

Methods of Caring for Juvenile Delinquents in Re-education Centers

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Abstract:

This research paper aims to identify the central role of re-education centers in the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents by addressing the most important methods and care programs applied within these centers. These programs aim to redress and improve the behavior of juvenile delinquents and monitor them in order to ensure their rehabilitation by providing various health and psychological services, formative and educational programs, and recreational activities. This is done under the supervision of a group of educators and specialists who have an important role to play in helping juveniles to adapt and integrate through guidance and moral support.

Keywords: Juveniles; Rehabilitation; Re-education centers; Care methods.

1. INTRODUCTION

Societies have known the phenomenon of crime since time immemorial. This phenomenon has evolved as a result of a clash of interests and competition to satisfy the needs of individuals. However, the distinction of modern times is the increase in crime and deviation at alarming rates and speed. The disruption of systems and the disruption of social life has led to their survival and persistence.

Despite societies' developments, they continue to suffer from the intensification of crime which has created new patterns of criminal

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behavior that have come to threaten the stability of society, including those associated with the category of juveniles. In every society there is a group of minors as young as 18 years old who do not comply with the norms, values and laws of society, especially with the complexities of social relations in their internal fabric. Therefore, it was necessary to take care of the category of juvenile delinquents in order to become good and productive members of society, Most legislation has adopted the principles of modern criminal policy in the area of the reform and treatment of juvenile delinquents in order to protect them and exclude punishment towards them and replace them with disciplinary measures, which in turn aim at the rehabilitation and rearing of juvenile delinquents Children in conflict with the law ", it is necessary to establish correctional institutions for juvenile delinquents to carry out their role in rehabilitation and rehabilitation through various therapeutic programmes, including psychosocial programmes, and training programmes for convicted persons to modify their behaviour so as to help them to exercise a social life together so as to prevent them from returning to delinquency.

Based on the above, we ask the following question:

- What are the therapeutic methods used in caring for delinquent juveniles in re-education centers?

To answer this problem, we suggest the following hypotheses:

1. Social care contributes to the integration of juvenile delinquents.
2. Psychological care helps juvenile offenders to evaluate their behaviour and qualify them.
3. Training programmes for juvenile delinquents help them to achieve professional integration into social life.

Aims of the study

The study aims to identify various strategies used for the reintegration of juvenile delinquents into re-education centres and to

reveal the effectiveness of programmes and methods of ensuring that juveniles are taken care of.

Significance of the study

This study highlights an important category in society, namely, the category of juveniles and the danger that they pose, given that the child commits a behaviour that is condemned by society and punishable by law. Moreover, it concentrates to the seriousness of the phenomenon of delinquency in society, which requires treatment and preventive measures to reduce the aggravation of this phenomenon.

2. The concept of the juvenile

The juvenile in the language: He is the young, he is also said to have a juvenile of age and collects on two juveniles, the juvenile is a boy or a young person, and the child has been named a juvenile because he is a newborn.

3. Concept of delinquency

Is the sum of the offences committed by the juvenile against society and reflects the conflict that occurs between the juvenile and the society in which he lives. Delinquency represents the group of aggressive tendencies that normally exist in every individual from childhood.⁽¹⁾

It is from deviating from the social behaviour, which means a departure from social discipline and is reflected in an individual's practice of behavioural patterns that are contrary to the values of the culture in which he lives.⁽²⁾

4. The concept of juvenile delinquency

Dr. Mounir El-Assra defines juvenile delinquency as a social

(1) Chowdhury, I, Khan M, Uddin I, Causes and consequences of Juvenil Delinquency in Bangladesh : A Sociological Analysis, International Journal of Social Science Tomorrow,2012, p125.

(2) Pierre G. COSLIN,Les adolescents devant les déviances, Presses Universitaires De France, Paris, 1996, p61.

situation in which a young person is subjected to one or more factors of negative strength, leading to or likely to lead to incompatible behaviour.⁽¹⁾

Sociologists consider juvenile delinquency to be a social phenomenon that represents a violation of a norm set by society, which is any departure from customary social behaviour without significantly disrupting social security or threatening society's internal stability.

Legally, it is defined as the behavior of non-adults who breach certain legal or social standards requiring legal action against the perpetrator, whether individual or group.⁽²⁾

Moreover, juvenile delinquency also refers to crimes committed by children and adolescents who have not attained a certain age which varies across societies and often includes children under the age of 18 years old.

