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RESEARCH ARTICLE	**The Dynamics of Domestic Violence and the Production of Deviant Behavior: A Field Study of a Sample of Juvenile Delinquents in the Rehabilitation Centers of Ben Ashour and Boukadir**		

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Abstract

This study aims to understand the interactive relationship between the dynamics of domestic violence and the production of deviant behaviors in adolescents, focusing on analyzing how social constructions of gender and expected gender roles influence patterns of deviant responses and mechanisms of resistance to paternal authority. It also seeks to explore the role of the socio-spatial environment as a social context in shaping the trajectories of deviance among victims of domestic violence. The study relied on the descriptive analytical method and the case study method, using interviews as the primary tool for data collection. The purposive sample included six cases of juvenile offenders in rehabilitation institutions, with three girls selected from the Ben Achour institution in Blida and three boys from the Bougader institution in Chlef, during the month of May 2021. The results showed a strong correlation between the patterns of domestic violence practiced and the deviant behavioral responses of the events, revealing that gender constructs play a pivotal role in determining the mechanisms of expressing resistance and deviance. Furthermore, the importance of the field context in shaping different pathways of deviance emerged, highlighting the complex and multi-dimensional nature of deviant behavior among victims of domestic violence.

Introduction

The family constitutes the primary nucleus in shaping a child's personality and determining their future trajectory, as their fundamental behaviors and values are imprinted through daily interactions within the domestic environment. The study of domestic violence thus acquires particular significance in understanding the deep-rooted causes of juvenile delinquency, with contemporary sociological research indicating a close relationship between exposure to violence in

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early childhood and the subsequent emergence of disturbed behaviors. The effects of domestic violence extend beyond immediate physical harm to encompass enduring psychological and social impacts, rendering children more susceptible to developing aggressive or withdrawn behavioral patterns. Addressing the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency requires a comprehensive understanding of the family context in which children develop, including prevailing parenting methods, the quality of relationships among family members, and the level of emotional and economic stability. This necessitates analyzing the interaction between internal family factors and external pressures that may exacerbate the likelihood of violence and its impact on children.

The subject of our research emerges from our firm conviction that a sociological approach to studying domestic violence can open pathways and trajectories that enable us to understand numerous issues, matters, and problems that have persisted and continue to manifest globally. This approach connects individual parental characteristics with broader societal circumstances that shape children's developmental environment. Even Algerian society has not been immune to juvenile delinquency, which has become an obstacle to social life. However, what is notable regarding studies conducted on this subject is that dedicated research within Algerian society remains limited and rare, due to the difficulty of addressing a topic that falls within the realm of taboos and highly sensitive subjects in terms of discussion and treatment.

It is observable that juvenile delinquency is not merely a consequence of personality dysfunction, but rather reflects an interaction between biological, psychological, and social factors. These social factors contribute to shaping deviant behavior and include the level of family education, economic status, the nature of residential neighborhoods, and prevailing cultural values in society. Violent family environments contribute to creating a vicious cycle of aggression, where children exposed to violence tend to imitate aggressive behaviors as a means of resolving conflicts or expressing frustration. Understanding the complexities of this phenomenon requires adopting a qualitative methodology to monitor patterns of domestic violence and track their long-term effects on juvenile behavior, thereby facilitating the development of effective preventive and therapeutic strategies that target the social roots of the problem.

2. Method and materials
2.1 Study problem and hypotheses

Domestic violence constitutes a profoundly complex social challenge that demands focused attention from researchers in the sociology of crime. Its gravity stems from its infiltration into the fundamental institution responsible for individual formation and socialization. Rather than serving as a safe haven and source of positive values, the family transforms under the weight of violence into a space that threatens the psychological and social foundations of its members. The impact extends beyond immediate harm to encompass the distortion of socialization pathways, where screaming, physical abuse, and psychological maltreatment replace the dialogue and understanding that are essential for healthy development. This transformation plants seeds of disorder in children's personalities and creates a profound gap between them and their family environment, weakening their sense of belonging and rendering them vulnerable to deviance.

