

# An approach to crim prevention in juvenile crim

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**ABSTRACT:** Nowadays One of the major problems Facing humanities scholars, especially criminologists is problem of juvenile delinquency. Despite numerous theories presented in the context of prevention of crimes committed by children, have followed the rising crime procedural. This paper examines the environmental impacts on the environment, the prevention of crime committed by juveniles and the situation has been and the effect of family environment, social dynamics and the role of authority is specifically taken into consideration. Finally Using theoretical, legal, and other humanities and social sciences, including psychology strategies on crime prevention point has been emphasized.

**Keywords:** adolescents, crime, deviation, law policies, psychological policies, Situational prevention.

## INTRODUCTION

Spreading crime in society is so sensitive that it causes fear in public and get the attention of researchers. Decreasing of emotional dependency toward family, weakness of religious beliefs and friends cause committing crime.

Researches have shown the decrease of moral growth in adolescents so the first step is to process the skills of moral rationales in adolescents. Emphasizing on moral conscience, development of "ultra ego" is very important. Delinquency is a psychic, social, economical and cultural phenomenon that effects on the family, individual and society. Family is the most significant milieu in socializing people. It is in this context that children learn moral standards and social values and gradually conduct toward respect to others and the dos and don'ts. But sometimes this milieu cause the children to commit crime.

So upbringing of children in this milieu is very important. The role of family in children's personality is undeniable. Beside the positive effects of family in growth of children's personality, a bad milieu in family cause the child to commit crimes.

The problem of juvenile delinquency has increased in recent decade and get the attention of criminal researchers and psychologists. Researches show that children are more vulnerable than adults. This damage is so great that not only physical and psychological violence but also observation of parents violence have deleterious effects on children. There is no difference between those who observe violence in family and those who are the subject of violence (Siegel and Williams, 2003). In Iran legislation, obliging of family to upbringing children and financial and economical supporting is in focus of attention.

Naturally, this obliging who is in custody right has both legal and criminological aspects. In this paper, the aspects of criminological right- parents' duty (Lorenz, 2008)-and separating children of parents in the light of Iranian civil code (Raghibi, 2002) are to speak. Delinquency- in criminological aspect- is a set of Proactive measures that its purpose is to decrease or delete the effectiveness of environmental and individual factors that cause crime. In this context, prevention of crime with reliance on criminal results is to effect on the factors of committing crime.

Two types of prevention "location -based" and "Individual-based" has been proposed to prevent the process (Abrandabadi and Najafi , 2004). Individual-based prevention are related to the position that reduce the opportunity for crime and raise the cost of committing crime (Safari, 2001). Individual-based prevention put the system in order to establish coherent behavior of the citizens.

This prospective focuses on training methods and seek proper training and socializing of individual to accept sociability. This method focuses on building sociable milieu such as family, schools and university. (Abraham, 2011). It's clear that location- based prevention has legal approach and individual-based prevention puts

psychological approach in priority. Early prevention covers endangered children and through social and individual tasks decreases committing crime. (Nyazpor, 2003).

Though violence, tension among parents and violence against children are common in society, but still in some cultures family is the "privacy policy" and this difficultly the interfere of outside agencies (Moazzami, 2012). Since violent behavior is one of major problems in any society, they are in focus of attention in adolescence period (Pakaslahti, 2000). An important matter in delinquency is the investigation of hostility structure, anger and aggression (Kaplan and Sadvk, 2000). Studies show parents maladaptive emotional reactions and the emotional connection between predictor of criminal behavior (Anderews et al., 1997).

Deep attention to this fact, stating the need for appropriate policies to prevent crime and reduce repetitive victimization rates. frequent work is not only one of the criteria and indicators for assessing the success or failure of the criminal justice system, but also a costly phenomenon.

Regardless of social cost, repetition of crime puts pressure on general budget of the country (Gholami, 2011). Despite providing a variety of statistics, studies show that about 50 to 60 percent of criminal offences are committed by 5 to 10 percent of offenders. Professional offenders who are a little percentage of whole offenders, commit a major part of crimes and occupy major parts of court and police.

