

The role of re-education centers in achieving social harmony

For delinquent teenage girls

دور مراكز إعادة التربية في تحقيق التوافق الاجتماعي للمراهقات الجانحات

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ملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقصي دور مراكز إعادة التربية الخاصة بالقاصرات الجانحات، واللواتي ارتكبن جنح يعاقب عليها القانون، الأمر الذي انجر عنه تواجدهن بهذه المراكز والتي تسعى لتقديم كافة أنواع الرعاية والخدمات المتنوعة بقصد تحسين سلوك الأحداث والعمل على إعادة إدماجهم اجتماعيا.

وقد تم اختيار عينة البحث بطريقة مقصودة، قمنا بتطبيق جزء من مقياس الشخصية لمحمود عطية هنا، والذي يقيس التوافق النفسي والاجتماعي، وتم الاستعانة باختبار (ت) لدراسة الفروق في الدرجات بين العينتين، وبعد المعالجة الإحصائية، فقد تبين بعدم وجود فروق بين العينتين فيما يخص التوافق الاجتماعي، بمعنى أن مراكز إعادة التربية وبمختلف خدماتها وإمكانياتها، لم تصل بالمراهقات الجانحات إلى حد مقبول من إعادة إدماجهن، واستعادة توافقهن الاجتماعي، وهو ما حال دون تحقق فرضية البحث والقائلة بوجود فروق.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الجنوح، مراكز إعادة التربية، المراهقة، التوافق الاجتماعي.

Abstract:

resulted in their presence in these centers, which seek to provide all kinds of care and various services in order to improve the behavior of juveniles and work to reintegrate them socially.

The research sample was chosen in an intentional way, we applied part of Mahmoud Attiya's personality scale here, which measures psychological and social compatibility, and the test (T) was used to study the differences in grades between the two samples, and after statistical processing, it was found that there were no differences between the two samples in terms of social compatibility, meaning that the re-education centers and their various services and possibilities, did not

Key words: Delinquency, re-education centers, adolescence, social compatibility.

Introduction:

The phenomenon of delinquency is one of the social phenomena that have plagued societies throughout their existence, and juvenile delinquency rates are constantly increasing to the extent that this phenomenon has become one of the serious problems in every society because of the explicit threat it carries to social construction and social values, in addition to the losses of society in individuals, and this is what made many researchers try to address it and find successful solutions to eliminate it .delinquency often accompanies adolescence, it is an expression of personality disorder, resulting in behavior contrary to the spirit of the group and community standards.

The problem has worsened even more in contemporary societies when parents become distracted from their children, and tend to improve the social and economic level, and leave the task of raising and supervising children, and this has exacerbated the phenomenon .¹

The problem of delinquency syndrome often manifests itself with the period of adolescence, being a period of psychological stress, as well as being a period of forked growth, he has described.Hall this period as a period of storm or the stage of psychological whirlwind, a period when the individual is psychologically and socially unstable.²

And because a teenager with hypersensitivity may succumb to self-whims seduced by the temptations of life, Ahmed Abdulaziz Salama pointed out in one of his studies that the numbers of young people under the age of 18 who commit offenses are constantly increasing.³

Also, the wrong upbringing and upbringing conditions have negative effects on the adolescent's mental health .the circumstances of rejection or lack of care, protection and love all lead to insecurity and poor compatibility. when the influence of a good home, loving parents disappears, and the adolescent loses his sense of value, it is possible that he will seek some kind of adventure that will offer him an alternative to the deviation.

Girls often take the path of deviation in cases of neglect, or in the case of cruelty by parents, the girl may find herself in front of strict family laws, and it increases as the girl grows older, and in front of this treatment, the teenage girl may feel the separation and inequality between her and her brother, and this feeling increases in adolescence more where she is looking for meet all their needs.

In this regard, educators stressed that reforming a juvenile delinquent while he is young is easier and more successful and more complete than disciplining and correcting him after he grows up and his return intensifies, and corrupt tendencies become stronger in himself, so it is difficult to respond, as studies have proven that punishment and restraints do not help in anything, and often make matters worse.

On this basis, with the beginning of the nineteenth century, interest in this category began, and this interest was embodied by all countries by establishing re-education centers, both for males and for females .

Algeria is among the countries that have also taken care of this lost segment of society and made it have its own Centers for both males and females .these institutions have the characteristics of a boarding school so that the juvenile feels that he is residing in an educational institution and not in his penal institution, as they are institutions charged primarily with protecting those delinquents swept away by the currents of rebellion and loss.

These centers also provide all kinds of care, attention, educational, professional, social, health and psychological services in order to improve the behavior of juveniles and reintegrate them by instilling confidence in themselves and developing their sense of belonging and responsibility towards society, as well as improving their relationships with others after they have lost their sense of value and love and appreciation of others, as well as keeping them as far as possible from deviant behaviors, by filling their free time so that they can integrate into social life.