The forms of this violence are diverse and vary in intensity, ranging from emotional neglect and verbal abuse to severe physical beatings and harsh deprivation. It is frequently perpetrated by fathers against mothers, a situation with profound implications for witnessing children, particularly girls who may face compounded psychological and social vulnerability. The true catastrophe lies in the persistence of these dynamics and the accumulation of their effects. Children raised in such charged environments either adopt the role of passive victims or later transform into perpetrators in their own relationships, replicating the model they experienced. This cycle produces disturbed behaviors and may lead to delinquency.

Field data from Algeria confirms the expanding scope and alarming escalation of this phenomenon. Statistics from the National Institute of Public Health indicate that one in ten women experiences violence at least six times annually, a stark indicator of a deep-rooted family stability crisis. Studies, such as those conducted by Ali Mane (2018)[1], reveal a clear correlation between family breakdown—often resulting from divorce accompanied by violence - and increased rates of juvenile delinquency, with these rates reaching approximately 70% in cases linked to family dissolution. The absence of positive communication and the dominance of oppressive patterns within the family prevent children from forming healthy self-images and worldviews, driving them to seek external acceptance, often found in marginal groups that provide a false sense of belonging.

These alternative groups frequently represent an escape route from domestic violence, yet they rarely offer valuable alternatives. Instead of positive integration, children find themselves in environments that encourage negative behaviors and may justify them as rebellion or liberation, when they are fundamentally expressions of trauma and rejection of a painful reality. Engagement in deviant or criminal activities becomes merely one link in a chain of increasing deviance and isolation from society and its values.

The persistence of domestic violence in the Algerian context cannot be understood in isolation from major societal transformations. Rapid media openness, pressing economic changes, and shifts in value systems have collectively

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contributed to reshaping family dynamics, often leaving families unable to fulfill their educational and caregiving responsibilities in the face of contemporary complexities.

In analyzing the relationship between domestic violence and juvenile delinquency, two primary hypotheses emerge for investigation. The first posits that the gender (male/female) of children exposed to domestic violence correlates with different patterns of deviant behavior they subsequently exhibit, suggesting variation in behavioral responses according to gender. The second hypothesis focuses on the geographic location (urban-rural) of abused children and its impact on their likelihood of engaging in deviant behavior, assuming that geographic environment creates varying social, economic, and legal contexts that influence rates and manifestations of deviance.

The study aims to test these two moderating factors (gender and location) to understand how victim characteristics interact with the family environment in shaping delinquency pathways among juveniles, while acknowledging the influence of other potential mediating variables such as social class and subculture. Within this framework, we pose the central question: How do the dynamics of violence within family structures shape mechanisms for producing and reproducing deviant behavior among juveniles?

Based on the central research question, the following sub-questions can be formulated:
– To what extent do social constructions of gender and expected gender roles within violent families determine patterns of deviant behavior expression and mechanisms of resistance to patriarchal authority among abused juveniles?
– How does the socio-spatial environment as a social context (urban-rural) contribute to determining the forms and trajectories of deviant responses among juvenile victims of domestic violence?

The research process necessitates the formulation of hypotheses based on the specific sub-questions identified in the study, which are as follows:
– Social constructions of gender and expected gender roles within violent families determine patterns of deviant behavior expression and mechanisms of resistance to patriarchal authority among abused juveniles.
– The socio-spatial environment as a social context (urban-rural) contributes to determining the forms and trajectories of deviant responses among juvenile victims of domestic violence.

