



THE EFFECT OF TRIPLE FACTORS (FAMILY, MEDIA AND SCHOOL) IN PREVENTION OF TEENAGERS' DELINQUENCY

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Abstract:

The delinquency basically includes of trivial crimes and because children and teenagers usually commit these kinds of crimes so it's better to use the word delinquency instead of criminality. The root survey of children and teenagers' matters such as their delinquency is essential to obtain an ideal society. The children and teenagers' delinquency is one of today problems in this age category as well as leading to the losses and damages for both victims and society. One of the most important social institutions which has a basic role in controlling and preventing the children and teenagers' delinquency is the family institution. One of the most important roles of this institution is controlling and monitoring role. This function has an abundant importance regarding to the sensitivity of childhood and adolescence. If the controlling role of the family got distorted and can't apply an appropriate control on children and teenagers, the risk of orienting to the children and teenagers' delinquency will be increased. The teaching and training policies are considered in this level to prevent from committing a crime (or delinquency). The suitable education system is one of the main bases in preventing from delinquency and preventive measures and steps is more executive rather than legal aspect, therefore, most of the counties assign and delegate the delinquency prevention to the executive institutions so that these institution can achieve to a successful conclusion in this field having the suitable abilities and facilities. Hence, adopting the preventative solutions has a special importance before and after explaining the children's delinquency and victimization in the framework of educational and training policymaking that this orientation is discussed in this study. Children and teenagers commit a crime though modeling and replication themselves with the media characters without considering their fictitious nature. Also, it gives the

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required power and ability to those who due to the social, psychological and mental reasons are capable of committing a crime and delinquency. In order to prevent from this matter, a correct method should be followed in families and Medias so that the effect of these kinds of behaviors reduced. This research survey the social factors (emphasizing on family and media) on children and teenagers' delinquency using analytical-descriptive method and library studies and illustrates the properties of this disorder. The achieved results of the study proof the direct relationship of children and teenagers' delinquency in case of disorder in family and media approach and their lack of notifying the harmful programs and exported messages from the media and conflicts and family problems.

Keywords: family, media, school, delinquency, teenagers

1. Introduction

The delinquency can be considered a social disease that should be cured. We obviously should recognize the disease first to (be able to) fight with and identify its first genesis fields, then save the patient and prevent from re-occurrence of this complication. As delinquency being considered as a social disease and damage, so the "teenagers" is as one vulnerable group of society against this disease and they are somehow affected. Surveying the causes leads that the relevant officials and authorities get knowledge about how these abnormal actions form and seek the correct and suitable methods to fight against these actions. So, these studies will be essential that these biases and crimes can be better and deeper known, and their origin can be discovered and finally pave the way to reform and rehabilitate delinquents. At the end, these kinds of explorations that provide the possibility of preventing from occurrence of such distortions and fall of talents in human potential forces of society, cause that family and government, present and the future of country get rid of abundance of financial and spiritual damages. According to this matter that the future reconstruction of society relays on active force and physical and psychological health of teen generation, we used as society facilities for preventing and fighting and eradicating teenagers' delinquency of our country. From other hands, what causes concern are the irreparable damages and losses which result from destroying the family, the damages that affect all members of the family including children.

After separation, a period of confliction and emotional duality and new manner changes happen for most of the people that deeply affect the family behavior especially the children which one of them is delinquency. Among social phenomena, family

institution is the most important one, an institution that is directly in relationship with all persons and groups and meanwhile of having close relationship with other social institutions, it has an important and effective factor in beliefs transitions and social value conservations and generally human culture and civilization. But media with its mythical power has the most effect in today life can have a highlighted role in parents' dethronement.

The social human life is adjusted by regulations and norms and communications they have with others and environment. Sometimes, these regulations and norms and values are violated by some of humans that in some of cases, they are considered as law-breaking and criminality. The children and teenagers' delinquency is a form of law-breaking. The children and teenagers' delinquency is affected by various causes. As family and media can have a significance effect in their development and growth and prosperity and also falling and decline due to different reasons and enthusiasm them toward committing a crime and delinquency, so in this study we survey that how much family and media can be effective in children and teenagers' delinquency and if we can create a role in prevention by managing family and media.

Prevention of crime occurrence which is the most effective and best way to fight against biases and social Abnormalities has a high and valuable place in criminal policies of countries. The crime prevention according to the crime prevention bill includes of "predicting, identifying and assessing the risk of crime occurrence and selecting the required measures and steps for its destroying and decrement. During the several centuries, selecting such measures and steps to keep the individual and social right of all dimensional security supplements of persons received the various sciences scientists and politicians' attention (The requirements of crime prevention). But according to the divisions proposed in the field of prevention, the effectiveness of various types of prevention is not similar; some of preventions destroy the field and reasons of crime occurrence (social prevention) and other decrease or complicate their chance and possibility. For example, the situational prevention aims to destroy and decrease the opportunities of crimes occurrence.

