

Psychopathological tendencies and juvenile delinquency: origin and impact

الميول النفسية المرضية وجنوح الأحداث: الأصل والأثر

Taha Yassine SAIGHI ¹, Samira TOUAFEK ²

1 Psychologue clinicien, Oum El Bouaghi (Algeria), tysaighi@gmail.com

2 University of Oum El Bouaghi (Algeria), samtouafek@yahoo.fr

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ABSTRACT:

This present article aims to show the factors behind the emergence of psycho-pathological tendencies of the delinquent juvenile and to describe the resulting effect. Our study was conducted at the Juvenile Re-Education Center (Ain M'lila, - Oum El Bouaghi), it included a sample of four (04) delinquent juveniles. We used the clinical approach centered on case study by application of the following research tools: semi-directed clinical interview, Woodworth-Mathews pathological tendencies Test, and the genogram.

The results revealed the presence of factors contributing to the genesis of psychopathological tendency in the juvenile delinquent, namely:

Impaired social learning: the adoption of bad companion's behaviors and the absence of an ideal parental image to assume a proper social role.

Psychological predispositions and organization of the personality: depressive, persecutory, and schizophrenic tendencies, a tendency to loss of logic and Tendency to lose stability.

Family dysfunctions systems across generations characterized by: conflict, hostility, authoritarian pattern or disengagement.

Keywords: psychopathological tendencies, juvenile delinquency, family dysfunction, personality traits.

الملخص:

يهدف هذا العمل الى الكشف عن عوامل نشأة الميول النفسو-مرضية لدى الحدث الجانح ووصف الأثر الناتج عنها. وتحقيقا لهذه الأهداف تم اجراء دراسة ميدانية بمركز إعادة التربية للأحداث بمدينة عين مليلة، ولاية أم البواقي، على أربع أحداث جانحين بالاعتماد على المنهج الاكلينيكي المتمركز على دراسة الحالة مع استخدام الأدوات البحثية: المقابلة العيادية نصف الموجهة، اختبار "وودورث-ماتيو" للميول المرضية، "المخطط الجيني للعائلة". أظهرت النتائج وجود عوامل منشأة للميل النفس-مريض لدى الجانح الحدث وهي: اختلال التعلم الاجتماعي عبر: تبني سلوكيات التعاطي، غياب صورة أبوية مثالية لتقمص الدور الاجتماعي السوي، تقمص صورة رقاء السوء وتقليدها.

الاستعدادات النفسية وتنظيم شخصية الجانح الحدث منها: ميول اكتئابيه، اضطهاديه، وفصامية، الميل نحو فقدان المنطق، والميل نحو فقدان الاستقرار.

الاختلال في الأنساق الأسرية عبر الأجيال بالخصوص العلائقية والبناء الأسري تميزت بكونها: صراعية، علاقات عدائية، سلطوية أو مفككة الارتباط.

كلمات مفتاحية: الميول النفسو-مرضية، جنوح الأحداث، الاختلال النسق الأسري، سمات الشخصية.

1- Introduction

"Delinquency" is one of the social phenomena that have affected and continue to affect different societies, whether developed, remote or growing. This social phenomenon is constantly increasing and constitutes a social problem for specialists and social actors in different spheres of activity. Algeria, like other countries of the world, is not an exception from this phenomenon, which is growing in view of some of the statistics published by official agencies and which are not comprehensive and do not reflect the reality of this phenomenon in the Algerian society. The number of offences committed by juveniles in Algeria was, in 2016, as high as (2701) cases for males and (93) cases for females, and the year 2017 witnessed a relatively noticeable increase, as (2834) cases of minors committed legally criminal acts, including (118) cases involving minors, and nearly 3,000 cases of child delinquency were recorded in the first trimester of 2018, including (96) cases of minors involved in criminal offences. (عثماني, El Khabar, September 16, 2018).

The concept of delinquency "is characterized by a kind of ambiguity and it is difficult to establish a general and precise definition of it because of the complexity of its roots, its multiple causes and its variety of manifestations. Each delinquent is characterized by a particular type of behaviour and is different from the other in the factors that led both to delinquency even if their behaviour is similar" (حنانه, 1969, p. 45).

Although many concepts and studies of delinquency exist in many respects, they are not different between them, whether delinquency is normal behaviour or a phenomenon of a pathological symptom should not only be identified and defined, but also required the development of a treatment or preventive plan for it.

