

A sociological approach to understanding the structure of the Algerian family through its patterns, factors of change, and functions

Dr. Rabah Achraf Redaounia

(Department of Social Sciences, Faculty of Social and Human Sciences, University of 20 August, Skikda)

<https://doi.org/10.65723/RMSP3075>

Abstract:

In this research paper, I will address the family through its patterns, factors of change, and functions, focusing on family patterns and their initial formation, then the components of the family, as well as the factors that change the family pattern through a set of factors that we must know, such as technological factors, the geographical factor, the demographic factor, the biological factor, the ideological factor, the economic factor, then moving to the family in the modern era through a set of dynamic indicators, such as the enjoyment of individual and public freedoms by individuals, the change in the social status of family members, as well as the prevalence of democratic trends and the shrinking of the family size. In addition to the element of caring for the manifestations of civilization and luxuries and caring for organizing the promotional aspect, I will also focus on the functions of the family in the modern era, given its great importance in addressing this topic, through the biological function, the function of socialization, the emotional function or emotional gratification, in addition to the economic function, without neglecting the characteristics of the Algerian family.

Keywords: Family, Family Patterns, Family Components, Factors Affecting Family Change, Family Functions, Family Characteristics.

First - Family Structures and Their Early Origins:

The family is considered the fundamental system and the primary cell responsible for the formation of societies. Like other different structures, it has undergone developments in various aspects and passed through multiple stages in human history as a result of the changes and developments the world has witnessed in various fields and throughout the ages.

Therefore, family structures have differed from one society to another due to new circumstances and the diversity of cultures within these societies, as Lawrence says " the family takes many forms in different societies, although it is always centered on a paternal or maternal line of man, or both"¹. Hence, there is a general perception among some scholars and social thinkers, including, for example, Ali Abdel Wahed Wafi, Muhammad Fouad Hijazi, and Al-Yad Muhammad Madawi, who indicate that every form of

family that appeared on the stage of social life was of a religious and familial nature, called the clan, which is subject to the totem system².

According to Muhammad Fuad Hijazi, this type of family is based on a religious foundation, where the family consists of all members of the clan who believe that they are related to each other by a bond of brotherhood by virtue of their belonging to one totem, to which they are affiliated in terms of the title, and all of them are equal, males and females, young and old. Therefore, the kinship between members of the totem clan is a religious kinship³, meaning that it is not based on blood ties but rather on a social basis, meaning that the kinship in it is based on the unity of the totem.

The maternal family emerged, where the mother was the center of kinship because the child embraced his mother's totem, and thus the maternal line of man originated, and they were related to her and carried her name. The maternal uncle was considered the social father of the children, as he was entrusted with the responsibility of raising and caring for the children instead of the biological father of the children. Perhaps this was due to the nature of the men's work, which depended on hunting, and for a long period kept them away from the family atmosphere, as well as the nomadic life.

But when societies progressed to a life of stability, especially after the nature of work changed from hunting to agriculture, which helped in the emergence of the patriarchal family (the emergence of this pattern), and one of the elements of its stability is also the moderation of its size, so that the large number of children may make it impossible for parents to provide the necessary care, affection and attention for each child⁴. If one or more of these components are affected by the imbalance, the structure of the family is shaken and this is reflected in the personalities of its children and in their behavior, which may lead them to delinquency and deviance.

Social researcher Dr. Miriam Van.Waters identified the fundamental responsibilities of the home in providing for the child, stating: "The home must ensure a suitable shelter for the child, nurturing their childhood with tranquility and protecting them from early anxiety and distress. It must also provide them with the necessary health, including protection, prepare them for socialization, train them to meet accepted norms of group behavior, and cultivate in them the art of living within a small community-the family-where human relationships are primary and warm⁵.

Second: The Foundations of the Family:

The family's existence depends on several fundamental elements to fulfill its function as a social institution. The family's success and social harmony hinge on the integration of these elements, which can be summarized as follows⁶:

- The family needs an adequate income to meet its basic needs for housing, food, and clothing. It also needs psychological well-being to help it cope with life's challenges. Furthermore, it needs healthy social relationships based on cooperation and affection, and on religious values that promote ethical conduct in interactions among family members and in the family's relationships with other groups.

Islam has been keen to regulate the foundations of the family and organize its affairs and its various aspects, considering it the social cell for the balance and stability of human society, and the first framework through which the process of socialization takes place. Among the most prominent family systems that Islam has been keen to regulate are the provisions of marriage, as God Almighty said: "And He has taken from you a solemn covenant."⁷ It also abolished the old authority that the father used to

exercise, that authority that made the woman and children his property. Islam also fought against adultery and immorality...etc.