2.2. Study objectives
This study seeks to achieve a set of interconnected and complementary scientific objectives, as follows:
– Analyze the causal relationship between domestic violence and juvenile delinquency through a multidimensional sociological perspectiv
– Understand how social constructions of gender and expected gender roles within violent families influence patterns of deviant behavior expression and mechanisms of resistance against paternal authority among abused juvenile
– Explore the role of the socio-spatial environment as a social context in determining the forms and trajectories of deviant responses among juvenile victims of domestic violence, with particular emphasis on differences between urban and rural environments
– Develop a comprehensive understanding of the psychological and social mechanisms that transform an abused child into a delinquent juvenile, with the ultimate goal of formulating evidence-based scientific recommendations for developing prevention and early intervention programs.
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2.3. Study data collection method and tool
In accordance with the nature of the research problem and the specificity of the subject under investigation, this study adopted the descriptive-analytical method as the primary methodological approach, which enables systematic and precise description and analysis of the phenomenon's various dimensions. This method facilitates the analysis of causal and correlational relationships among the study's different variables while maintaining the required scientific objectivity. Additionally, the case study method was employed as a complementary approach to enhance deep understanding of the individual experiences of young participants in the study. This method allows for the exploration of psychological and social complexities of each case individually. This methodological integration enables the collection of rich and diverse data that combines holistic perspective with detailed analysis of the studied phenomenon, thereby enhancing the validity of findings and their generalizability.

To achieve the study's objectives and answer its research questions, in-depth interviews were utilized as the primary data collection instrument due to their suitability for the sensitive nature of the subject matter. Semi-structured interviews were employed, combining flexibility in exploration with methodological rigor, through the development of a comprehensive interview guide covering all study dimensions and key variables. Questions were designed to be open-ended and conducive to free expression, while considering participants' psychological sensitivity and the necessity of providing a safe and reassuring environment for discussion. Strict ethical standards were maintained to protect participants and ensure confidentiality of the information they provided.

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2.4. Study Sample and Delimitations

Based on the nature and research objectives of this study, a purposive sample consisting of six adolescents who experienced various forms of domestic violence was selected, comprising three females and three males to ensure balanced gender representation within the sample. These cases were specifically chosen from among children who had experienced sexual abuse, as it represents one of the most severe forms of domestic violence and has the most profound impact on victims' subsequent behavior. The participants' ages ranged from 12 to 17 years, ensuring representation of early and middle adolescence, which is characterized by critical psychological and behavioral transformations. Based on the nature and research objectives of this study, a purposive sample consisting of six adolescents who experienced various forms of domestic violence was selected, comprising three females and three males to ensure balanced gender representation within the sample. These cases were specifically chosen from among children who had experienced sexual abuse, as it represents one of the most severe forms of domestic violence and has the most profound impact on victims' subsequent behavior. The participants' ages ranged from 12 to 17 years, ensuring representation of early and middle adolescence, which is characterized by critical psychological and behavioral transformations.

The field study was conducted during May 2021, with the data collection process spanning a sufficient time period to conduct in-depth and repeated interviews with each participant. Diversity in participants' social and economic backgrounds was carefully considered, along with geographical diversity between urban and rural environments, to ensure the comprehensiveness of findings and their applicability across varied contexts.

3.   Literature Review
3.1   Pathways to Juvenile Deviant Behavior: From Domestic Violence to Delinquency

The family constitutes the fundamental building block of society and human development, playing an essential role in personality formation and behavioral patterns throughout various life stages. As a social institution, the family performs crucial social, educational, and psychological functions, through which children acquire the general standards imposed by prevailing cultural patterns in society. This underscores the pivotal role of parents in shaping their children, given their primary responsibility in the early socialization process and the lasting imprints they leave on their children's personalities.