5. Re-education centers

These are centres for the reception of juvenile delinquents under the age of 18. Reeducation institutions are centres for fostering and rehabilitation that provide continuous educational services to ensure the conditions of educational care for the rehabilitation of juveniles. It is a treatment, care, rehabilitation and an integration institution, as well as they are called rehabilitation or correctional centres.

The Algerian legislature has endeavored to complete special institutions and centres for the reception of juvenile delinquents or those who are at risk of delinquency in order to take care and reintegrate them, which are the ones against whom a status order has been issued, whether temporarily or permanently, by the competent judicial authorities.⁽³⁾

(1) Mounir El-Assra, *Juvenile Deviation and Calendar Problem*, Egyptian Modern Printing and Publishing Office, Egypt, 1974, p. 27.

(2) Mohammed Salama Ghabari, *Social Deviation and Care of Deviants and the Role of Social Service with Them*, Modern University Office, Egypt, 1986, p. 18.

(3) Fairoz Zarrarka, *Family and its Relationship with the Delinquency of the Adolescent Juvenile*, Doctoral Thesis in Sociology, University of Constantine, Algeria, 2004-2005

5.1 Centres for juveniles in moral danger

Minors who have not completed 21 years old and whose health, morals or upbringing are at risk, or whose situation or behaviour is detrimental to their future. They may be subject to measures of protection and educational assistance within the stipulated conditions. If it is proved to the juvenile judge that a juvenile has been found in one of the cases mentioned, he can take situational measures regarding the juvenile who is in moral danger definitively either at a shelter or Observation Center, a child welfare service, an educational institution or an Institute for education, vocational training or treatment.⁽¹⁾

A/ Specialized Protection centers

This type of centre was established in 1968 to receive juvenile delinquents who are in moral danger and have already been placed in specialized re-education centres. Juveniles are placed in this centre by the juvenile courts at the request of the police and gendarmes or by the juveniles themselves, ranging from one to two years' stay.

B/ Observation and Education Department in the Open Environment

This interest was established as a social institution and is regarded as educational institutions in the Open Civil Society with a view to integration and care for juveniles who are vulnerable to delinquency or social delinquents and who are not socially guaranteed and who are responsible for protecting juveniles under the system of freedom of control.⁽²⁾

The department comprises two sections: a section that prepares social reports on juveniles and a section whose function is to shelter, protect and guide juveniles placed under the care of this department in

(1) Ibrahim Boulahia, Special Procedures and Measures for the Event, Journal of the Legal Forum, No. 06, Biskra, n.d

(2) Ordinance No. 64-75 of 20 Ramadan 1395 of 10 October 1975, concerning the establishment of institutions and interests responsible for the protection of children and adolescents, Official journal, No. 81.

the system of deprived freedom by juvenile courts. The department consists of administrators, educators, a doctor, a psychologist and a social assistant.⁽¹⁾

5.2 Centers for juvenile delinquents

A/ Re-education and reintegration centres for juveniles

Institutions and centres specializing in the reception of juveniles under the age of 18 who are classified as temporarily imprisoned and sentenced to negative punishment, regardless of their duration.

These centres are public institutions affiliated with the Ministry of Justice whose primary task is to rehabilitate and integrate juveniles into society by giving them vocational education and composition according to their cultural level, in addition to cultural, sports and recreational activities. This function is carried out by staff who follow-up on the development of the behaviour of these juveniles under the supervision of the Centre's Director, who in turn selects from among qualified staff with an interest in juvenile matters.

At the centres level, there is a disciplinary committee headed by the centre's director, which is composed from the head of the detention service, specialized in psychology, social assistance and educators.

Besides, there are doctors and paramedical specialists to examine juveniles as soon as they arrive at the centre, periodically once a month in order to monitor their health.⁽²⁾

B/ Specialized re-education centres

Its origin goes back to the French colonial era and affiliated to the Ministry of Justice according to an agreement between the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Justice which became under the

(1) Article 149 of Act No. 15-12 of 28 Ramadan of 1436 corresponding to 15 June 2015 on the protection of children, Official journal, No. 39.

(2) Allali Ben Zian, The Role of the Judiciary in Evaluating Juvenile Delinquency and Protection in the Light of Algerian legislation, Training Protection Dissertation, instalment 10, 1999-2000, p. 27.

Ministry of Solidarity. All these are public institutions of an administrative nature, moral character and financial independence.