In this study, we decided to conduct a comparative study regarding the social compatibility of delinquent adolescents who are new inmates at the center after a sufficient period of time after they received the services and programs of this center, and therefore, through this study, we would like to know whether the re-education centers are actually working to achieve social compatibility of delinquent adolescents

On this basis, we ask the following question :

- Are there any significant differences in the social compatibility of delinquent adolescent girls before and after receiving programs of re-education centers

Research hypothesis:

We proceeded from the assumption that re-education centers serve to achieve social compatibility of delinquent adolescent girls.

Therefore, we formulated our research hypothesis as follows:

- There are significant differences in the social compatibility of delinquent adolescent girls before and after receiving programs of re-education centers.

First : Defining concepts:

1 delinquency :

The concept of delinquency varies according to the different points of view of scientists and specialists in various journals, and the term deviation is also called in the meaning of delinquency, and below we clarify the most important points of view in the meaning of delinquency or deviation .

Delinquency means failure in the performance of duty, that it is the commission of a mistake or a bad deed, wrong action or that it is a violation of the law in children. .⁴

We can distinguish between delinquency and deviation, every delinquency is considered a deviation, but not every deviation can be considered a delinquency, lying is considered a deviation, but it does not constitute a crime, unless it is a false testimony before the courts .⁵

1 The delinquent :

The encyclopedic Dictionary of Psychology states that a delinquent is a self-centered individual who is emotionally immature, looking for direct gratifications, and whose morality is not in tune with the main trends of the social group to which he belongs.⁶

A delinquent or delinquent is a juvenile in the period between the age of discrimination and the age of majority who is brought before the judicial authority, or any other competent authority because of his commission of one of the crimes, or his presence in one of the dangerous situations defined by law.⁷

Mahmoud Hassan points out that the concept of delinquency from a social point of view is a certain pattern or patterns of human behavior in which the group sees a departure from its rules that it has come to know to organize its collective life .⁸

2. adolescence:

It is a stage of rapid physical and mental development, which results in some emotional disorders and some complex problems when it does not improve the leadership and guidance of adolescents. ⁹

believes that adolescence is the stage of transformation and transition from childhood to youth, and is characterized by a complex period of transformation and development, in which there are obvious organic, psychological, mental and social changes that turn a small child and transform him to become a member of adult society .

The procedural concept of delinquent adolescence:

In this study, it refers to a group of girls in Algerian society aged between 14-18 years who are in the re-education center as a result of being exposed to a moral danger that threatens their security, or as a result of committing behaviors that are not in line with the values of our society with its customs and traditions, such as running away from home, going outside the authority of parents, drug use and other behaviors that endanger the self and non-danger, and other reasons that lead to their presence in the re-education center.

3. social compatibility:

points out that social compatibility concerns relationships between oneself and others, as acceptance of others is linked to self-acceptance, which helps to establish satisfactory social ties characterized by cooperation, tolerance and altruism, and depends on self-control, taking responsibility and recognizing his need for others, and working to satisfy their legitimate needs, and these relations should not be tainted by aggression, dependence or indifference to the feelings of others.⁹

Social compatibility is also defined as the ability of an individual to change his behavior in order to harmonize with other individuals, especially by following traditions and submitting to social obligations, or when he faces a congenital problem or suffers psychological conflicts that require treatment to change his habits, in order to harmonize with the group in which he lives and lives.¹⁰

Therefore, social conformity means adherence to the culture and customs of society that the individual imbibes in the process of socialization.¹¹

The procedural concept of social conformity :

This is the score obtained by the delinquent teenager who is in the re-education center as a result of the application of Mahmoud Attiya's social compatibility scale here.

4 Re-education centers

These are institutions run by the Ministry of Social Affairs, and they are institutions that have the characteristics of a boarding school, so that the juvenile feels that he is staying in an educational institution, not in a penal institution, and the delinquent juvenile is attached to these centers by a decision of the juvenile judge.¹²

According to re-education institutions are homes for a category of juveniles who were deprived of normal care in their original families as a result of family disintegration, poor economic situation, environmental corruption or other reasons, and these institutions work to prepare and raise these juveniles proper upbringing to re-adapt them to society and work to provide them with proper care with the organization of appropriate programs .¹²

Research objectives:

- To be informed about the reality of the services and methods of care provided by the re-education centers to identify their conditions, the possibilities available in them and the opportunities available to these juvenile delinquents, in order to embody the extent of the contribution of these services of various kinds in restoring the social harmony of delinquent adolescence .
- Identify the differences in social compatibility among delinquent adolescent girls when they enter the center and after a significant period of time after receiving the

center's programs to determine the effectiveness of these centers in terms of improving the social compatibility of delinquents.