Establishment of juvenile courts, crime and law enforcement work requires safeguarding measures and other measures of knowledge. Risk assessment and risk management, forecasting the possibility of repeating the offense and the formation of specialized records related to the condition and circumstances of the offender, including juvenile institution established in children, except for the criminal lunatic asylum, exile criminals habit, agricultural and industrial workshops supply of irresponsible criminals institutions, habits, and agricultural and industrial establishments generally forgotten.

Lack of alternative mechanisms have been imposed in this case (Dykeman and Appleton, 2000). Family milieu has a major role in formation of behavior in children, thus problem in family raises the probability of crime (Moazzami, 2009). The Rights of Child (1989) as a reliable and documented evidence, introduces the family as the first and foremost environment of child's socialization.

Civil law as a framework for the proper upbringing of children is considered the practice in some situations, the presence of children in a family environment for the enjoyment of Educational anecdotes. Child abuse and negligence of parents hurts the process of socialization in children because these children learn aggression and violence against others and apply it to their social relations.

With resemblance to their children, they reinforce the probability of crime (Rezaei, 2011). Styles of parenting includes authoritarian and autocratic freedom. In a survey conducted by Rezaei, (2011), Participants in this study, 73 adolescents 14 to 20 years of Isfahan reform center and the same number of parents answered "Bum Rynd" parental style procedure.

The results show that the way of freedom has a direct relation with crime (Baumeister et al., 1996). Strength of personality, such as high self-esteem, high levels of frustration tolerance, positive attitude to crime analysis, sources of power and aggression of individual are inhibitory factors of delinquency.

In a research by Bamsyter and colleagues, (2003) They found that adolescents with low self-esteem and delinquency are acting aggressive behavior (Fergusson and Horwood, 2002). Ferguson and Horwood (2003) found that antisocial behavior are correlated with low self-esteem (Johnson, P.B., and Johnson H.L., 2001).

In investigation of relationship between low self-esteem, aggression, antisocial behavior and delinquency, they found a deep relation between low self-esteem and externalizing behavior problems, and a strong relationship between age groups and racial self-esteem as a different gender in common has been approved (Johnson, P. B., and Johnson H.L., 2001), (Kenneth, 2001).

Parental processes such as parent's regulatory roles, relationship between parents and children are effective factors in delinquency prevention (Rozen, Bartle-Haring & Stith, 2001), (Stansfield and Kirstein, 2005), (Sanrock, 2005), (Rostami, 2002), (Golchin and Nasiri and Najmi and philanthropist, 2001), Shamsavari, 2003). Researches show that aggressive children nurture in families that are artless in solving problems (Siegel and Williams, 2003). In a study (Ferguson and Lenisky, 1998) poor parenting style is considered as the cause of maladaptive behavior (Wadzby and Svedin and Sydsjo, 2007).

In Iran, Teenagers at a juvenile institution Tehran, Iran, 100 boys and 30 girls in the juvenile institution residing in Tehran and 100 male students and 30 female students studying abroad from a juvenile institution as a normal group have been studied. The results show that self-esteem were significantly more higher in normal group than offenders. The normal group had more positive attitudes toward the police and the law than the delinquent group. Aggression in delinquent groups were more than the normal group. Ordinary girls with higher self-esteem, have a more positive attitude towards the police and law.

Observed in normal males compared with other groups to act more positive attitude and have the highest level of failure tolerance . Between self-esteem and attitude of the police in general and delinquent boys and girls, there was a significant relationship between the offenders.

There were a meaningful relationship between self-esteem and attitudes toward law in ordinary and delinquent boys and girls. There was a negative relationship between self-esteem and aggressive behavior in ordinary and delinquent boys and girls. There was a Significant correlation between tolerance of frustration and aggression among girls in normal and delinquent boys. Index of self-esteem and attitudes toward law significantly predict delinquency. Another study examined the effect of family factors on adolescents delinquency. All of the study was conducted among 84 persons of Shiraz juvenile institution.

