically significant at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

Table (02): Correlation coefficients between the individual's score on the paragraph and his total score on the mother's socialization scale

Paragraph Number	Correlation Coefficient	Paragraph Number	Correlation Coefficient	Paragraph Number	Correlation Coefficient
1	399*	20	476**	39	449*
2	462*	21	434*	40	544**
3	348*	22	542**	41	602**
4	368**	23	465*	42	379*
5	593**	24	604**	43	443*
6	608**	25	375*	44	374*
7	436*	26	456*	45	432*
8	387*	27	567**	46	572**
9	349*	28	423*	47	365*
10	465*	29	365*	48	493*
11	579**	30	376*	49	465*
12	564**	31	542**	50	436*
13	379*	32	379*	51	387*
14	443*	33	443*	52	349*
15	374*	34	374*	53	379*
16	434*	35	432*	54	
17	542**	36	379*	55	
18	465*	37	443*	56	
19	374*	38	374*	57	

It can be seen from Table (02) that the scale achieved appropriate validity indicators, as the correlation coefficients ranged between (.348-608), all of which are statistically significant at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

Table (03): Correlation coefficients between the individual's score on the paragraph and his total score on the event deviation scale

Paragraph Number	Correlation Coefficient	Paragraph Number	Correlation Coefficient	Paragraph Number	Correlation Coefficient
1	437*	9	613**	16	449**
2	589*	10	462*	17	610**
3	399*	11	375*	18	434*
4	434*	12	354*	19	416*
5	374*	13	567**	20	501*
6	568**	14	426*	21	571**
7	544**	15	456*	22	442*
8	613**				

It can be seen from Table (03) that the scale achieved appropriate validity indicators, as the correlation coefficients ranged between (.354-613), all of which are statistically significant at the level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

Stability of the study tools

The stability of the scale was confirmed by using Cronbach's alpha coefficient of internal consistency in its final form, and the half-partition coefficients using the Spearman-Brown equation) shows the stability coefficient Cronbach's alpha and half-shaft coefficients for the dimensions of the event deviation measure.

Table (04): Stability coefficient Cronbach's alpha and retail half coefficients for the dimensions of the socialization scale of the father and mother

the scale	Dimensions	Cronbach alpha coefficient	Half retail coefficients using the Spearman-Brown equation
Father's Socialization	bossy style	0.81	0.79
	Pampering style	0.82	0.81
	Democratic style	0.81	0.79
	neglect pattern	0.85	0.83
	segregation pattern	0.82	0.81
	oscillation pattern	0.80	0.79
	Balanced style	0.83	0.81
	Total marks	0.81	0.79
Mother's Socialization	bossy style	0.84	0.82
	Pampering style	0.83	0.81
	Democratic style	0.80	0.77
	neglect pattern	0.82	0.80
	segregation pattern	0.81	0.79
	oscillation pattern	0.83	0.82
	Balanced style	0.80	0.78
	Total marks	0.82	0.79

We note from Table (04) that the stability coefficients for the dimensions of the socialization scale of the father ranged between (0.80-0.85), and the table also shows the results of the half-partition coefficients using the Spearman-Brown equation, as their values ranged from (0.79-0.81), and the stability coefficients for the dimensions of the socialization scale The mother's social status ranged between (0.80-0.84), as the table shows the results of the half-partition coefficients using the Spearman-Brown equation, as their values ranged from (0.77- 0.82), and such values are considered acceptable for the purposes of scientific research.

Schedule (05): Cronbach stability coefficient alpha and split half coefficients for the event deviation measure

the scale	Cronbach alpha coefficient	Partition half equations by the Spearman-Brown equation
aberration of events	0.82	0.81

We note from Table (05) that the stability coefficient for the measure of juvenile deviation was (0.82), and the table also shows the results of the half-partition coefficient using the Spearman-Brown equation as it reached (0.81), and such values are considered acceptable for the purposes of scientific research.

Judgment Standard

The level of the arithmetic mean was judged in the study tool based on the following equation: Highest value - Lowest value/levels
 $= 5 - 1 / 3 = 4 / 3 = 1.33$

So the criterion for judgment is as follows:

SMA	level for the mean
1- 2.33	low
3.67 - 2.34	middle
3.68 and above	high

Statistical processing

To answer the study questions, descriptive and analytical statistical methods were used, using the statistical package for social sciences (spss25- statistical package for social sciences).