Field study:

1 the method used:

We used the appropriate comparative descriptive method for our study, by making a comparison between the results of the tribal and dimensional application of the measure of social compatibility, in order to embody the role of re-education centers and the extent of their contribution to achieving social compatibility of delinquent adolescence.

2 Spatial Framework:

The field study of this research was conducted at the Laban Ashour re-education center in Blida, which works to receive juveniles under the age of 18 in accordance with the provisions of Article 444 of the Criminal Procedure Code and up to the age of 19 in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code, and the center is qualified to receive 120 juveniles, and continues to work 24/24 hours without interruption, even on national and religious holidays .

3 sample study:

The research community consists of all the delinquent girls in the center, aged 14-18 years.

As for the research sample, it consists of 30 delinquent teenagers, and the sample was selected in a deliberate way due to the lack of cases where the study conditions are met that require new inmates at the center, and the period of their presence at the center from a month or less, in addition to their ability to have an educational level that enables them to answer the questions of the scale, there are 30 delinquent teenagers.

4 study tools:

The tool of this research is a personality test that measures psychosocial compatibility, and this test was prepared by Thorp L.Thorp, Clark Clark, and Tieg W.This test was prepared to determine the most important aspects of the characters of adolescents from middle and high school students, and its authors have indicated that it can also be applied to adolescents who are gay, delinquent or others .

The test also consists of two basic sections, and each section contains 6 Dimensions, one section measures psychological compatibility and the other section measures social compatibility .

The test consists of 180 items distributed over 12 dimensions, and each dimension contains 15 items that include a yes or no answer, so that a score of 1 is given for the

answer that agrees with the correction key, and a score of 0 for the answer that does not agree with the correction key.

In our study, we have applied this social aspect only, and this section is based on the individual's sense of Social Security, and also includes six aspects of the adolescent's personality, and each aspect contains 15 questions, and social compatibility measures several dimensions, including: (recognition of social levels, acquisition of social skills, freedom from antisocial tendencies, relationships with the environment ...)

With regard to the psychometric characteristics of the scale, "Mahmoud Attiya here" states that the authors of the test inferred its truthfulness from the careful selection of its elements, as well as the length of the test, which positively affects its truthfulness and consistency, and this criterion in their opinion is the biggest guarantee of its truthfulness, in addition to the indications of honesty mentioned by the authors of the test, "Mahmoud Attiya here" calculated the coefficients of the test's truthfulness to the Egyptian environment among the scores of the test parts and found that it has acceptable truthfulness.

Also, "Hussein Ahmed Dali" calculated the validity of the test on a sample of blind teenagers in the Algerian environment for the various dimensions of the scale, and pointed out that he has an honesty that allows it to be applied to the Algerian environment.

With regard to the stability of the scale, "Mahmoud Attiya here" calculated the stability coefficients for the test on all dimensions and on the scale as a whole, by the method of retesting with an interval of 15 days on a sample of 60 students, and with regard to the aspect of social compatibility, the stability rate reached 0.83, which indicates that he has high stability .

Also, "Hussein Dali" applied this test to a sample of blind teenagers and obtained high stability coefficients, and regarding the aspect of social compatibility, its stability coefficient reached 0.88 and is therefore valid for application.

5 statistical tools used:

- The test (T) was used to study the differences of one sample (pre-and post-test) regarding all dimensions of social compatibility, and in this case the statistical bag used in the Social Sciences SPSS was used.

6 presentation and discussion of research results:

The hypothesis of our research tests the differences in the social compatibility of delinquent adolescents before the beginning of the integration process in the re-education centers and after a period of integration, and to verify this, the (T) T test was used. Test, and the results listed in the following table were reached:

- The result of applying the test (V) to compare the average results of the respondents before the beginning of the integration process and after a period of integration with respect to the total aspects that measure social compatibility .

Table (1)

Semantics Sig	Degree of freedom DF	Calculated value (T)	Deviation Standard values	N arithmetic mean X	number of individuals	Degree of social compatibility
Non function	29	-1.55	46,6	90,36	30	Before the start of the integration process
			61,6	73,38		After a period of integration

It becomes clear to us through the results shown in the above table that the arithmetic mean of the sample before the start of the integration process was estimated at 36.90, and the values deviate from it by a degree, 6.46, while we find that the arithmetic mean of the sample after a period of integration has reached 38.73, and the values deviate from it by 6.61, this indicates that there are no significant differences, and this is with respect to the sum of aspects that measure social compatibility, before the start of the integration process after a period of integration, and this appears through the difference between the two averages, which is 1.83 - however, D, as this is also confirmed by the calculated value (T), estimated at 1.55- This means that the sum of the aspects that measure the social compatibility of delinquent adolescents does not have positive or negative differences before and after a period of integration, which indicates that the research hypothesis that there are differences in the social compatibility of the same sample before and after a period of receiving re-education centers programs has not been realized .