He elevated the status of women, granting them full personalities within the family. He also paid close attention to childhood issues, restricted divorce, highlighted its dangers, and defined its rulings, making it the most detested of permissible things in the sight of God.

A family is considered healthy if it possesses certain essential elements, most notably its cohesion, strength, the uprightness of the parents, their commitment to sound upbringing principles, its moderate size, and its stable economic situation⁹. This facilitates a harmonious family environment, fosters closeness to the hearts and minds of the children, and instills in them a love of goodness, respect, and appreciation, while rejecting evil, injustice, and corruption. Other elements of a healthy family include a suitable standard of living and the means for family stability, such as housing and income¹⁰.

-There are families that adopt the authority of the father and his leadership over the family and the children's affiliation to his lineage and carrying his name instead of the mother, who no longer has any connection to that by inheriting the title. This pattern has become a convention for the large family pattern that appeared among the ancient Greeks and Romans, where the family was large in number and its members gathered in one place under the leadership of one man, who is their head, who controls their affairs by virtue of his enjoyment of all absolute rights that stipulate freedom of action in everything.

Thus, the bonds between members of the extended family were based on the veneration of fathers, grandfathers, and relatives. The father was the symbol of the family, its unity, and the guardian of its heritage. Kinship within the family was exclusively male, and the head of the family's acknowledgment of the child's lineage-sons and grandsons-was the foundation of family membership.

At the dawn of the modern era, the nuclear patriarchal family emerged, retaining the head of the family and the affiliation with him, though its size and scope diminished compared to the extended family. the head of the family no longer enjoys absolute rights of disposal, but rather the children have gained a kind of freedom by enjoying some rights, such as the right to remain in the family environment and the right to the required care, and also the right to leave the family and become independent from it after economic maturity. The unity between them was based more on the authority of customs and traditions than on the authority of the father. This family was also characterized by respect for motherhood, and responsibility and ownership were no longer collective as they had been before, but rather individual ownership and responsibility emerged.

Third: Factors Affecting Family Structure Change.

The family has been structurally and functionally influenced by social, cultural, political, economic, industrial, and technological changes. This has been reflected in the evolution of its forms throughout history and across different societies. This means that the family, as a social system, cannot be understood in isolation from other social systems. Therefore, its goals and concerns are all geared towards serving society. Consequently, any change in one system inevitably affects the others due to their interconnectedness. However, the degree of this influence varies from one system to another depending on its relationship to the other.

Also, societal change leads to a change in the behavior of its members, both men and women. Men must restructure their ethnological framework, and therefore reduce domestic economics. What would the living situation be if it were not a transition from one situation to another, from darkness to light? Here,

the new dimension of the supposed economic direction appears, and the resulting changes at the level of the market economy, which exists within economic market spaces. It is the will and ability to accumulate in order to pursue personal benefits and the various benefits for all things.

His will is unlimited to please them, so he must learn how to struggle and resist against his followers, for sacrifice is the truth and pulse of life. There is nothing that can endlessly please them and satisfy all their desires¹¹. the new man or woman tests themselves against each other to obtain work at any price and at any cost¹².

1- Technological Factors:

Some scholars and social thinkers believe that technology has had the most significant impact on changing family structures from their past forms. In most industrial societies, a new family structure has emerged, suited to the demands of the modern age ¹³i.e., industrial society. William Goode states in this regard, “as the economic system permeates and extends through industrialization, it alters family structures, weakens extended kinship ties, and environmental patterns disintegrate, moving towards the emergence of the nuclear family, which becomes an independent kinship unit”¹⁴.

This means that the requirements of manufacturing and the spread of urban characteristics have imposed on individuals a special kind of adaptation and a new style of integration into social and family life, consequently, kinship ties within the family have become ineffective and inappropriate due to the loss of some, if not most, of their functions in the modern era, especially the function of proper upbringing and education. This led to a change in the social positions of its members, and consequently, the relationships in its internal system changed. Women went out into the field of work to help their husbands support the family members and provide them with the necessities of life on the one hand, and to achieve their existence on the other hand. This made most families change their vital functions and became almost limited to the function of reproduction and socialization, especially in light of functional alternatives that perform some of the functions of the extended family, such as nurseries, schools, and vocational training... etc.