Children are products of their families; therefore, they require not only the satisfaction of their physiological needs but also the fulfillment of their psychological, social, and economic needs through meaningful human communication rather than treatment based on verbal abuse, humiliation, physical violence, neglect, and isolation. Such negative treatment undermines the family's significance as a place of love, peace, and social support, transforming it into a source of numerous problems that children and adolescents may encounter elsewhere[2]. Structural-functionalist theorists have particularly emphasized the family's function and role in social control processes, to the extent that they consider weakened family socialization as leading not only to diminished social control but potentially to domestic violence, family breakdown, and social deviance.[3]

Violence is a social phenomenon present in all societies, its existence being intrinsically linked to human existence and crystallized throughout human history. This emerges as a result of social and economic contexts and circumstances that permit such behavior, making violence a multidimensional problem involving biological, social, economic, and political spheres. Violence encompasses "a series of actions ranging from material and physical harm to other forms of abuse arranged on a graduated scale beginning with threats and coercion, moving through silencing, denial, and verbal abuse, to murder.[4]

Established scientific evidence demonstrates variation in violence regarding its patterns[5], intensity, and prevalence, as it results from a combination of social and economic factors and circumstances that manifest in society for specific time periods, indicating dysfunction in society's structure or in the functions of its various units, systems, and institutions such as the family.

Domestic violence represents the most widespread form of human violence in our contemporary era. Although we lack precise studies determining its prevalence in our society, its effects have begun to manifest tangibly, suggesting rising rates that require urgent and serious mobilization from all societal stakeholders to halt this growth and remedy what can be remedied. From a sociological perspective, this is considered the price of modern civilization and development, emerging as a consequence of contemporary life and accompanying social problems absent in traditional societies[6].

Domestic violence represents one of the most significant factors influencing juvenile deviant behavior formation. Sociological research demonstrates a direct correlation between children's exposure to physical or psychological abuse within the home and increased aggressive tendencies in social interactions. Social Learning Theory (Bandura) explains this phenomenon: children's observation of inter-parental violence—such as witnessing fathers beating mothers-reinforces their belief in violence as an acceptable mechanism for conflict resolution[7]. Additionally, dysfunctional families immersed in perpetual conflicts contribute to creating emotionally unsafe and disturbing environments. This

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lack of stability and emotional security leads juveniles, seeking identity and belonging, to search outside the family framework, often gravitating toward negative peer groups, as demonstrated by sociological studies on adolescent gang membership in pursuit of missing support. The fundamental danger lies in the development of harmful coping strategies among abused juveniles, such as deception, theft, or running away from home, where these temporary mechanisms gradually transform into entrenched behavioral patterns that directly drive toward deviance and delinquency. In summary, the sociological perspective reveals that violent or unstable family environments constitute primary breeding grounds for juvenile deviant behaviors through learning and modeling processes and the absence of emotional support.

The discussion of peer groups and their influence on adolescent identity formation and behaviors, particularly in the absence of adequate family support, has substantial empirical grounding. Sutherland's "Differential Association Theory" explains how individuals acquire criminal behavior through interaction with deviant companions, transmitting skills, rationalizations, and pro-deviant attitudes[8]. In marginalized urban neighborhoods, youth demonstrate readiness to form small collectives that provide them with a sense of cohesion and identity as alternatives to family, within which value systems opposing prevailing societal norms develop-such as normalizing violence or rejecting formal institutions. Members are driven under group expectations to adopt deviant practices to prove their loyalty, such as engaging in street gang activities or organized defiance of authorities, thereby reinforcing their continuation in deviant pathways. Accordingly, Samia Hassan Al-Saati explains that an individual's personality and behavior within a peer group differ significantly from their personality and behavior when alone or within their family, as their behavior is influenced by group members' behavior. If their behavior is deviant, the probability of following them becomes strong, because if one does not match their behavior and distances oneself from them, they will boycott that individual[9]. Sociological studies-as in Sutherland's work on North American urban communities or Bourdieu's research on "symbolic violence"—demonstrate how these dynamics produce subcultures that reshape concepts of power and legitimacy, where deviance becomes a means of gaining recognition within the group framework, thereby reinforcing juveniles' isolation from the broader value system.