Creating a suitable environment for moral virtues development, increasing the general consciousness level in all fields by correct using of press and mass media and other means, free education and physical education for all, unfair and equitable anti-discrimination opportunities for all, lay a sound and equitable economic accordance with Islamic criteria for the welfare and poverty alleviation and to resolve any type of deprivation in the fields of nutrition, housing, employment and health insurance extension, creation of suitable grounds for the growth of woman's personality and the restoration of his rights and support for unaccompanied mothers and orphans are

examples of the provisions of Article III of the twenty-first constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran that actually their meetings are examples of utopia so that dry the fields of most of the crimes. All mentioned cases place in the form of social prevention with this explanation that social prevention is included of deep basic and long-term steps toward the people and their surrounding environment. In this case, two approaches or two important attitudes are mainly considered from the both theoretical and practical aspects. These two approaches are indicated as architecture and structural approach and entertainment and amusement approach in the "free time"; means that issues of construction of streets, neighborhoods and new settlements and in the terms of security matters against crime are notified. The other approach is based on adjusting the free times and cultural subjects (Crime prevention policy and management, quotes from <http://www.vakil.net>).

2. History and theories of delinquency

Crime Prevention was introduced for the first time by Enrico Ferri as both currencies criminal or penal substitutes. He realized that the criminal justice system alone cannot be successful in combating crime, as well as the intervention of the crime should be used as a complementary measure. Therefore, in his opinion, crime prevention includes measures and steps which have not coercive aspects.

Since that, crime prevention was determined by Enrico Ferri many countries tried to take advantage of preventive measures to reduce the crime rate. That's why the government went on to develop appropriate legislation to regulate and institute prevention of crime. Paragraph 5 of Article 156 of the constitution has been sought to insert appropriate action to prevent crime and reform criminals as one of the tasks of the judiciary in this regard. In background checks and records in case studies, papers, articles and studies by scholars and jurists and legal circles and scientific journals published that each one tried to survey different aspects of the issue. In background, checks and records related to the subject, we can refer to the conducted studies and researches noted below.

Abachi in the study as prevention of child delinquency and crime writes: Preventive action is sought to prevent the entrance of children to the world of victimizing and delinquency by identifying and then removing and neutralizing the pathogenic factors (Abachi, M. Prevention of delinquency and victimization in children, pp. 49).

Shoae Kazemi has conducted a study as crime and its prediction ways. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect level of family, school and other social

institutions in appearing of criminality in society. In this study, it's attempted to notify the generator factors and then prophylactic agents. Economic exclusion, discrimination and inequality, war, population density, family, school, media, television, newspapers and satellite have an important role in the development of crime. The role of the family in terms of discrete or integrated, parents' education and occupation are determining variables in the rise of crime. In the regard of school's role, taught subject, methods of providing and editing the educational programs, the relationship between teacher and student, adopting teaching and training methods based on the personality and psychological features of student and providing leisure time programs are considered as preventative variables and also facilitator of conditions of crime commitment. In the regard of security institutions, the role of police and legal organizations as preventative, trainer and conservative factors is important and it better that this group to be introduced as teacher to attract the trust of different groups especially youths so that in this way they can meet and obtain their purpose in increasing the people knowledge and viewpoint in the regard of social regulations for individual and social health. Finally, it was attempted to analyze the data using descriptive and inferential statistics that according to this matter, a meaningful relationship between the mentioned factors in the level of 95 percent was observed (Shoae Kazemi, M. Crime and its prevention ways).

Vienna and Monsoon in an article as role of healthy entertainment in preventing the teenagers' delinquency wrote that during the history it was always believed that healthy entertainments are as preventative factor from corruption and delinquency and delinquency is one of the considered subjects to the institutions related to social matters. In this study, the relationship between delinquency occurrences between various age categories with defined healthy entertainment such as: Sports, reading, art activities, and extensive social connections and etc. which lead to the social connections increment such: interestingly, beliefs, sense of responsibility and association in the different things were evaluated that showed that there is a negative relationship between delinquency and participating in healthy entertainments (Vienna and Manson. The role of entertainment prevention of teenagers' delinquency, pp. 116).

3. Definition of concepts related to delinquency

In criminology, the prevention is standing against the criminality using various techniques of intervention to prevent from a delinquency occurrence. It can be scientifically said that the aim of preventing any activity is a criminal policy that the overall purpose of delimitation of exclusive or non-occurrence of criminal acts making

them possible by non-contingent or making difficult the possibility, without apply threat to penalty or its enforcement. In this direction, in this speech, the terms and concepts related to delinquency and its prevention will be surveyed.