2- The Geographical Factor

This refers to the impact of natural climatic and environmental factors or conditions on the stability of families and their patterns of work. Thanks to science, humans have been able to overcome most of the natural difficulties that the traditional family faced in the past. This has imposed on the family a new pattern of adaptation that cannot be achieved outside the nuclear family pattern. In other words, the stability of the family and the nature of its work are linked to the type of climate and harsh natural environmental conditions. All of this is considered among the factors that affect the family pattern structurally and functionally. “The human life cycle is affected by the daily cycles that occur as a result of the Earth’s rotation around its axis and by the annual cycles resulting from the Earth’s rotation. All these periodic geographical changes undoubtedly affect the activities that the family practices during the cycle of years...”¹⁵.

3- The Population Factor:

As is well known in social life, population density is higher in industrial areas and lower in rural areas. Therefore, the size and distribution of the population affect the family structure, as their concentration in a single industrial area creates new conditions resulting from the nature and scope of work, social interaction among them, and their diverse responses to the various influences surrounding them. Hence, families concentrated in industrial areas differ from families concentrated in agricultural areas in terms of characteristics, functions, and size¹⁶. This is in addition to the change in the social positions of individuals within the family as a result of the change in their social roles due to the division of labor¹⁷ and economic cooperation between spouses. From this, we can understand the importance of population size and family size in the gradual change of the family structure.

The important thing regarding what a child needs to be in harmony and connection, including agreement with the birth of parents and families, is that the formation of a family necessitates discussion about what is best to achieve this and helps complete this accepted and agreed-upon plan¹⁸. Implementing a system of child integration requires significant application of social work training in many areas, which allows for the initiation of studies on the care of very young children¹⁹. Ultimately, everyone wants to achieve good care for them as a fulfilling requirement.

4 - The Biological Factor:

We find that in a large number of societies, the age of marriage for females coincides with the age of biological maturity. Any factors affecting this maturation impact the age of marriage. These factors include childhood illnesses that negatively affect maturation due to specific conditions such as malnutrition and poor housing conditions resulting from poverty. This, in turn, negatively impacts the family structure and its functions.

5: The Ideological Factor:

Ideological perception is a significant factor in the formation of the family and its lifestyle as a result of changing circumstances, particularly social and economic ones. This is clearly evident in the rising level of childcare in modern societies and the attempt to provide the best conditions for their holistic development in all aspects: physical, mental, psychological, and social. This is manifested through the family's tendency to reduce procreation-family planning-and to focus on and care for children. In this regard, Meyer Nemkov says: "If children constitute an economic burden in our time, then the possible and optional use of contraception helps couples choose between having children or not, which leads to children born of their parents' free will being the object of their love and care."²⁰

Consequently, the family has changed in accordance with the evolving ideological perceptions of its members, in terms of their way of thinking, work methods, and lifestyle. The traditional family relied on its old, self-serving beliefs as a means of survival, but with the changing influence of various factors, these ideological developments have also altered, and thus the family structure has changed accordingly. It has become more focused on childcare based on practical principles that ensure the child's physical, mental, psychological, and social well-being, thereby enabling them to achieve a healthy balance within society.

6- The Economic Factor:

The impact of economic factors on the family cannot be overlooked, as the overall effect of the economy on society is also evident in its impact on family structures. This can be readily observed by examining crime, delinquency, and divorce rates during periods of recession or growth. It suffices to also point to existing differences in family size, place of residence, and consumption patterns²¹. Any change in individual economic activity or collective income affects family structures, as families struggle to cope with the rapid changes imposed by accelerating cultural and social development.

Based on the type of dialogue employed, we will present an analysis that includes family prevention measures, encompassing the following²²:

- Their economic situation before and after having children.
- Is there guaranteed government financial support for them?
- Does the current system of family support allow for such support?
- Are the daily needs provided by the state or public entities sufficient, and is the market based on a system of care that meets these needs?
 - Who pays for care?
- Is there potential for support from family, friends, or neighbors?
- Expenses. This can be achieved through an equation based on multiple conditions, starting with the labor market situation, family structure, and the healthcare system available to the family. This equation operates within the variables of employment, various structures, and the perception of healthcare²³.

Fourth: The Family in the Modern Era:

The family in the modern era differs from what it was in the past²⁴, through the indicators, characteristics, and functions it performs according to the changing surrounding environmental conditions. It is characterized by a set of features²⁵, which are as follows:

-1- Individuals Enjoy Individual and Public Freedoms:

In the modern era, we find that the individual has acquired his own independent and actual identity, recognized by law and public opinion, with its own rights and duties. These include ownership and the individual's bearing of individual responsibility. In this regard, Mustafa al-Khashab says, "Every individual has the right to own property within the limits of the state's economic system because ownership is no longer collective..."