The internal organization of the specialized re-education centres relates to the existence of three services, namely:

- Observation service
- Re-Education service
- Post- treatment service

1. Observation service

It conducts a complete study of the juvenile's personality in all its psychological, social, economic, technical and other dimensions. During the juvenile's presence in this service, he is subject to direct examinations, observations and interrogations; his stay in this service shall not be less than three months and not exceed six months.

2. Re-Education service

This service prepares the juvenile educationally through study and education. If this is not possible, it directs him into apprenticeship according to his personality in addition to intellectual development and ethical care. The centres are working to create the right atmosphere for this by developing the necessary mechanisms and means, such as the establishment of a library in which compulsory classes are offered periodically, assigning teachers and trainers to provide lessons for them.

3. Post- treatment service

This service is responsible for the social reintegration of juveniles besides pending the nature and type of the final measure taken for them. This service also searches for all solutions that allow the social integration of juveniles coming from the re-education service or a

specialized center for re-education. It is concerned with post-follow-up in order to socially integrate juveniles.⁽¹⁾

These services carry out various tasks, namely, the educational action committee to ensure the implementation of programmes for the treatment and upbringing of children and to review the measures taken on the juvenile as well as to study the evolution of each child's situation within the centre. At any time, the juvenile judge must visit the centres located in the his sector and be interested in following up on the juveniles who have been placed inside these centres and must attend meetings of the educational action committee when considering the files. In addition to that, the director of the centre must immediately inform the specialized juvenile judge of any change in the child's condition, in particular his illness, admission or escape, and provide treatment programmes for juveniles within them in order to re-adapt the juvenile to society, establish his personality and evaluation, and continuously observe his behaviour and teach him special composition and qualification, in order to combat the factors of criminality and reduce the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency.⁽²⁾

6. Strategies and methods for dealing with juvenile delinquents

The modern view of juvenile care focuses on taking care for juveniles by all possible means in order to provide them with an appropriate environment that helps to repair them and restore their psychosocial balance. There are a number of ways that lead to the achievement of corrective treatment in the juvenile's reform and social rehabilitation, including:

6.1 Psychological care

The juvenile needs a special kind of psychological care which the aim of the treatment is to transform the juvenile delinquent into a

(1) Zidouma Derias, Protection of Juveniles in Algeria's Code of Criminal Procedure, El Fadjr Publishing and Distribution House, Algeria, 2007, p. 442.

(2) Ali Manaa, Juvenile Delinquency and Social Change in Algeria, 3rd Edition, University Publications Office, Algiers, 2002, p. 226.

mature individual adapted to the society in which he lives. The treatment focuses on the juvenile's subjective aspects to compensate for the deprivation surrounding him, therefore the juvenile is helped and encouraged to integrate into the various activities in the center through which its behaviour can be observed in different situations in addition to capacity and achievement tests from the beginning of the centre's placement until the end of its exit, psychiatric clinics and specialists outside the centre can be used.⁽¹⁾

All juveniles at the centre are necessarily subject to a psychological assessment session. In order for the institution's juvenile guidance and treatment to be based on scientific foundations, each centre must be equipped with a psychological unit and a testing library with a range of psychological measurement tests.

6.2 Social care

It is a set of services, procedures and methods provided to juveniles since they enter the correctional institution where the juvenile is received for the first time when he enters the center by the social specialist to reduce his fears and tries to form a professional relationship between him and the juvenile to remove fear, restore trust and reassurance to himself because the delinquent enters the center while he is charged with feelings of fear and anxiety. Thus, the specialist focuses on the social history of the juvenile to reach the conditions that led to his delinquency and indicates the seriousness and awareness of the conduct of the juvenile. As well as, it examines a juvenile's personality in physical, mental, social and emotional aspects, focusing on the developmental history of the case and the extent to which it affects the conditions of delinquency.⁽²⁾

Re-education centres are also responsible for creating the right atmosphere within the centre and for ensuring that it is highly consistent

(1) Tarek Kamal, *Social Deviation, Causes and Treatment*, University Youth Foundation, Alexandria, 2008, p. 90.

(2) Gharib Mohammed Sayed Ahmed, Samia Mohammed Jaber, *Sociology of Delinquent Behaviour*, Dar al-Marefa University, Alexandria, 2003, p.285

with the family atmosphere by providing suitable accommodation conditions and achieving compatibility between juveniles within the same room to facilitate the process of adaptation, integration and the formation of good relations among them.