The current reality demonstrates that deteriorating economic conditions and class gaps serve as fundamental drivers of juvenile deviance, particularly in societies suffering from poverty and social exclusion. Merton's Social Strain Theory indicates that young people's inability to access material goals promoted by society may drive them to adopt illegitimate strategies for achieving material success[10]. In marginalized urban areas, youth are often deprived of formal education opportunities and stable employment, pushing them to consider illegal activities-such as trafficking in prohibited substances or theft—as rapid alternative pathways for achieving financial gains. This tendency is exacerbated by their constant exposure to media and prevailing consumer culture, which reinforces a deep sense of relative deprivation when comparing their limited circumstances with displayed models of affluence. In this context, criminal practices become, from their perspective, a viable mechanism for social mobility and breaking through cycles of poverty and discrimination.

Based on statistics compiled by the Juvenile Protection Unit of the National Gendarmerie in Chlef Province regarding juveniles involved in cases during the period 2015-2019, as presented in the following table:[11]

Table 1: Juveniles in Moral Danger Situations (2015-2019)

Year	Gender			
	Females		Males	
	Percentage (%)	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Frequency
2015	20.00	03	17.71	17
2016	20.00	03	21.87	21
2017	20.00	03	36.46	35
2018	26.67	04	15.63	15
2019	13.33	02	08.33	08
Total	100	15	100	96

Source: (Boudan Kawther, 2022, p.44)

The statistical data recorded by the Juvenile Protection Unit of the National Gendarmerie in Chlef Province during the period 2015-2019 reveals significant variations in the distribution of moral danger cases by gender and time. It is observed that males constitute 86.5% of total recorded cases compared to 13.5% for females, with 96 cases recorded for males and 15 cases for females.

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The annual percentages indicate notable temporal variation, with the highest rates recorded in 2017 at 36.46% for males, followed by 2016 at 21.87%, then 2015 at 17.71%. For females, there appears to be relative stability during 2015-2017 at 20% each year, with a slight increase in 2018 to 26.67%. A sharp decline in cases is observed during 2018-2019 for both genders, with male percentages decreasing to 15.63% then 8.33%, and females to 13.33%.

These numerical indicators reflect an ascending pattern until 2017 followed by a clear decline, necessitating a deeper understanding of the societal factors influencing the formation of deviant phenomena among juveniles.

Reading statistical data requires sociological analysis grounded in contemporary sociological theories to understand the underlying dynamics behind the phenomenon of moral danger. The male dominance in statistics can be interpreted through differential social learning theory, where males face greater societal pressures to prove themselves and establish social status, as indicated by Émile Durkheim's studies on anomie.

The peak recorded in 2017 can be linked to the economic and political transformations Algeria experienced, which affected family stability and their ability to provide appropriate educational frameworks. The notable decline during 2018-2019 reflects the effectiveness of preventive policies and rehabilitative programs implemented, according to Hirschi's social control theory.

The low percentages for females demonstrate the influence of traditional gender roles and intensive family supervision, in addition to differences in patterns of expressing psychological pressures between genders, where females tend toward withdrawal rather than overt aggressive behavior.

Consequently, institutional deficiencies in addressing juvenile delinquency raise sustainable concerns, as educational environments—due to lack of resources and targeted programs—fail to contain at-risk populations, accelerating their dropout rates and pushing them toward deviant behavior. Conversely, criminal justice systems lack adequate rehabilitation mechanisms, with excessive focus on punishment rather than reform—an approach that sociological studies identify as a primary catalyst for increased recidivism rates, as demonstrated in Becker's analyses of deviant identity reinforcement through stigmatization.

Furthermore, criminal sociology research—such as Sutherland's work on differential association—shows how traditional correctional institutions produce counterproductive effects by reinforcing criminal socialization and deepening social stigma. As an alternative, effective intervention requires systematic enhancement of primary prevention strategies and early detection of risk factors, alongside developing specialized evidence-based therapeutic programs.

Meanwhile, family empowerment and community engagement—through local support networks and awareness campaigns remains a crucial pillar in interrupting deviance pathways before they become entrenched, necessitating a fundamental shift from isolated punitive models toward integrative approaches.