Each individual has the right to act freely and is primarily responsible for his actions. Responsibility is no longer collective, meaning that the individual, by virtue of his separation from the old extended family system, can work freely and can own whatever he wants within his means. He is responsible for the results of his actions before the law and public opinion. Accordingly, the individual has become eager to achieve all his desires, ambitions, future inclinations, and the autonomy that expresses the individual's personal entity.

In reality, family members naturally have the right to have a say in what is said or done about them, and to be allowed to make important decisions concerning their lives and their children. It is a simple point to remember that family members know far more about their children than anyone else, even specialists or those interested in this field of knowledge who seek to construct a framework of behavioral knowledge about them and their deviant tendencies²⁶.

2- Changes in the social status of family members:

Technological, industrial, and social development, driven by the spread of science and education, has altered the social standing of men. From being mere members of the extended family, obligated to conform to the demands of industry and society, men have become, under the new circumstances of the modern age, independent individuals with the freedom to own, dispose of, and bear responsibility independently. Similarly, women's social status has changed due to these same circumstances. They have moved from being simply wives staying at home, caring for and raising children within the home, to now possessing their own personal identity and economic and social value. Consequently, they have entered the workforce to support themselves and their families. This has led to a decrease in opportunities for continuous and regular monitoring and supervision of children's upbringing²⁷.

3- The Dominance of Democratic Trends:

Mustafa al-Khashab says: "The spread of democratic theory resulted in the achievement of several forms of equality and equal opportunities, and the expansion of public education, especially compulsory education. Girls became educated, gained a significant share of culture, and felt their intellectual freedom... The home was no longer a fortress ruled by men who controlled its entrances. This reflects equal opportunities and equality between men and women, enabling both to appreciate the values of social life and the possibility of enjoying it and utilizing all means to achieve intellectual and cultural excellence²⁸. This benefits the family, especially in raising, educating, and guiding children in the right direction so they become well-adjusted members of society, capable of adapting to the new social reality continuously, without deviating intellectually or behaviorally.

4- Reducing the size of the family:

The dissolution of kinship ties has led to a reduction in the size of the family as a result of the change in the social positions of family members, as the man now performs independent work that he chooses of his own free will and is paid for it, and therefore he can dispose of it as he wishes, and he is primarily responsible for the family that he forms, while we find that the woman has also changed her social position as she has become involved with the husband in most cases in the field of work, and in sharing responsibility in the home, in addition to other characteristics that women have come to enjoy in the modern era.

The reduction in family size has had a positive impact on providing adequate care for children and nurturing all aspects of their personalities. This is also due to families' tendency to reduce the number of children they have-family planning- so that children have the ideal environment for proper upbringing, enabling them to achieve the practical goals that parents seek to realize in the future.

5- Attention to the trappings of civilization and luxury, and attention to organizing the promotional aspect:

In the modern era, the family has become more concerned with appearances and formalities. Most individuals compete to choose the best and most fashionable clothes and celebrate birthdays ostentatiously. However, they neglect the essence and necessities of the family's role, both in their personal lives and in public life within the community. This neglect extends to the family's ability to be more beneficial. Furthermore, the family has become characterized by its focus on organizing its

activities, both in terms of leisure time and channeling individual energy into activities that benefit both the family and society. This involves engaging in diverse activities that positively impact the family and society as a whole by addressing negative social phenomena such as mental illness, delinquency, and deviance²⁹.

Fifth: The Functions of the Family in the Modern Era:

Although the family in the modern era has relinquished many of the functions it performed in the past, it has retained some essential functions, which are listed below³⁰:

1- The Biological Function:

This function involves regulating sexual behavior and reproduction. Although marriage varies across societies, according to customs, traditions, and norms, it can be said that marriage is the formal bond between a man and a woman, with specific duties and rights.

Although the formation of the family has biological motives such as sexual desire, the desire for motherhood, and the protection and care of the child, this formation cannot be explained on biological grounds only, because such motives can be achieved in other ways, as indicated (because sexual fertilization is necessary in the family but it is not a sufficient condition for the existence of the family)³¹, because the existence of the family depends on the existence of a social system that defines the relationship between its members, and this relationship is legal and moral at the same time, and is placed under the control of society, the law, and public opinion³².

2- The function of socialization:

The family is considered primarily responsible for the processes of socialization, therefore it is one of its most important functions, as the child learns culture and its rules, social controls and their limits through it, and his behavior takes on a social character that achieves full integration into society.

COHEN believes that the family was and still is the primary institution responsible for the socialization of children, because the family is the only group that interacts with the child for a long period of time in the basic stage of his developmental life. Therefore, it shapes his habits and attitudes and contributes to the formation of his beliefs by instilling the values it believes in. It also affects his future career and his social relationships in general. It contributes to the cultural transfer from one generation to the next, as well as to teaching language and methods of personal interaction within the family itself and regulating his behavior³³.