1. The first question: Pearson's correlation coefficient, to calculate the degree of the relationship between socialization and juvenile delinquency among the study sample.
2. The second question: Frequencies and percentages to identify the most common types of misdemeanors committed by juveniles.
3. The third question: the arithmetic means and standard deviations to identify the most common patterns of socialization (authoritarianism, coddling, democratization, neglect, segregation, vacillation) prevalent among the families of delinquents.

Show results

The first question: Is there a relationship between socialization and juvenile delinquency in Algerian society?

To answer this question, the researcher used Pearson's correlation coefficient between socialization (father and mother) with its dimensions (authoritarianism, coddling, democratization, neglect, segregation, volatility, balanced) and juvenile delinquency. Table No. (06) Shows the results of that.

Table (06): Pearson's correlation coefficient between socialization and juvenile delinquency

<i>Father's Socialization</i>	<i>aberration of events</i>		<i>Mother's Socialization</i>	<i>aberration of events</i>	
	Correlation Coefficient	Significance Level		Correlation Coefficient	Significance Level
bossy style	.996**	.000	bossy style	.962**	.000
Pampering style	.940**	.000	Pampering style	.911**	.000
Democratic style	.929**	.000	Democratic style	.904**	.000
neglect pattern	.921**	.000	neglect pattern	.912**	.000
segregation pattern	.938**	.000	segregation pattern	.932**	.000
oscillation pattern	.915**	.000	oscillation pattern	.885**	.000
Balanced style	.972**	.000	Balanced style	.952**	.000
Total	.962**	.000	Total	.915**	.000

It is clear from Table No. (06), that the correlations are all statistically significant, between the independent variables and the social representative (for the father and the mother), and the dependent variable represented by the deviation of the events, whether at the overall level or at the one-dimensional level, and we also note that all the correlations are positive except for my dimension (The democratic style and the balanced style), and the total value of the correlation between the socialization of the father and the delinquency of the juveniles as a whole was (0.962), which is a positive value confirming the impact of the father's socialization on the delinquency of the juveniles in Algerian society, and the strongest of these relationships was with the dimension (authoritarian style), Where the strength of this correlation was (0.996), while the weakest of these relationships was the relationship with the dimension (volatility pattern), as the value of this correlation was (0.915). The results also indicated that the total value of the correlation between mother's socialization and juvenile delinquency as a whole (0.915), which is a positive value that confirms the impact of mother's socialization on juvenile delinquency in Algerian society. Correlation (0.962), while the weakest of these relationships was the relationship with the dimension (volatility pattern), as the value of this correlation reached (0.885).

The second question: What are the most common types of misdemeanors committed by juveniles?

To answer this question, the frequencies and percentages of the respondents' answers to the question of the type of misdemeanor committed by the juvenile were calculated, and Table No. (07) Explains this.

Table (07): Types of misdemeanors committed by juveniles

class	Repetition	The ratio%
<i>theft</i>	65	41.93%
<i>rape</i>	6	3.87%
<i>prostitution</i>	7	4.52%
<i>killing</i>	4	2.58%
<i>drug abuse</i>	48	30.96%
<i>Battering</i>	25	16.14%
<i>the total</i>	155	100%

We note from the data presented in Table No. (07) That the most common type of misdemeanor committed by juveniles is misdemeanor (theft) with a rate of (41.96%), and in the second place came misdemeanor (drug abuse) with a rate of (30.96%), followed by misdemeanor (beating). At a rate of (16.14%), misdemeanor (prostitution) came at a rate of (4.52%), followed by a misdemeanor (rape) at a rate of (3.87%), and in the sixth and last place came a misdemeanor (murder) at a rate of (2.58%).