4. Results and Discussion
4.2. Analysis of Study Results and Discussion in Light of the First Hypothesis

The study statistics revealed a phenomenon known to Algerian society in the last two decades: the increasing volume, diversification, spatial expansion, and temporal spread of crimes and deviations, including juvenile delinquency, to a degree that has become alarming.

The study led to observations of clear variations in deviant behavior manifestations according to gender, where females tend toward non-aggressive deviant forms such as repeated runaway behavior, theft to meet basic needs, and self-harm. The first case fled from domestic violence to the street, which she considered "more merciful" than the center, while the third case resorted to self-cutting as a silent expression of rejection. In contrast, male responses centered around external aggressive acts including theft with peer participation, physical assault, and drug use. The fifth case used a knife to defend his brother, while the sixth case transformed theft into a source of income under peer pressure. This reflects how traditional gender roles—which position females as victims and males as aggressors—reproduce different patterns of deviation, as girls tend toward inward-directed violence as a strategy for coping with pressures, while boys tend toward external violence as a means of self-assertion and group belonging.

The study confirmed variations in strategies for resisting paternal authority according to gender, where females tend toward passive resistance manifested in refusing to return home as in the first case, or rebelling against rehabilitation centers through suicide attempts as in the third case, in addition to refusing communication with the symbolic father and explicitly declaring his death as expressed by the second case. In contrast, males resort to direct active resistance through fleeing to grandmother's house to avoid punishment as in the fourth case, or transforming theft into a tool for material independence as in the sixth case. These resistance patterns align with Foucault's vision of creating alternative spaces for resistance, where the street and grandmother's house become spaces of liberation from paternal constraints. The gender differences in resistance methods also reflect different socialization processes, where females are encouraged toward internal expression of rejection, while males are granted broader space for external expression and movement. The results confirm that resistance is not merely a spontaneous reaction, but a calculated strategy that takes into account available possibilities and imposed constraints, making it fundamentally different between genders.

The study revealed that family disintegration leads to reshaping gender roles in dysfunctional ways that reflect

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disrupted social balance within the family unit. In the absence of paternal protection, females tend to adopt a victim position as a psychological defense mechanism; their view of the external world becomes harsher than their deteriorating domestic reality, as shown in one's statement: "The street is more merciful than the center." In contrast, males find themselves compelled to fill the void left by the absence of the primary breadwinner, transforming into "alternative breadwinners" through deviant behaviors like theft to ensure the family's economic continuity. This behavior reveals a fundamental contradiction: while traditional paternal authority disappears, males show a strong desire to maintain the traditional male role as breadwinner, but through means that contradict accepted social values. These behavioral patterns indicate that the absence of the paternal model does not eliminate traditional gender expectations, but rather distorts them and practices them outside the recognized legal and moral framework, resulting in a cycle of deviation that continues across generations.

The study demonstrated that socialization institutions function as a central mechanism in reproducing gender discrimination by perpetuating existing stereotypes within the rehabilitation environment. While females described the center as a place that "exacerbates deviation" and acquired new behaviors like smoking and cutting, their experience reflected the continuation of victim culture that portrays women as fragile beings susceptible to negative influence. In contrast, males viewed the center as a competitive environment that enhances aggression and acquiring new "connections," which confirms the stereotype of the rebellious male who seeks to prove his strength. These differences reveal the mechanism of social reproduction where the institution adopts a dual discourse that treats genders according to pre-existing societal expectations: protection and guidance for females versus challenge and confrontation for males. These practices are also reflected in the nature of rehabilitation programs offered and daily interactions within the center, where the institution reshapes inmates' identities according to traditional gender roles rather than challenging or reconsidering them, which prevents achieving genuine rehabilitation that transcends predetermined social molds.