Parents must not hit their children intermittently or continuously, as this is beyond the children's capacity to endure. A young child might cry out, suffering pain and injuries from being hit by their parents for mistakes that don't warrant punishment. The problem is that this hitting wasn't intended to discipline the child or serve a specific purpose. The child might say, "My father's behavior was harsher than the disciplinary action he took."

While targeted physical punishment can be a good method of discipline, it's not always appropriate. If it were, I would accept it. However, what my father did was unjustified. Hitting children can ultimately lead to increased domestic violence. I hope parents will refrain from hitting their children. They must be humble with their children, understand them, and communicate with them³⁴.

3- The Emotional Function or Emotional Fulfillment:

Cooley believes that the father and mother constitute the primary group that significantly influences the future lives of their children. He states, "This primary group, represented by the relationship between parents and their children, undoubtedly has a powerful impact on the child's emotional and intellectual development, and the future experiences of individuals are built upon the nature of the interaction between parents and children"³⁵.

In his study of the parent-child relationship, he focused on four fundamental elements of children's personality: self-concept, adaptation to others, the influence of religion on the child's life, and the impact of parental reinforcement and control on these four elements. Therefore, we can say that the emotional function is one of the defining characteristics of the family in the modern era.

It strives to do them to the fullest extent in order to avoid psychological illnesses that may afflict the child and cause him to have a defect in his social adjustment, as a result of a lack of satisfaction of these needs, if not deprivation of them. Therefore, the most important thing that the family should be characterized by is dealing with them in a manner of kindness, affection and love based on equality between the children, male or female, in terms of good treatment and trying to get close to them as friends in order to understand their problems, know their ambitions and inclinations, and work to develop them and provide the appropriate conditions for achieving them, and then achieve the social and emotional integration of the child, and the proper adjustment in the social and emotional environment in which the child lives.

There are also some cases where anger is normal for children when they are prevented from certain things and behaviors, and they do not know the consequences because they do not have an explanation or complete knowledge about these things³⁶. On the other hand, there is more importance given to the family role, especially the psychological one, than to poverty indicators, because there is a relationship between committing a crime and poverty in all cases...but it seems that the factor of upbringing, protection, and care within the family is one of the factors that leads to reducing the rates of incentives and tendencies towards committing crimes, and thus there is a kind of compensation that ends with positive adaptation within the family and also the environment surrounding the event, whether the latter belongs to his original family or is among the list of children responsible for care or adoption³⁷.

4- The economic function:

COHEN believes that the family in most societies is an economic and consumer unit³⁸, because social, cultural, political, economic and scientific conditions push the couple to cooperate financially and divide work between them so that they can cover most of the requirements in order to contribute to raising the standard of living of the family and providing suitable conditions that allow the opportunity for the success of the child's socialization, and his care in the various stages of his growth and the achievement of his integrated growth (physically, mentally, psychologically and socially). Therefore, we find that the family strives, with its certain material capabilities, to provide healthy housing that ensures the child a healthy life, and it also strives to provide good food that leads to good growth of the body and mind alike, as the latter helps to prevent the child's body from being exposed to various diseases such as those resulting from malnutrition and poor housing, which naturally reflects on the child's mental ability in terms of the growth of intelligence and perception that facilitates for him rapid learning and social adaptation in various fields.

The family also aims to provide clothing that is necessary and varied according to the different seasons and their characteristics, in addition to providing everything that helps the child to achieve good academic results and continuous success, in terms of providing scientific and cultural books and everything required by the educational process, without forgetting an important aspect in the life of the child, especially in the pre-school stage, which is the need for different games that help develop his cognitive abilities, as well as exploratory and recreational trips, and other things that require material capabilities that are hoped to be provided to achieve the desired goal, which is a good standard of living.

A negative change in employment rates leads to an increase in poverty rates, and this low situation in turn is closely related to the emergence of a set of destructive factors that result in the inability to achieve and pay for the purchase of basic life necessities, as well as weak funding for the needs of education and training, and an increase in demographic growth. Although these indicators are influential, the problem lies in the fact that some consider that this does not add anything to the study of criminal behavior and the growth of crime rates. However, from a realistic point of view, this hypothesis is important in building a strong trend based on the accurate identification of a set of factors that take on the responsibility of determining the real approach to studying crime, its rates and its causes³⁹.