Delinquency is generally defined as "the set of acts whose discovery results in punishment by the larger forces of society" (هيرشي, 1987, p. 77), legally «lawlessness and non-compliance with its legislation, but guilt does not amount to crime" (عافل, 1979, p. 55).

Hence, delinquent behaviour is considered to be behaviour that contradicts and violates the values of society and is legally punishable, that is, behaviour that is inconsistent with the concepts prevailing in society and with its laws as well. Therefore, the majority of individuals in society bases the social evaluation of behaviour as normal or abnormal on the accepted or agreed standard behaviour.

Juvenile delinquency may be defined as "a juvenile who commits a misdemeanor such as theft, injury, murder, etc., a juvenile who commits such acts shall be called a juvenile delinquent and shall be brought to trial and placed in a correctional institution" (عوين, 2009, p. 54).

As a result, multiple biological, social, psychological, psychosocial and other trends have emerged that explain it and determine its origin and roots. Thus, according to many scientists, the emergence of delinquent behaviour is due to many psychosocial factors and causes that overlap to shape the delinquent behaviour of the individual. These social causes, both related to the perverse surroundings of the individual delinquent and his relationships with the bad

companions, begin with the dysfunctional socialization of the family, which is a projection by the parents of their desires and fears in order to commit to society and others. Therefore, any disruption or malfunction in the process of growing up or social normalization contributes to driving the individual towards deviant behaviour (delinquent), that social psychologists interpret it as a public rebellion against the values of society (طالب, 1998, p. 67). In addition to the displacement and urbanization of modern societies, ending with the economic cost of living, the absence of employment positions, and the prevalence of unemployment through the psychology that includes how the delinquent individual deals with daily life situations and strategies for coping with their pressures on the one hand, and in order to contain a special personality that qualifies this kind of behaviour, seeking to fully satisfy one's wishes and desires, without regard to the requirements of reality in the outside world, including the controls, prohibitions and values it contains on the other hand. In other words, the reactions of a single person are not sufficient to determine their presence in an inappropriate environment or the coexistence of a critical economic situation or poor social upbringing. The individual has to do with how to deal with situations and what he wants to pursue as a reaction within a situation.

Based on the above, the personality of the juvenile delinquent results from a failure to establish positive relations, which can be reduced to negation of the other and general values. The offender's relations are characterized by hostility, conflict, persecution and a tendency to ascend in heroic harmony with a delinquent group. This aggression is related to narcissism, it is a relationship of control and subjugation, that is, a sadomasochism relationship, and most of the delinquent acts are magical in nature, that is, the sensation of excitement and compulsion that makes the delinquent feel destroyed as necessary (لاغاش, 1955, p. 107-109).

On the psychic side, therefore, psychologists believe that the underlying causes of an individual's pathological tendency are more than ostensibly defined to build a model of delinquency based on one's experience and how to adapt to it. This model is based on the psychological tendencies of an individual who is "a general behavioural tendency of individuals to be attracted to a particular activity". (الحربي, 2008, p. 67), "which leads to the indulgence and continuation of an experience" (روبي, 1997, p. 86), and on this basis, psychologically, a pathological tendency or so-called "psycho-pathological tendencies" can be defined as the extent to which an individual is prepared and willing to demonstrate a certain pathological pattern in the event that his or her defence mechanism are ineffective in resolving the conflict between his or her desires and social reality and in reducing the tension from facing the situation that gives rise to this conflict.

On this basis, delinquency is an unusual or general behavioural expression; rather, it falls asleep of the self-contained psycho-pathological tendencies of the individual through years of misalignment and compatibility of his experience with life situations. This has made the origin of these psychological tendencies satisfactory and research important not only in order to reduce the appearance of the delinquent behaviour in the individual, but also to identify these causes that led to the construction of these attitudes.

So, in the presence of psycho-pathological tendencies as one of the factors and causes of delinquency, which contribute to the building of our personalities, the determination of our patterns of behaviour and how to adapt to the outside world should be identified and their origin identified as contributing to the interpretation of the practice of delinquency in some individuals but not in others where it is one of the manifestations of their turbulent coping.

The question of the problem is as follows: What are the factors and causes that may give rise to psycho-pathological tendencies leading to delinquency? What do these tendencies stand out for? And how does one's character shape itself?