6.3 Religious and behavioural discipline

Refinement is intended to modify non-social values that differ with the values and principles of society and replace them with acceptable values. Religious discipline is one of the most important means of achieving repentance. Religious preaching and guidance play an active role in the treatment of the inmate, since his or her ideas, printing, behavioural patterns and erroneous social trends change and modify. It is noted that many of the convicted are due to lack of religious awareness and weak control of religious values over them. Religious programmes within the center are therefore based on worship and belief and the refinement of behaviour through lectures and through the holding of peer teaching seminars, as well as through individual meetings with juveniles aimed at upholding moral and social values that help them reform and by learning prayer and training in its performance within the center, thereby reinforcing the religious conscience of the juvenile and correcting the misconceptions entrenched in his mind.⁽¹⁾

Religious discipline contributes to controlling juvenile behaviour and prevents them from committing delinquent behaviour. It is regarded as an educational method that addresses the spiritual, moral and social aspects of influencing the juvenile's behaviour, settlement and hostility through delinquency and crime, given the efficiency of religious programmes in instilling high virtue and morality in the same event.

6.4 Health care

Paying attention to health care is one of the main methods aimed at the safety of the body from diseases, and is largely linked to the safety

(1) Saoud Ben Dhahyan Al-Dhahyan, Educational and Rehabilitation Programs in Correctional Institutions, Dar Al Hamidell Publishing and Distribution, Jordan, 2014, p. 34-36.

of mind and thinking, which contributes to the success of other calendar methods and health care includes "preventive and therapeutic".

A/ Preventive health methods

The main requirements of the juvenile are to ensure their prevention, safeguard the health of the convicted person and protect him from the various diseases to which he may be exposed during his placement in a penal institution. As well as, the range of precautions and conditions to be met in the institution and the food and clothing to be provided to minors. Meals for juveniles must be diverse and sufficient in terms of quantity and nutritional value along with attention to personal hygiene. In order to preserve the juvenile's health and protect him from diseases, he may be exposed to inside the center.

B/ Therapeutic health methods

Various examinations are conducted to determine the juvenile's physical integrity, detect the various diseases he suffers from, and carry out appropriate analyses, providing appropriate medical devices and equipment. Medical examination can help the judiciary to understand the juvenile's problem in its different aspects. Therefore, the doctors examine the juveniles as soon as they deposit the center as well as after entering it at periodic intervals patients requiring specialized medical care are transferred to public and specialized hospitals when needed.⁽¹⁾

6.5 Education

Each centre shall provide an appropriate kind of education consistent with the circumstances, age and educational level of the children. Juvenile may attend outside schools with the necessary expenses incurred by the Centre. In addition, juvenile centres follow educational programmes by the Ministry of Education. Also, there are literacy sections within the centre for those who have not previously been educated and are older than the age of primary school.⁽²⁾

(1) Saloua Osman Siddiki et al., *Juvenile Delinquency and Adult Crime: Borders and Treatment*, Modern University Office, Egypt, 2002, p. 54, 63.

(2) Khaled Ben Osman Al-Omir, *Education in Correctional Institutions*, Nayef University of Security Sciences, Riyadh, 2004, p. 194.

6.6 Professional programs

Juveniles in re-education centres are trained in various occupations and trades, whether industrial, commercial or agricultural. These occupations are distributed to juveniles according to their tendencies, physical and mental aptitudes for training them to fill leisure times and exploit and guide the juvenile's potential in order to qualify them professionally. After leaving the centre and completing their training and composition, each juvenile receives a certificate stating the work he is trained for. This makes it capable of obtaining and investing in suitable work, and such programmes create an area of cooperation and competition between juveniles and acquire a professional skill that will help them adapt to the outside world if they do not complete their studies.

6.7 Entertainment Programs

These programs are done to develop juvenile hobbies such as drawing, music, reading and providing them with entertainment such as TV, radio and computers while monitoring their programs and holding cultural and intellectual competitions. As well as, sports activity program is focused on by a specialized sports supervisor who identifies the types and requirements of sports activity in a manner appropriate to juvenile's abilities and potential, as it is psychologically and physiologically important, where sport is considered breathing out of negative energy.⁽¹⁾

Furthermore, it aims to build the physical fitness of juveniles by practising different sports so as to achieve educational and social goals. As well as, It helps them to acquire social and moral qualities such as cooperation, self-confidence, leadership and good relations with others.