At the same level, we note that there is a critical and worrying situation resulting from the persistence and stability of the living conditions of marginal families who live in harsh conditions resulting from the continuous inability to improve their living conditions, which leads to an increase in the rates of violence within these families and marginal areas.⁴⁰ This leads families to push their children to work, especially girls, in various fields...and as a result of the lack of oversight and comprehensive framework for the situation of these families, the consequences will be dire⁴¹.

Within this context, the seriousness of domestic violence and its psychological and social consequences were emphasized, based on studies and statistics that highlighted the widespread increase in this practice and its negative effects since 1990, particularly in Britain. This led those concerned to base their work on plans to mitigate the negative impact of domestic violence and put an end to violence within the family institution⁴².

Sixth: Characteristics of the Algerian Family:

The Algerian family, like other families in the world in general and the Arab and Islamic world in particular, is the first and basic cell from which Algerian society is formed. It is still classified among the basic systems that have an effective influence on the lives of its members. If the Algerian family has this basic role, we should point out the fundamental changes that have appeared to varying degrees among families in different social environments as a result of the processes of social change that have encompassed Algerian society as a whole.

It should be noted that studies that have examined the subject of the Algerian family are very limited. Among them are the well-known and important studies carried out by Berque, Demersem, Camlieri, and Borrmann in the Maghreb, and the recent and important study carried out by the researcher Mustafa Boutefnouchet, entitled "The Algerian Family: Its Development and Modern Characteristics," in which this study revealed the following characteristics of the Algerian family, which are shown through the following⁴³:

A. The Algerian Family: This is an extended family unit encompassing several consanguineous families living under one roof-the "big house" in urban areas -or the large tent in nomadic communities. It typically includes 20 to 60 people or more living together.

B. The Algerian Family: This is a patriarchal family unit. The father and grandfather are the spiritual leaders of the family group, holding a special position that allows them to maintain the cohesion of the household.

C. The Algerian Family: This is a patrilineal family unit. Lineage is traced through the father, and the woman's (or mother's) allegiance remains with her father. Inheritance is passed down patrilineally from father to eldest son, usually to preserve the division of the family heritage.

D- The Algerian Family: It is a family unit that is not divided and is responsible for its children (daughters leave the family home upon marriage), their descendants, and their descendants. Thus, the male offspring leave the large house, forming a number of cells corresponding to the number of spouses. After independence, the family retained its broad structure based on blood ties, and its economic, educational, emotional, and spiritual functions, in addition to its biological function of procreation. However, after independent Algeria focused on development and adopted a new strategy to break free from the cycle of inherited underdevelopment and achieve progress, several transformations occurred, most notably rural migration-both individual and collective-towards cities in search of work.

As Muhammad Al-Suwaidi says about this: "The rural exodus towards Algerian cities is concentrated in the poor rural groups who are looking for work that does not require skills, and they take refuge in the tin neighborhoods on the outskirts of the cities, and from there they begin their life amidst a society dominated by rural and urban traditions and customs"⁴⁴, which increased the urbanization movement." In 1966, the urban population represented 28% of the total population of Algeria, then this percentage moved to 40% in 1977, and development continues to expand and increase in importance, so that after one decade the urban population will be greater than the rural population"⁴⁵. Now, due to the problems of terrorism, the rate has risen considerably. Many rural people have abandoned their lands and possessions in the countryside, fleeing with their lives and honor, along with their children, to the cities, even at the expense of their wealth, accepting the culture of poverty in the shantytowns where crime and delinquency rates are high.

To this extent, the rural family, in particular, finds itself in a position that requires balancing its former customs, ideas, behaviors, traditions, standards, values, and norms-summarized in its well-known characteristics and embodied in the behavior, attitudes, and stances of its members-with its new reality within a relatively distinct urban environment, particularly in terms of social roles and the nature of the relationships that connect family members to the wider community.

Accordingly, it can be said that the Algerian family has changed, particularly structurally and functionally, due to industrialization, like almost all families in the world, although the degree of this change varies according to the degree of scientific, technological and economic progress in each society individually. In addition to the shrinking size of the Algerian family as a result of family disintegration and the change that affected social roles, the nature of the prevailing social relations system, and methods of upbringing, as well as the assimilation of urban cultural elements and their adoption as a way of dealing and living, it can be noted that this change has affected the functions that it used to perform, which consequently makes it difficult for it to predict the future behavior of its children, their roles, their interaction and adaptation to the new social determinants and to protect them from crime and deviance.

Summary

The family is the basic cell in society, responsible for reproducing social elements and values and for the emergence of functional systems that ensure the continuity of the socialization process. It also takes many forms that differ according to societies, as it depends in its life on a number of basic components in order to be able to perform its function as a distinct social institution. The success of the family and its social compatibility depend on the effectiveness of its role and the integration of its components. The factors that change the family pattern remain linked to a set of emerging factors, and the change in the social positions of individuals within it as a result of the change in their social roles due to the division of labor and the new equations of social change required by social interactions and the function of the community. Through this, we can realize the importance of the family's roles in stability and the gradual change of lifestyle.