Results show that there was a correlation between family interest and direct and indirect control of delinquency (Zamani et al., 2011).

#### ***attitudes toward authority :***

The most important authorities of childhood are parents, teachers and police. Other bodies such as the law and the courts and judges are added in juvenile stage. Generally, attitudes toward authority are dependent on person's attitude toward authority.

Teenagers have similar attitudes toward personal and impersonal authority. Family has an important effect on teenager's attitude toward authority (Parker and Benson, 2004), (Williams, 1999). Juvenile attitudes toward authority is vital for the judiciary. The more attitude toward police and law, the less contention toward police and law.

Media reports about crime and juvenile delinquent indicate their negative attitude toward authority. In the last two decades, many studies have been done about juvenile attitude to the legal institutions of authority. Some of these studies have investigated the attitudes toward some important sources of potential power such as police, teachers, law and army (Abrndabady Najafi, 2011).

A study of Australian teenagers confirms adolescents relatively positive attitudes to authority such as parents, police, teachers and law (Parker and Benson, 2004). Researchers in Australia, England and Scotland confirm the positive attitudes of adolescents toward police, parents, law and teachers (Williams, 2004).

#### ***Causes of Delinquency:***

Causes of crime are not a single cause. There are several causes that cause crime. The most causes of crime are socioeconomic factors , parent-adolescent relationship.

#### ***Social Factors:***

Sociologist emphasizes direct and indirect environmental factors , population density, living conditions, population, etc. The role of social conditions in which conflicts occur, is undeniable. Surveys show that in unstable societies and when revolution or riot occurs the rate of crime increases. When society is stable the rate of crime decreases.

Economic class and poverty is one of the main causes of misconduct including burglary and sexual perversion in people, especially in children and adolescents. Poverty is undoubtedly causing hardship and unhappiness. If you can not fight them , it inevitably brings people to their knees . Most of that uncertainty, social deprivations and desires are due to poverty. Unemployment, lack of food and clothing , illiteracy and backwardness , ignorance, superstition, lack of adequate health care and a variety of physical and psychological disorders, war and bloodshed , and the fear of poverty is rooted in fear of poverty . Lack of housing, live in slums , malnutrition and poor health, as well as poverty are important factors for delinquency .

#### ***Parent-adolescent relationship:***

Probably the most important factor in delinquency is improper training techniques or impaired communication network family. Almost all studies have shown that parents who are not affectionate with their children are more likely to have delinquent children.

The probability of crime increases in families that use harsh Disciplinary procedures. It is obvious that delinquent children have a poor relationship with their parents. Child offenders ' families often lack a father or father's long absences , while delinquency is correlated with separation and divorce in the family . It has been proven that having problems in school relates crime. Parents who have a criminal record are more likely to have delinquent children.

### ***Friends and peers role:***

Regardless of socio-economic matters, similarity to friends is an important factor in delinquency. Teens that are rejected by their parents, are drawn to peers for supporting.

Such children are weak at school and follow children like themselves. This raises the probability of committing crime. When delinquents are asked from whom have you learnt crime? They answer: friends.

### ***Psychological Factors:***

Psychologists mention different causes for delinquency. Delinquency is the consequence of severe fiasco that child encounters in developmental stages. Maternal-child relationship has a major importance in psychological view. Maternal deprivation is a major factor that led to the delinquency of a juvenile. Delinquency accompanies a lot of traits: low intelligence, high anger, abusive behavior, impatience, need for excitement and low moral reasoning. It has been proven that offenders have lower self-esteem than non-offenders. Weakness, anemia and tiredness are among the factors that have been mentioned for delinquency.

Other factors associated with higher rates of delinquency include: rapid social change, immigration, living in crowded cities and frequently watching violent programs.

Psychologists believe that the early onset of severe antisocial behavior and criminal behavior represents it will be long. It was previously believed that enuresis, creating fire and animal abuse indicate antisocial behavior in life. Surveys show that being a warrior, have some problems in school and escape from school are other factors of delinquency.