Based on this foundation, the analysis results confirm the hypothesis that the social construction of gender directs forms of deviation and mechanisms of authority resistance, where females transform internal violence into physical and escapist acts, while males transform external violence into material or aggressive resources. Deviant behavior patterns reveal the continuity of traditional gender roles within resistance contexts themselves; females show tendencies toward self-destruction and social withdrawal, while males tend to express their aggression externally through physical violence or resource acquisition. The variation in deviation strategies reflects the entrenchment of patriarchal structures that shape even methods of rebellion and resistance, keeping women confined within the circle of internal pain, while men invest their deviation in strengthening their social positions.

4.3.   Analysis of Study Results and Discussion in Light of the Second Hypothesis

Events in urban areas such as Blida and Chlef reveal a deviant behavioral pattern characterized by organization and proliferation, where youth resort to theft and prostitution as survival strategies in environments lacking social control and abundant with illegitimate opportunities. The girl from the impoverished family turned to organized theft, exploiting urban chaos and the diversity of targets from shops to homes, while the male in Chlef considered theft "routine work," influenced by neighborhood culture where having criminal cases is considered normal. Cloward and Ohlin's differential opportunity theory explains juvenile delinquency as an inevitable result of the intersection between economic need and easy access to illegitimate means in marginalized urban neighborhoods, where population density and social diversity provide broader opportunities for crime compared to rural areas. This demonstrates how the urban environment serves as an incubator for deviant behavior by providing organized crime networks and weakening traditional social control, making deviance a rational choice for youth facing economic pressures in contexts lacking appropriate legitimate alternatives.

The study results revealed the exacerbation of victim responses in rural environments due to strict traditions and compounded social stigma. The rural girl (15 years old) faced family violence justified in the name of "honor," where the rehabilitation center became a source of shame that led her family to socially ostracize her. The weakness of social services, including schools and support centers, limited her options to escape and suicide as the only two alternatives. This aligns with Durkheim's theory that weak social solidarity in rural communities reinforces isolation and reduces integration opportunities, while Becker's labeling theory illustrates how "center labeling" transforms into a permanent identity that drives continuous deviance. The rural situation differs from its urban counterpart in terms of resilience; while the urban environment provides broader options for recovery and social rehabilitation, the rural environment remains trapped by strict cultural constraints that prevent giving victims real opportunities to break out of the cycle of stigma and compounded violence.

The study revealed variations in gender responses according to social environment, where the relative freedom of girls in urban environments became an exploitative trap practiced by males through false marriage promises as shown in the second interview, while violence in rural environments took the form of a control mechanism for sexual behavior as demonstrated in the third interview. Male responses ranged from promoting sexual practices in the fifth interview to engaging in violent crimes as a means of protecting reputation as manifested in the sixth interview. Connell's gender

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role theory explains how urban environments produce forms of sexual exploitation of girls disguised behind masks of modernity and freedom, while rural environments reinforce strict social constraints that drive males toward practicing compensatory violence as a response to insult or perceived threat to their social status. The differentiation of responses reflects the depth of environmental impact in shaping patterns of gender relations and behaviors associated with masculine and feminine identity within the local cultural context.

Empirical results showed that correctional institutions contribute to reproducing deviance rather than treating it, with different manifestations between urban and rural contexts. In urban environments, centers transformed into spaces for exchanging criminal skills as shown by the fourth and first interviews, where inmates learned theft and prostitution methods through direct contact. In rural contexts, they deepened victim stigma and reinforced their social isolation, as families refused to visit their children for fear of "shame" as demonstrated in the third interview. Stanford's social organization theory confirms the centers' failure to compensate for family breakdown, especially in rural communities lacking effective reintegration programs. Sociological analysis shows that correctional institutions reflect society's structural contradictions, where they reproduce marginalization instead of breaking it, and create new networks for deviance instead of cutting ties with it. The absence of a comprehensive vision for rehabilitation transforms institutions into a vicious cycle that perpetuates the criminal phenomenon and expands its social and geographical scope.