A family is considered healthy if it has certain essential elements, most notably integration, strength, the integrity of the parents and their commitment to sound upbringing principles, its moderate size, and its stable economic situation, so that it is easy to soften the family environment, get closer to the hearts and minds of the children, and instill in them a love of goodness, respect, and appreciation, and to reject evil, injustice, and corruption. Among the elements of a healthy family is also the availability of a suitable standard of living and the reasons for family stability in terms of housing and income sources.

This can be achieved through an equation based on multiple conditions starting from the labor market situation and the family structure, and the health care system towards needy families operating within the variables of social flexibility, diverse structure and the integrated health care perspective. Within this direction, Cooley believes that the father and mother constitute the first group that mainly influences the lives of children, based on their relationships with their children, which undoubtedly have effective effects on the formation of the child's emotional and mental development, and that the future experiences of individuals and their future behaviors will be based on the nature of the interaction between fathers and children.

References:

- 1- Muhammad Fuad Hijazi: Juvenile Delinquents – A Psychological Field Study, Dar al-Tali'ah, Beirut, 1975, p. 109.
- See also: Dinkl Mitchell, Dictionary of Sociology, translated and revised by Ihsan Muhammad al-Hassan, 2nd ed., Dar al-Tali'ah, Beirut, 1986, p. 46.
- 2- Lhouari Addi, From Pre-Colonial Algeria to Colonial Algeria, ENAL, Algiers, 1985, p. 93.
- 3- Pierre Bourdieu, Sociology of Algeria, what do I know? No. 802, PUF, Paris, 1974, p. 12.
- 4- Awad Muhammad: Principles of Criminology and Penology, Dar al-Najah for Printing, Alexandria, 1971, p. 302.
- 5 – Muhammad Hassan: Social Service, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya for Printing and Publishing, Beirut, Lebanon, p. 438.
- 6 – Mahmoud Hassan: The Family and Its Problems, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya for Printing and Publishing, Beirut, 1981, p. 52. For further information, see:
 - Mustapha BOUTEFNOUCHET, The Algerian Family: Evolution and Recent Characteristics, SNED, Algiers, 1982, p. 40.
 - Robert Descloîtres and Laïd DEBZI, Parenting Systems and Family Structures in Algeria, Annuaire de l'Afrique du Nord, CNRS, Paris, 1963, p. 29. - Claudine Chaulet, (Family Strategy and Agricultural Production in Algeria since 1962), Volume 1, OPU, Algiers, 1987, p. 203.
- 7 - Surah An-Nisa, verse (21).
- 8 - Mustafa Al-Khashab: (Studies in Family Sociology), Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, Beirut, 1981, p. 31.
- 9 - Awad Muhammad: (Principles of Criminology and Penology), Dar Al-Najah for Printing, Alexandria, 1971, p. 300.
- 10 - Mustafa Al-Khashab, op. cit., p. 277. See also: Al-Wahishi Ahmad Biri, Family and Marriage: An Introduction to Family Sociology, Open University, Tripoli, 1998, p. 71.
- 11- Elif Godsí, Violence and Society: Making Sense of Madness and Badness, printed by Bath Press, UK, 2004, p. 198.
- 12- Ibid., p. 199.
- 13- Raymond Boudon and Francis Bourricaud, Critical Dictionary of Sociology, translated by Salim Haddad, University Publications Office, Algeria, 1986, p. 148.
- 14- Sanaa Al-Khouli, The Family and Family Life, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, Beirut, 1984, p. 66.
- 15- Ibid, p. 126.
- 16- Djilali SARI, "the extent of urbanization and its repercussions on the family" in Djilali SARI, social-economic and spatial transformations in Algeria, OPU, Algiers, 1993, pp. 241-252.
- 17- Mouhaddad Sbeila, The Crisis of Values and the Role of the Family in the Development of Contemporary Society, Seminar Series, Academic Publications, Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco, 2001, pp. 364-365.
- 18- Harriet Ward, Emilgr Munro, Chris Dearden, Babies and Young Children in Care, Life Pathways: Decision Making and Practice, Jessica Kingsley, London, 2006, p. 80.
- 19- Ibid., p. 141.
- 20- Ibid., p. 128.
- 21- Mustafa Al-Khashab, Ibid, p. 83
- 22- Harriet Ward Emilgr Munro, Chris Dearden. Op. cit., p. 95