The third question: What are the most common patterns of socialization (authoritarianism, coddling, democratization, neglect, segregation, oscillation, balanced) among the families of delinquents? To answer this question, arithmetic means and standard deviations were calculated for the respondents' estimates of socialization patterns at the level of each dimension and the total scale (for the father and mother). Tables (8) and (9) show the results of this:

Table (08): The arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' estimates of the father's socialization patterns

arrangement	Dimensions	SMA	Standard deviation	score for the mean
1	bossy style	4.18	85	High
5	Pampering style	3.43	46	Medium
7	Democratic style	2.12	79	low
3	neglect pattern	3.95	78	High
2	segregation pattern	4.01	82	High
4	oscillation pattern	3.51	79	Medium
6	Balanced style	2.18	75	low
-	Total	3.34	75	Medium

Table No. (08) Shows that the arithmetic means of the respondents' estimates of the father's family upbringing patterns came at the overall level with a medium degree, with an arithmetic mean of (3.34) and a standard deviation of (0.75). (4.18) with a high degree of agreement, followed by (discrimination pattern), with an arithmetic mean of (4.01) and a high degree of agreement, and it came in the third place after (the neglect pattern), with an arithmetic mean of (3.95) and with a high degree of agreement, followed by (the oscillation pattern.) with an arithmetic average of (3.51) and a medium degree of agreement, and in the fifth rank came after (the pampering pattern) with an arithmetic average of (3.43) and a medium degree of agreement, followed by the (balanced pattern) with an arithmetic average of (2.18) and a low degree of agreement, and in the seventh and final rank After (democratic style) with an arithmetic mean of (2.12) with a low degree of agreement.

Table (09): The arithmetic means and standard deviations of the respondents' estimates of the mother's socialization patterns

arrangement	Dimensions	SMA	Standard deviation	score for the mean
1	bossy style	4.22	79	High
3	Pampering style	3.85	75	High
7	Democratic style	2.15	84	low
4	neglect pattern	3.78	65	High
2	segregation pattern	4.15	84	High
5	oscillation pattern	3.61	75	Medium
6	Balanced style	2.30	77	low
-	Total	3.43	78	Medium

Table No. (09) shows that the arithmetic averages of the respondents' estimates of the patterns of family upbringing of the mother came at the overall level with a medium degree, with an arithmetic mean of (3.34) and a standard deviation of (0.78), and at the level of dimensions, the dimension (authoritarian style) ranked first, with an arithmetic mean of (4.22) with a high degree of agreement, followed by (discrimination pattern), with an arithmetic average of (4.15) and a high degree of agreement, and it came in the third place after (pampering

pattern), with an arithmetic mean of (3.85) and with a high degree of agreement, followed by (the neglect pattern.) with an arithmetic average of (3.51) and a medium degree of agreement, and in the fifth rank came after (the pattern of argumentation) with an arithmetic mean of (3.78) and with a high degree of agreement, and in the fifth rank came after (the fluctuation pattern) with an arithmetic average of (3.61) and a medium degree of agreement, followed by After the (balanced style) with an arithmetic mean of (2.30) and a low degree of approval, it ranked seventh and last after the (democratic style) with an arithmetic mean of (2.15) and a low degree of approval.

5. Conclusion

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

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

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

6. Discuss the results

Discussing the results of the first question: The results of the study showed the following:

- The correlations are all statistically significant, between the independent variables that represent the socialization of the father and mother, and the dependent variable represented by juvenile delinquency, whether at the macro level or at the one-dimensional level. The total value of the correlation between the father's socialization and juvenile delinquency as a whole was (0.962).
- The family has a fundamental role in ensuring the growth and development of children and adolescents within healthy standards that guarantee them a normal life in the areas of physical, psychological, social and academic health. Therefore, a defect in the way the family raises its children will lead to their deviation from the right path, and towards deviant behaviors and actions that may harm them and their children. Around them.
- The risk factors that may lead the juvenile to delinquency can be classified into five main groups, including family factors, including the low economic and social level, the hostile personality of one of the parents, the failure in the normal relationship between the child and his parents, the failure in the relationship between the parents with each other. Likewise, raising a child harshly and violently, or complete laxity in disciplining him, family disintegration, family conflicts, the large number of family members, the young age of the mother, domestic violence between spouses, and separation from parents for whatever reason, all of these reasons lead to the juvenile deviating from his normal course and moving away from his ideas. And his behaviors about the normal life of his peers.
- Among the important factors that cause delinquency in children or juveniles is the factor of social upbringing, which rises to the first grades statistically, compared to other factors causing delinquency, as this factor is one of the most important factors leading to delinquency and delinquency, especially in the presence of wrong upbringing patterns such as exaggeration in education, or tolerance or cruelty, in addition to other family-related reasons such as divorce, polygamy, absence or travel of a parent, illness of a parent, constant quarrels between parents, influence of the extended family on the specific family, desertion by husband and wife, absence of husband or wife for long hours due to work .
- The negative correlation between the democratic pattern and the balanced pattern of juvenile delinquency until the upbringing of juveniles in an environment characterized by mutual respect, trust and consultation will lead to the emergence of children who are able to think properly and distinguish between right and wrong, and thus they will be far from deviation. Their parents' tolerance and containment of them and their ideas makes them follow the right path and not drift behind destructive and deviant ideas and behaviors. Therefore, raising children by following the democratic and balanced pattern will inevitably reduce the level of their deviation.