In light of the above, the obtained results confirm the validity of the second hypothesis; where the urban context leads to functional deviance based primarily on economic and sexual exploitation, while the rural environment generates coercive deviance driven by social isolation and societal stigma. The comparison between both environments reveals fundamental differences in patterns of domestic violence and its mechanisms; urban life provides diverse opportunities for exploitation due to professional and economic diversity, while the rural environment imposes strict social constraints that drive toward violence as a means of control and domination. The study shows that urban deviance is characterized by utilitarian and calculative nature, in contrast to rural deviance with its emotional and spontaneous character. Evidence indicates that coping strategies vary clearly; victims in cities tend to seek institutional support, while their counterparts in rural areas resort to silence and withdrawal.

5.   Conclusion

In conclusion, the findings of this study reveal the complex interactive relationship between domestic violence and delinquent behavior among juveniles. Sociological analyses demonstrate that exposure to violence within the family unit extends beyond being merely a catalyst for deviance; it constitutes a complex pattern of reproducing aggressive behaviors and resistance. Juveniles living in violent family environments develop diverse adaptive strategies, ranging from social withdrawal to counter-aggression, consistent with Bourdieu's theoretical framework on deteriorated social capital. The study further highlights the critical role of gender constructs in shaping patterns of delinquent responses, as expressions of resistance differ between males and females based on imposed social expectations. Abused males tend toward external violence and criminal behavior as mechanisms for expressing rejection, while females lean toward introversive behavior or running away from home. Understanding this gender variation requires in-depth analysis of socialization within violent families, which reproduces hierarchical power relations in differentiated ways according to gender, thereby perpetuating cycles of violence across generations.

Field data confirm the importance of socio-spatial context in determining pathways of deviance, as comparisons between urban and rural environments reveal fundamental differences in forms of expressing deviant behavior among domestic violence victims. In urban contexts, abused juveniles gravitate toward deviant groups and drug use as means of escaping painful family realities, while rural areas exhibit greater tendencies toward direct violence and aggressive behavior toward property. This spatial differentiation reflects the influence of population density and availability of social services on methods of dealing with psychological trauma, as Durkheim indicates in his analysis of social cohesion's impact on individual behavior. Social surveillance networks also play varying roles between the two environments: in rural settings, they are more stringent, pushing juveniles toward more direct forms of resistance, while in cities, greater anonymity allows for more diverse and complex patterns of deviance. Therefore, understanding this interaction between domestic violence and spatial context requires a comprehensive approach that considers the specificities of each environment and its capacity to provide positive alternatives for at-risk juveniles.

It should be noted that the findings can only be generalized to the study cases examined, as these results remain subject to validation or refutation through future research. Despite numerous previous studies conducted on this topic in Algeria, it remains a multifaceted subject requiring researchers to conduct further investigations, particularly sociological ones, thereby enabling the formation of theoretical heritage and achieving scientific knowledge accumulation in this field.

The study findings necessitate developing a multidimensional strategy to address the phenomenon of domestic violence and its implications for juvenile delinquency:

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– Essential Development of Early Intervention Programs targeting high-risk families through establishing specialized reception centers in both urban and rural areas, equipped with multidisciplinary teams comprising social workers, psychologists, and family counselors.

– Design of Training Programs for personnel in the justice and education sectors on mechanisms for detecting signs of domestic violence and appropriate handling of juvenile victims of violence.

– Establishment of a Periodic Sociological Monitoring Network to track the phenomenon's evolution across different spatial contexts, with development of precise measurement indicators for preventive intervention.

– Activation of Economic Empowerment Programs for abused mothers to break the cycle of financial dependency that perpetuates violence, alongside establishing temporary safe shelters for juveniles.

– Development of Educational Curricula focusing on non-violence values and conflict resolution techniques, with integration of alternative recreational and sports activities in marginalized areas.

– Creation of a National Observatory for monitoring and following up on domestic violence cases, working to document cases and analyze data to guide public policies, while ensuring coordination among various intervening parties to guarantee response effectiveness and sustainability of therapeutic and preventive interventions.

Footnotes

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