- 23- Brian Williams. Victims of Crime and Community Justice, Jessica Kingsley, London, 2005, p. 28.
- 24- M'hammed Boukhoubza, Ruptures and Transformation Sociales in Algérie, Vol. 2. OPU, Algiers, 1989, p. 560.
- 25- Mustafa Al-Khashab: Op. cit., p. 83. For further information, see:
 - There are lots of people in Africa, population and quality of life, together. les dossiers du CEPED, no. 31, Paris, 1995, pp. 10-11.
 - UNESCO, Family Organizations and Their Roles in the Family, Technical Dossier, No. 3, Caracas, 1988, p. 2.
 - Elizabeth Zucker-Rouvillois, Fabienne Daguet, "The Family: What Definition?", Economic Problems, No. 2537, 1997, pp. 1-6.
- 26- Muhammad Khalifa Barakat, Educational Psychology in the Family, 1st ed., Dar Al-Qalam, Kuwait, 1977, p. 207.
- 27- John E. Conklin, Criminology, 9th ed., London, 2007, p. 2001, p. 48. And you can see;
 - Fadela HAIDER, "Mutation of family structures in Algeria under the influence of urbanization in the Maghreb", six groups of demographies, Maghreb Association for the study of the population, Rabat, 1985, pp. 19-26.
 - Maurice GUETTA, "Urbanization and family structures in Algeria (1948-1987)", in Revue Française de Sociologie, n°XXXII-4, pp577-597.
 - Maurice GUETTA, Cyrille MEGDICHE, "Family, Urbanization and the Rise of Housing in Algeria," Contemporary Societies, no. 3, September 1990, pp. 95–115.
- 28- Mustafa Al-Khashab. Ibid, pp. 83–85.
- 29- Ali Manea: Juvenile Delinquency and Social Change in Contemporary Algeria, A Study in Comparative Criminology, 2002, pp. 39-41. For further reading, see:
 - Shaw, C.R. and McKay, H.D. Social Factors in Juvenile Delinquency, vol. 2, Washington, D.C., National Commission on Low Observance and Enforcement, 1931, pp. 99-100.
- 30- Green, A., Sociology: An Analysis of Life in Modern Society, 2nd ed., McGraw-Hill, New York, 1956, p. 28.
- 31- Bierstedt, R., The Social Order, McGraw-Hill, New York. 1957, p. 346.
- 32 - Al-Sadd Muhammad Badawi: Introduction to Sociology, Dar Al-Maaref University, 1984, p. 370.
- 33 - Dr. Abdullah Khoja, Dr. Farouk Abdel Salam: The Arab Family and its Role in Preventing Crime and Deviance, p. 24.
- 34 - Tina Skinner, Marianne Hester, and Ellen Malors. Researching Gender Violence: Feminist Methodology in Action. Willan Publishing, London, p. 120.
- 35 - Dr. Abdullah Khoja, Ibid, p. 32.
- 36 - Jenny Fraser and Mary Nolan. Child Protection. Books for Midwives, London, 2004, p. 84.
- 37 - Martin Stephenson. Education, Youth Justice, and Social Education. Willan Publisher, London 2007, p. 21.
- 38 – Dr. Abdullah Khoja, Ibid, p. 25.
- 39- Paul Knepper. Criminology and Social Policy, Sage Publications, London, 2007, p. 44.
40. Meda Chesney, Lind Randall, and Schilden. Girls' Delinquency and Juvenile Justice. UK, 3rd ed., Thomson Learning, London, 2005, p. 82.
41. Ibid. p. 168.

42. Paul Knepper. Criminology and Social Policy, Sage Publications, London, 2007, p. 44.
43. Mustafa Bou Tafnousht. Ibid, p. 37. For further information, see: Halim Barakat: Contemporary Arab Society - A Social Survey, Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut, 1984, p. 179.
- 44 – Mohamed El-Souidy: Introduction to the Study of Society, Dar Al-Maaref University, Algiers, 1990, p. 105.
- 45 – Mustafa Boutfenoucht: The Algerian Family – Evolution and New Characteristics, University Publications Office, Algiers, 1994, p. 52. For further information, see:
- ONS, "Typology of households and families based on the comprehensive results of the 1998 General Population and Housing Census," Data Statistics, no. 314, Algiers, ONS, 2000, p. 6.
 - Lhouari Addi, The Transformations of Algerian Society: Family and Social Ties, La Découverte, Paris, 1999, p. 49. - Amira Mansoura Youssef Ali, Population, Family and Childhood Issues, Modern University Office, Alexandria, 1999, p. 81.