Discussing the results of the second question: The results of the study showed the following:

- The most common type of misdemeanor committed by juveniles is a misdemeanor (theft), followed by a misdemeanor (drug abuse), followed by a misdemeanor (assault), followed by a misdemeanor (rape), and in the sixth and last rank came a misdemeanor (murder).
- Family disputes do not only lead adults to commit crimes, but may be a major cause of juveniles committing them, especially in the absence of legal awareness among them of the punishment they may be subjected to, and the need of juveniles for money is one of the reasons that push them into the world of crime, especially When exploited by others, they manipulate their minds to obtain it without toil and fatigue.
- The absence of the effective state that the family performs through upbringing, care, lack of oversight and supervision, and the promise of the ability to develop religious and moral scruples in the childhood years, which in turn develops self-control, which leads to the joining of children, and spending the longest time outside the home with comrades in the market, and on the one hand Another may be the behavior of juveniles in theft, to the imitation and simulation of some models with which they live, as many delinquents belong to families that practice deviations, whether theft or drugs or others.
- The high rate of theft is attributed to the low economic level of the families of juvenile delinquents, and the inability of the family to satisfy the needs of its children, because the family with a low economic level is unable to satisfy the basic needs of moving to other needs (such as self-fulfillment), and thus hinders the growth of the individual physically, psychologically and socially, which The individual may weaken in the face of frustrations, internal and external pressures, and lead him to deviation.

Discussing the results of the third question: The results of the study showed the following:

- The arithmetic means of the respondents' estimates of the father's family upbringing patterns came at the overall level with a moderate degree, with an arithmetic mean (3.34) and a standard deviation (0.75), just as the arithmetic means of the respondents' estimates of the mother's family upbringing patterns came at the overall level with a medium degree, with an arithmetic mean (3.43).) and standard deviation (0.78).
- Family education plays a major role in preparing the child, raising him, and teaching him various behavioral models through which he acquires how to adapt and harmonize with the group to which he belongs. In the family, his skills grow and his personality blossoms in the way that enables him to adapt to the environment in which he lives. But if the family fails in its job, neglects the child, abandons him, and does not care for him, then this can lead to his transgression of social laws and behavioral rules, and thus his commission of delinquent deviant behavior. And since delinquency is a negative phenomenon, the child did not do this act of his own accord, but because there were reasons that prompted him to do so.
- The family plays an active role in the normal development of the personality of its children, and it is also the first source of information and skills, and the most important institution through which the child receives care, guidance and values, and through which the child absorbs family upbringing, values, standards and rules guiding his actions and behaviors, so the family atmosphere affects the growth and behavior of the son And its trends, and is closely related to the patterns and methods by which parents perform their roles assigned to them.
- Treating children harshly and instilling fear and anxiety in them negatively affects their behavior, and includes parents imposing their opinion on their children without taking into account their desires and tendencies with their emphasis on obeying their orders and adhering to behavioral rules without exceeding them, and this pattern often leads to the formation of a personality that is afraid of authority, shy and distrustful itself, and this is what leads to the child's tendency towards deviation.
- The low level of the democratic pattern and the balanced pattern indicates that the democratic pattern is considered one of the best patterns for the socialization of children, because parents deal with their child with tolerance, and accept his ideas, feelings and aspirations. This pattern also includes giving children the opportunity to express their opinions with guidance and guidance, and the use of positive methods such as persuasion And stimulating thinking, which makes children do things the right way and stay away from deviation.

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