The research forecasts indicated that the re-education centers are working to achieve social compatibility for delinquent women after they have been in the Center for a considerable period, and they have received various programs to help improve social compatibility, so we started from the existence of significant differences in terms of social compatibility between inmates after a sufficient period of their presence in the center .

This means that the re-education centers have not been able to contribute to the re-social compatibility of the delinquent minor, if the minor does not feel her value and the appreciation of others for her and her sense of non-belonging, This exposes her to psychological conflict and frustration that prevents the minor's confidence in the group to which she belongs, pushes her to aggressive behaviors, and may harm others, as well as herself, and this also results in disrespect for others, and therefore lack of a

sense of security and safety, which results in the inability to establish positive relationships in this new and strange environment for the delinquent, because she feel completely free before entering the center

Despite the various services and programs provided by the correctional team, this institution remains in the mind of the delinquent teenager that it is a penal institution that has reduced her freedom and sense of belonging.

Although in this regard (Salwa Othman al-Siddiqi, 2002: 199) pointed out that one of the goals that re-education centers should pursue is to help the juvenile to social harmony, as every juvenile, especially in adolescence, needs someone who understands him, stands by him, and therefore the social worker should involve him in activity groups, take care of him and his colleagues and help them benefit from the group's experiences.¹³

As pointed out (Mohammed Sayed Fahmy, 1998: 228) that the reform and treatment of juvenile delinquents is not limited to their re-adaptation to social life, but must be reintegrated by developing their talents¹⁴

And their insight, the more the event succeeds in feeling itself and its importance in society, the more they step forward to the state of social harmony.

It is also necessary to provide appropriate conditions in re-education centers that would contribute to the minor's sense of belonging and appreciation, resulting in an improvement in her social relations, considering that the juvenile's sense of belonging and appreciation is one of the most important needs of a teenager that he seeks to achieve, and this may contribute to his integration among his group in which he lives, and lead him to understanding and the pursuit of public interest.

For this reason, Mohamed Sayed Fahmy (1998: 229) believes that there is no doubt that a juvenile's sense of self and his place in the community confirms his participation in solving his problems, and many deviant juveniles change their behavior and attitudes as soon as they feel appreciated, cared for and kind.¹⁵

Accordingly, the re-education centers were unable to help the delinquent women present in them to achieve their social compatibility, which is indicated by the applied statistical tools related to various aspects of the dimensions of social compatibility, which did not reach the acceptable average even after receiving the services and programs of these centers dedicated to caring for this segment swept away by the currents of rebellion and for the center.¹⁶

On this basis, it is necessary to improve the quality of services provided to this category, both educational and educational, health and social, as well as psychological, and this is because this affects the behavior of minors, the more the applied programs satisfy their needs, the easier they can be integrated and vice versa.

General conclusion:

Through the results obtained from the scale applied to the study sample, before the start of the integration process in the re-education centers for females and after a sufficient period of their presence in those centers where they received various forms of care and attention, the following was achieved :

That the services of re-education centers and their methods of care have not been able to reach their goals to the required degree, and this does not negate their contribution to modifying some of the behavior of minors, and therefore re-education centers still need more attention to their services so that the re-education process will bear fruit.

This shows that the process of re-education in Algeria in particular is in need of reconsideration and planning, and on the other hand, it helps to snatch important forces full of vitality and activity from loss that can contribute in the near future to the development projects sought by all societies.

Therefore, re-education centers need human and material capabilities that are at the level of the needs and characteristics of this segment, especially since a teenager needs to assert himself and he needs the appreciation of others, security, kindness, and independence, all of which, if a teenager lacks them on others in particular, he is exposed to mismatch, because he thereby loses his sense of value, and loses confidence, prompting him to carry out socially unacceptable behaviors.

In order to avoid the occurrence of events in the world of delinquency, educators, parents and teachers should understand the stage of adolescence that children go through, as it is a sensitive period, makes the teenager slip easily into the path of delinquency, and this is because he is not resistant to temptations, and if we know that the link between delinquency and adolescence is a strong link, this necessitated taking care of teenagers and:

- Providing the necessary material conditions for the conduct of the re-education process.
- Strengthening the centers that deal with delinquents and providing them with specialized frames.
- Conducting unannounced visits by the guardians to the re-education centers to get acquainted with the progress of the re-education process in its real conditions.
- Working on the development of laws that indicate the separation of habitual juvenile offenders from non-habitual offenders in order to avoid the impact of juveniles on each other.
- The need for educators to strive to provide programs that develop their moral side, as well as by understanding their psychological states and helping them to integrate and deal well with them.

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