(1) Samia Hamar, Mohamed Mahdi Tekia, Delinquent Juveniles in Algeria: Between Care and Reform, Journal of Studies in Development and Society, No. 6, Hassiba Ben Bouali University, 2016, pp. 33-426

7. Administrative organization of re-education centres

7.1 Director of the center

He is the primary responsible for the management and interests of the center. As well as, he is the head of all staff and the manager of juvenile matters. He performs all administrative and educational tasks, re-education, coordination, monitoring and the exercise of peaceful and disciplinary authority over all employees of the institution in accordance with the applicable regulatory laws. Also, he supervises the economic business such as purchasing the requirements of the institution and optimizing the use of the center's material and financial means and preparing a budget for its operations. The Director of the centre shall also issue disciplinary sanctions against a person who violates the discipline and security of the centre and he shall make a report in the case of juveniles' death.

7.2 Principle educator

His responsibilities are determined by the re-education center in developing and implementing educational programs for the juvenile. He has qualifications and abilities that facilitate the process of his interventions as a result of his social role, self-preparations, educational and pedagogical qualifications, and he also represents the administrative authority of the center in the place of the director of the center at pedagogical meetings in the absence of the director.

7.3 The general supervisor

Its role is to monitor and maintain the security of juveniles at the level of pedagogical structures such as rooms, restaurants and workshops and supervise cultural and sporting events organized inside and outside the centre. Moreover, to ensure the hygiene of the centre's public facilities as well as follow up absences and take the necessary measures.

7.4 The duties of the psychologist

The psychologist is the first to receive the juvenile when he first

enters the center, where he conducts a clinical diagnostic interview about the juvenile's family and health conditions. He also applies various psychological and mental tests to learn more about the personality of the juvenile and the various mental disorders that he may suffer from in order to meet factors of frustration and remove sources of stress and emotional tension, provide appropriate treatment and guide the educational team on how to deal with the juvenile. Also, he opens a psychological profile of behaviour specific to each juvenile, directs them to workshops according to their abilities, tendencies and wishes and coordinates with various members of the pedagogical division.⁽¹⁾

7.5 The duties of social specialist

He plays an important role in qualifying juveniles socially and raising their abilities and skills within the center by helping them to solve their problems and try to reintegrate them. As well as, he provides cultural, religious, awareness and guidance programmes for the rehabilitation and adaptation of juveniles within the centre, where the juvenile is introduced to the new group that he will join besides the social research at the level of the juvenile's families. In order to integrate and rehabilitate juveniles, he coordinates with the psychologist, the general supervisor, the principal educator and the director of the centre if necessary.⁽²⁾

9. CONCLUSION

To sum up, re-education centers have a major role to play in the integration and reform of juvenile delinquents through their reform programs in line with the modern penal policy for the rehabilitation and reintegration of juveniles into society. All countries, including Algeria, seek to dedicate their efforts to the provision of all services and various psychosocial care methods with a view to evaluating juvenile behavior

(1) Hamid Abdssalam Zahran, *Mental Health and Psychotherapy*, World of Books, Cairo, 1998, p. 438

(2) Sid Ramadan, Saloua Osman Siddiki, *Social Service Contributions in Crime and Delinquency*, University Knowledge House, Alexandria, 2007, p.358.

and removing them from delinquent behavior. However, limited material and human capabilities may make rehabilitation within re-education centers a difficult process. Thus, this requires the improvement of services and the development of programmes in the integration process through the following proposals:

- Support and developing of psychosocial care services for juvenile delinquents by focusing on monitoring behaviour within the community, developing responsibility and focusing on modifying delinquent behaviour.
- Concerted efforts by the family, the school, social institutions and charitable associations to contribute to the integration and reform of the juvenile.
- The preventive role of the institutions and centers for the protection of juveniles in Algeria must be activated by following the social, reformist and not punitive nature of education, in order to bring them into conformity with the laws and institutions that implement them.
- Updating legislative and regulatory laws on the treatment of juveniles to comply with international standards.
- Control of programs for application during the fostering period within the re-education centre and after its exit, focusing on cognitive therapy in particular.
- Vocational guidance for juvenile delinquents to promote job creation opportunities after leaving the institution.
- Focus on qualifying social specialists, psychologists and the staff in re-education centers.

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