Finding an answer to these questions has motivated a field study aimed at:

- Study of delinquency, specifically juvenile delinquency, in the Algerian environment.
- Study of the origin of delinquency and its relationship with psycho-pathological tendencies.
- Description of the impact of these pathological tendencies.

2- Method of study

Since the subject of this study is the origin of psycho-pathological tendencies leading to delinquency, there is a need to use a method that is consistent with its objectives and consistent with the time dimension in which it takes place. We have seen that the appropriate approach for our current studies is a case-based approach based on the study of individual behaviour in its true context, which reveals ways of interacting and conflict in a particular situation.

In order to reach our objective, we used three research tools: the first, the semi-directed research interview, which was based mainly on research into the history and socialization of the case, and the second, the Woodworth-Mathews Pathological Tendencies Test, which was chosen as defining the characteristics of psycho-pathological tendencies through behavioural disorders that appear on an individual. Finally, the third tool consisted of the "Genogram" program to track the origins of these disorders within both the nuclear and extended family and to identify recurrent patterns of behaviour and knowledge of their social genetic tendencies.

3- Presentation of cases study

Our studies consist of four (4) teenage offenders between the age of 16 and 17 who were present at the "Male Re-Education and Rehabilitation Centre" in "Ain M'lila", "Oum El-Bouaghi", for having committed offences of different kinds and degrees.

- 3-1: First case: 16-year-old teenager was admitted to the centre by his father for drug abuse (ingestion of glue), after which, according to the case file, there were several other reasons: drug addiction, threat of assault, insult, theft between assets, and has not yet been sentenced in the period of study with the case.
- 3-2: Second case: 17-year-old teenager, had served four (4) months and (10) days at the "re-education" centre (juvenile delinquency), was brought by the "national gendarmerie" for the third time on November 30th, 2016, based on an order of a court judgement. He already spent one year at the "Child Protection Centre" in "Batna". He has been transferred

because of the felony of forming an evil group for preparing for felonies of theft (Gold theft) twice. The first time was on October 10th, 2015, he spent two months, because it was a moral hazard, according to the case file, he got into a fight with the neighbour that led the latter to hospitalization. The second time in the date of April 11th, 2016; he spent six months due to theft, he entered illegally a house and stole a gold belt, machines, a motorcycle and a television set.

- 3-3: Third case, 16-year-old teenager who had served time of (3) months and (7) days at the “Re-Education Centre” (Juvenile Delinquency) in “Ain M’lila”, was admitted on November 22nd, 2016; because of a complaint by the victim for felony theft (Stealing a gold belt) for the first time. Although the case was denying it, and the statement was that the victim's son stole his mother and asked him to hide it for sale later, at his previous date, the 10-year-old case was admitted to the “Child Protection Center” in “Eulma” for two months due to family problems.
- 3-4: Finally, the fourth case is about a 16-year-old teenager, who spent three months and four days at the “Re-Education Centre” (juvenile delinquency) in “Ain Mlila”, and was admitted on (03/01/2017) by the judicial police for the felony of robbery (breaking shop robbery) for the first time after using "Nozinan" a mental medication.

4- Presentation and discussion of the results of the study

After statistical data collection and processing (calculation of test percentages) qualitatively (qualitative analysis of interviews and the construction of genetic schemes for each family), the results have shown that there are key factors that create pathological self-tendencies for the juvenile delinquent, that is, cases of study that have emerged jointly and almost evenly between the study cases, and that have contributed to the production of delinquent behaviours, and are not only attributable to one single, isolated factor, but have multiple and overlapping to produce a unique conflict character under three basic factors. dysfunctional or erroneous social learning, the existence of dynamic conflicts within the framework of the special organization of personality, as well as an imbalance in family structures that has resulted in the emergence of delinquent behaviour in cases of study.

4-1- Dysfunctional or wrong social learning

The clinical interviews have revealed to us that delinquency in cases of study (Juvenile delinquent) is the result of “dysfunctional/false social learning”, for example, cases 1 and 2, where the first case was brought to the centre by his father, and the mother took no position with regard to taking him to the centre. (According to the case) It is because of a relationship with the bad companions that form the circle of friends of the case and that he was contained by him and that he is socially acceptable in his practices within them, which requires a ritual to be accepted: «I started with gasoline, I went back and I sniffed glue, and now I use Rivotril sometimes”, the fact that has been achieved with this case is through his affirmation of submitting to the group to which he belonged, obeying its laws, and adhering to its own

reference, so that this group becomes a role model for him to emulate and imitate its behaviour and learn from it "the norms", even if they are deviant and anti-social.