### ***Other Causes of Delinquency :***

Pugnacious family is one of major reasons of delinquency; because most of disorders in adolescents are the result of strict parents, deprivation, anger of parents, wavering morals and ambitious aspirations. Family disputes, including children disputes or disputes between parents and children, parental addiction to drugs and alcohol, marriage and making trick or half-siblings jealousy and discrimination between children, divorce, etc., are all important factors for juvenile delinquency. Such families are organizations with no affection between them and therefore the child feels insecurity and cause adolescents to delinquency.

Such adolescents are dissatisfied with their parents and since they cannot struggle with their parents, show their outburst outside the family. The child encounters violence in family, shift his anger outside family that is called delinquency. Likely in one-parent families, the child leads to delinquency. When mother absences, the child feels uncomfortable which causes delinquency.

Family plays an important role in the social life of children, because students spend most of time in school. School officials can properly care while controlling adolescent's behavior problems and realize their incompatibility. On the other hand the position and behavior and school programs have a significant effect on interest or escape from school of adolescents.

The school also grows students intellectually, emotionally and socially and prepares the children to enter the adult world.

Another factor that increases the delinquency of children and adolescents is migration from rural to urban areas and the problems of marginalization. Favorable condition and focused facilities in urban centers makes every year a number of rural towns to urban areas and a number of citizens of poor countries to migrate to developed countries. Housing shortage and lack of compliance with municipal rules makes immigrants living in the border town and start a life of crime. Increasing in crimes such as drug dealing has become a major problem in these individuals. Obviously, the proportion of young people are more than others. Immigrants to earn money, forced children to work, robbery and drug dealing.

Some teachers believe that internal and international migration is one of the major reasons for delinquency. Despite all the advantages, media development has disadvantages as well. With the development of video devices such as TV, cinema, magazines, computers and Internet such devices are turning into schools for children crime. Screening of war and combat, subtly stealing scenes causing a negative impact on children and their orientation to criminal acts.

### ***Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency:***

Many treatments have been used to reduce crime. It is generally believed that expansion of social programs such as marriage certificate, establishing clinics for pregnant women, enhance the level of education, Family therapy, psychotherapy, behavior modification, fun and study are convenient ways to prevent crime in children and adolescents. Tips for a healthy environment and a peaceful solution to deal with crimes in the family are discussed:

1. Establish friendship and understanding between parents: Friendship between parents ensures relief of children in the family. When a baby is born, he needs loving smile and caring needs. If there are problems between the parents, not to reveal these things unto the children. Try to strengthen their intimate ties with the past and reconciliation.
2. Playing with children: Parents should provide facilities for their children. Participation in sports, leisure, going to sports clubs can help prevent crime. Fun with kids is always fun.
3. Lack of conflict in the family environment: Conflict can affect children's family environment. If conflicts led parents to divorce, the child will become depressed and discouraged. This situation leads him to the crime.
4. Lack of parental aggression toward their children: Aggressive parents dissatisfy child and cause them commit crime.
5. Developing self confidence: Loss of confidence can lead to paralysis of the human mind. Student brings to rely on others. Instead of focusing on the negative aspects of their child, parents should pay attention to the positive aspects. Considering positive points make emotional connections with children. Parents should use indirect methods to correct flaws. If an error is necessary to remind directly, it is better not to be in the presence of others. If the child wishes to be excused, parents should accept the apology.
6. Consult with children: Consult makes children feel like they are family. It makes what is in their hearts share with parents.

Some people with high education are disable in decision- making. They are not nurturing in family environment properly. Education authorities, parents and professionals about education should create positive attitudes in children. Cultural authorities should increase awareness of people with writing books. It is suggested that sociologists and social scientists for reducing crime, do some important works. They can study the demographic characteristics of adolescents to prevent the incidence of juvenile delinquency. Recommended that government authorities take action to increase opportunities for teens. It is recommended that more attention to teen parents through communication with teachers, monitoring friends and leisure time with children be a major obstacle for Juvenile delinquency .

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