The same learning happened to the second case that was brought into the centre by the "National Gendarmerie" for the third time, because of the offence of forming an "evil" group for the purpose of preparing for felonies and felony of theft (theft of gold), either for the first two times, the first was because it was a moral hazard (getting into a fight with the neighbour that led the latter to the hospital) and the second was because of theft (burglary of a house and theft of a gold belt, machines, a motorcycle and a television device) The last robbery was with another person, delinquent "M" (19 years old), who planned and organized the robbery that was carried out by delinquents, including the case under study. This shows that the latter is driven by the group's opinions, imitating its behaviour, and in keeping with its concepts and standards.

All this clearly illustrates, for the two cases mentioned, the importance of social interaction between the individual and the group and the influence of their unequal social norms as well as social conditions in the occurrence of learning, which is wrong with each other's imitation (group or individual).

This is what the "Bandura's theory" assumed in "social learning" including the wrong one, as the social learning process included two parts:

- The existence of a role model and the observation and mimicking its behaviour, which in these two cases is available.
- The psychological system of the individual (the concept of the individual's abilities), hence Bandura's theory is based mainly on imitation and observational learning of a particular model, as well as the individual's sense and ability to accomplish (In the second case, where he and his friend "M" robbed the neighbour's house by taking the money in it, in the third case he was persuaded by his friend to keep the loot (gold belt) where they can sell it and take the money, and for the fourth case is also with his friend stealing a shop, so we see the ability to deliver and pass to action in the cases mentioned).

Bandura, in his theory of human behaviour, refers to the reciprocal imperative of environmental, cognitive and behavioural factors. Therefore, any behaviour of the individual, especially the wrong one, is imitated and suppressed from the environment (لطفي وأخرون, 1988, p. 96), on this account, there is an external influence by the surrounding environment on adaptive and consensual behaviour within a particular type of individuals and groups, the absence of emotional containment and parental care and surveillance (cases 1,2,3) as well as the absence of parental role in education and guidance (the four cases), that is the absence of an optimal model of simulation and distillation (the four cases) makes an individual in a state of search, first about other individuals who resemble him or bear the same characteristics as him in terms of family suffering (the four cases), lack of social acceptance (the four cases), emotional deprivation (cases 1,2,3) (glue inhalation and drug addiction, assault, robbery and burglary) and the deterioration of the living and economic level of the family (Cases 2,3,4), then second, to choose ideal models that are considered to be more likely to be adapted to, given that

the absence of an ideal model is either currently for recovery or an attempt to modify the behaviour of cases because they are in their teens (the four cases) as well as the early years of absence of parental image (the four cases), and thus the individual is considering the choice of a particular group and they are bound by this belief that belonging to a social group requires adherence to certain behaviours, and in return the chosen group provides the individual with the acceptance and containment from which they were denied, as "Bandura" asserts "that stimuli influence behaviour through the intervention of cognitive processes, when people behave and do certain behaviours they think about what they're doing, and their beliefs influence how their behaviour is affected by the environment, where cognitive processes determine which stimuli we recognize their value and how we view them and how we act accordingly" (أنجلز, 1991, p. 336), and the social stimuli here are the group (bad friends).

The idea of Bandura's social learning is that the external environment offers the individual many models of behaviour that he/she mimics (theft, assault, abuse, escape from home), since a human being is a "social being" influenced by other people's attitudes, feelings, and behaviours, that is, he/she can learn from them behavioural models by mimicry and imitation. Social learning is characterized by two basic patterns:

- The first pattern, which indicates that social learning, takes place through "substitution experiences"; means that when we see others being rewarded or punished for a particular activity, we modify our behaviour as if we were the ones being rewarded or punished.
- The second pattern in social learning refers to an individual's simulation of model behaviour, even if the model does not receive any reinforcement or punishment during an individual's viewing. (وجيه, 1992, p 145).

According to "Bandura" in the patterns, the study cases are of a pattern of "substitution experiences" where the cases were supported and rewarded by others for behaviours such as addiction, drug use, and fights with neighbours, and in return they were rewarded with acceptance, containment and care by the group.

From all the above, it can be concluded that the origin of delinquent behaviours in cases of study was due to:

- Escape from reality, lack of emotional containment by parents and poor communication and communication methods, which have produced behavioural disorders from drug abuse, assaults, and the creation of fights and overnight out of the house.
- Emotional disorders, rapid stimulation, anxiety and increased stress caused by the physical and psychological dependence of addiction.
- Joining a group with bad companions due to the absence of the parental role and the behaviour of reincarnation for this group due to the lack of parental control and emotional separation between family members.

4-2- The existence of dynamic conflicts within the framework of the special organization of personality

The "Woodworth-Mathews Pathological Tendencies Test" revealed components of the "Juvenile Delinquent" subject of study. It was explained that the ratio of depressive tendencies is higher in three cases (Cases 2, 3 and 4) with 75%, followed by tendencies towards loss of logic and tendencies towards loss of stability equally by an estimated 60% including the four cases of study, followed by 50% in schizophrenic tendencies and appeared in three cases (Cases 1, 2 and 3). The fourth case appeared to have this tendency to a lesser extent equal to 33.33%, antisocial tendencies (Psychopathic tendencies) occupying fourth level with a 42.85% in three of four cases (Cases 1, 2 and 3) The fourth case had a weak ratio of 14.28%, after which there was a paranoia tendency of 41.17% (Cases 1, 2 and 3) The other fourth case was with 47.05%. Concerning emotional tendencies, three study cases (Cases: 1, 3, 4) included a percentage estimated at 30.76%, while the second case showed this tendency to a somewhat lesser degree than its counterpart, and the percentage came to 23.07%. In last place came a phobic tendencies and fears with a rate of 18.75%, three case studies were allocated (Cases 2, 3, and 4). In the first case, these tendencies were more prominent, as the percentage reached 37.5%.

From the foregoing, our findings about dynamic conflicts within the framework of personal organization of cases can be summarized as follows:

- The expression of psychological instability is verbal and physical in the form of getting into fights and assault and asset theft and burglary (four cases).
- The presence of feelings of hatred and unconscious acts of rebellion in an attempt to limit the presence of parental authority (Cases: 1, 2, and 3).
- The existence of certain mental illnesses in the family that can be transmitted hereditary and that have the direct effect (case affliction with mental illness) or indirect effect (The presence of a medical condition in the family that creates an unconscious sensitivity in him) (cases: 1, 2, 4).
- Pathological tendencies was based on one's life experience, as their adaptation and adaptation to them, the extent to which they respond to their desires and impulses, and how they do so and face frustrations, are what build the personality of this individual (the four cases).

So, beyond the behaviour of the delinquent, the way he deals with his frustrations, and tries to satisfy his desires in a certain way is a particular personal pattern that makes him a possessor of a particular type of pathological tendencies. Freud asserts that delinquency or the behaviour of the delinquent is due to a full expression of instinctive needs and a symbolic expression of suppressed desires that are socially unacceptable. The theory of psychoanalysis states that the behaviour of the delinquent in juveniles who are suffering from emotional disorders is only a simple expression of the feelings of hostility towards society, or in response to experiencing delirium or hallucinations they suffer from, or that it is a mere recitation of care. (الزعيبي, 2013, p 148)

The repeated frustrations that lead to helplessness, psychological conflict, emotional deprivation, insecurity and unhappiness lead to the development of a negative concept of the juvenile, which tends to hate himself and others around him. This self-view causes him to engage in a behaviour characterized by rebellion, high suspicion and hatred, and a tendency to subvert, which has emerged in the case of the study. The delinquent in this case reveals internal tensions and conflicts that make him unable to stabilize, and he is forced similarly to take action through which the emotional charges that hurt him and caused him to feel unhappy are dispensed with. (الزعبي, 2013, p. 148)

So, as Freud put it in "Psychoanalysis" on how troubled behaviours can be shaped as symbolic expressions, both of repressed desires and express expressions of instinctive needs that are socially unacceptable, an emotional discharge of negative feelings towards society or a reaction to repeated frustrations leading to a sense of helplessness, disability and psychological conflict, and thus a negative understanding of one's self, where he pursues behaviours characterized by rebellion, hatred and a tendency to sabotage, such as theft and lying, burglary, addiction, as well as fights with neighbours, and this can be confirmed in the four cases through the centre's entry files about the reason for their admission to it, or within the interviews with the cases where the cases express the extent of frustrations and emotional discharge in their behaviours.

4-3- Dysfunction of family systems

The "Genogram" (Family Genetic Schema) revealed to us troubled family relationships and dysfunctional family composition. This dysfunction was revealed through analysis and investigating the existence of a pattern of delinquent behaviour within the families of the study. In each family of juvenile delinquents, there was a pattern of delinquency that was behaved by one of these individuals through the "Genogram", the type of relationships between cases can be deduced (the third generation) and parents (the first and second generation), which include hatred, indifference, conflict and even abuse, can also be seen, by reference to the interview, that there are actual members of the extended family who have engaged in delinquent behaviour and have been punished for it. The first case was one of the uncles (middle one) has a record of a delinquent behaviour in a burglary in a shop, he was punished by 'five years' imprisonment, the second case in his elder brother's family (35 years) he formed a group of bad guys (mob) for the purpose of robbing a goldsmith. He was convicted of 19 years, and he spent 15 years at the time of the study. The third case has a step-brother (from the father) who spent a year (2009-2010) at the "Child Protection Center" in Batna due to sabotage, then in the last case, his younger uncle (35 years old) was convicted of imprisonment 7 years ago for possession of narcotic substances for the purpose of drug abuse.

Therefore, there are imbalances in the family pattern that formed factors for the emergence of psycho-pathological tendencies in the studied cases, including:

- The existence of a specific symptom in the family, either in the absence or in the entry of a new element into the family, which adversely affects the behaviour of its members. In

this study, the absence of the father in relation to the first case and the introduction of a new symptom was the divorce of the parents in the third case, the family must be aware of the change and the impact it has on their members.

- The existence of addictions to smoking, tobacco and drug abuse in the studied cases and their families, which have produced a lack of balance and have led to so-called simultaneous and evolutionary modification such as drinking alcohol. All this, in order to demonstrate its strength, and the indirect consequence of the latter which will surprise him is that he is ill, and thus the pattern will declare a crisis and dysfunction affecting his members.
- The inability to make decisions that arise in the second and fourth cases regarding their young age and rank between brothers is not taken into account or included into major decisions. The individual belonging to this family pattern has difficulty in choosing and diagnosing the problem and the structural imbalance that shows the vulnerability of the family structures of the cases through the inheritance of first- and second-generation delinquent behaviour, which has been transmitted to the third generation and varies from one case to another (theft, burglary, drug abuse...) within neglect, lack of care, indifference, and hatred. (كفافي, 1999, p 114)

It can be emphasized that there is a pattern of unconscious inheritance across generations of behavioural disorders and delinquent behaviour, which is confirmed by “Maurice Berger”, where systemic family disorder refers to a lack of self-control, including an inability to settle, to bypass changes and adapt to the new context requirements in which this system is present. Each thus indicates a disturbance in the positive and negative reaction mechanisms, such as the development of negative conflict solutions, the ambiguity of prevailing boundaries within the family, mistreatment and alliance between some individuals against each other’s within the family. The anomaly in the family pattern is not an individual issue, but rather a tension in the relational process within this pattern (عبد المعطي, 2001, p. 25).

The “Genogram” of the families of the study cases revealed inherited behavioral problems and disorders, which are shown in these imbalances inside the family pattern across the three generations. Therefore, the Imbalance in the family system was an important factor among other factors establishing the psycho-pathological tendencies for juvenile delinquents, case studies.

5- Conclusion

The results of the study showed that psycho-pathological tendencies arose in juvenile delinquency (cases of study) through the presence and overlap of three key factors, including dysfunctional and erroneous social learning, the existence of dynamic conflicts within the framework of the special organization of personality, as well as the dysfunctional family structure. These factors create an individual's prior readiness for psychological and behavioural disorders, including delinquent behaviour that has emerged in school situations in the form of

theft, aggression, addiction, robbery, flight from home... Therefore, in view of our findings, a set of recommendations and suggestions should be developed:

- Achieving more accurate diagnoses by using a "Genogram" technique to investigate the onset of disorders and determine the specific disorder of each family, thus dealing with the logic of origin of the disorder as basis, instead of treating the condition as an independent individual.
- Using the multi-cause model and overcoming the belief that the source of psychological and/or behavioural disorder is one and specific, making the development of treatment plans more precise and effective.
- Strengthening the role and effectiveness of the family, protecting it and protecting children from violence and abuse.
- Expand the search sample to reach more comprehensive results.
- Raise awareness among parents about the health, psychological and social problems of children and adolescents and how to address them or even how to prevent them.

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