4. Delinquent and delinquency

The word delinquency literally means abuse, negligence and default (Arianpoor Kashani and Manuchehr, Compact English-Persian dictionary, pp. 252); and called a kind of law breaking that is exited from personal field and relates to the general field. Delinquency means breaking forbidden rules or laws that follow the legal punishment and penalty and this punishments require an authority or public official (local or governmental institution) (Gordon, Marshall. Sociology Dictionary, pp. 277), and delinquent generally refers to those under 18 years old teenagers that don't observe the society regulations and lead to abnormality and ravages in the society. The teenagers' delinquent behavior is a wide range of social distortions that is consisted of behaviors such as escaping from school which is not socially accepted and also illegal acts such as stealing. In most of the world's countries, the judicial system and the control system is distinguished young adults and has more aspects of rehabilitation, rehabilitation, support and guidance. The delinquent teenagers and youths are usually kept in rehabilitation centers and under the care of social workers attempted to correct them (Ahmadi, Sociology of distortions, pp. 8).

5. Literal and terminological concept of crime

The main meaning of crime is cutting fruit from tree and metaphor for any ugly and abominable businesses and is also referred to the meaning of forcing to an unaccepted work. This term is metaphor for obtaining any unaccepted and abominable works (Ragheb Esfahani. Mu'jam al-faz al-Quran, pp. 89-91, the term of crime).

The persons' positive and negative actions against the society discipline in the community which according to the law, a supplement punishment and penalty is determined for is called "crime". Then, crime is an act or leaving a punishable or supplement measures act that law determines (Noorbaha, Reza. The field of general punishment right with revisions and additions, pp. 47).

Also, in the religious viewpoint, crime is doing an act or saying a promise which Islam has forbidden and determined a penalty for that act; or leaving an act and promise which Islam considered as necessary and prescribed a punishment for its leaving; and originated from that point, anybody disobey from God's matters and

orders, a punishment is determined for and that crime is gripped the criminal or it was executed by the Imam or his preventative who is chosen by Imam; or it's a crime which is a religious duty that criminal conducts to wipe and cover his sin by and can atone for his sin and in the afterworld, he will be punished for his ugly and abnormal act unless the criminal repents can be accepted Allah under the acceptable conditions (Feyz. Islamic conjunction implements in general criminal law, first volume, pp. 69).

6. Effective factors causing delinquency

The social pathologists attributed physical and geographic differences to bias causes and some others to the character defects and traumatic childhood experiences. According to the sociologists, human is in network of social mutual relationships from his birth and in the mutual action process he has with other attract the society heritage to himself and get pattern from society. It's impossible for human to provide and supply the financial and spiritual needs without external environment.

The external environment itself is consisted of two parts: nature and society. Undoubtedly, the natural factors such as weather, Ups and downs, temperate and tropical and etc. drive human to some needs. For example, the researchers believe that those who live in the immodest areas show more orientation to distortion from themselves, but in this regard, the social factors are stronger. The social factors themselves are included of economic, political and training factors; the economic factor is included of poverty factor (unemployment, deprivation, lack of suitable entertainment and ...), recession (inflation, hunger, helplessness and ...) and immigration factor (displacement and cultural conflict and ...); and political factor is the intense social pressure.

The agents of socialization are as follows: family (Economic constraints, violence, internal conflicts, and fragmented families, family members falling away from each other, divorce, and orphan-hood), school (Pressure on people, ignoring the needs of learners, the imposition of anti-social and secular values and ...), group of friends (imitation of the playmate, neighbors and neighborhood and ...) and group medias (propaganda and indoctrination and promoting of inappropriate ideas and ...) and so (Setodeh, Hedayatollah, Precious resource, pp. 135).

7. Definition of prevention and delinquency prevention

In criminology, the prevention is standing against the criminality using various techniques of intervention to prevent from a delinquency occurrence. It can be

scientifically said that the aim of preventing any activity is a criminal policy that the overall purpose of delimitation of exclusive or non-occurrence of criminal acts making them possible by non-contingent or making difficult the possibility, without apply threat to penalty or its enforcement (Ahmadi, Saied Salah. Investigate the causes of crime appeal of children and adolescents and how to prevent it and provide useful solutions, <http://vista.ir/article/371028>, 3/9/2011, 11:10. Also, it can be said that the term prevention literally means withholding, stopping and standing against (something or someone) and also the cautious steps for preventing (or withholding) from bad and unaccepted events (Moein, Mohammad. Persian dictionary, 1981). According to the literal meaning of prevention, this word means either forestall, overtaking and withholding of something or informing and warning (Najafi Abrandabadi, Ali-Hussein. Delinquency Prevention and the local police, pp. 135). But among these preventative meanings, the first one is considered. According to this meaning, we should greet the crime selecting suitable tact and solutions and prevent from its occurrence.

According to the various attitudes which exist among the criminologists, the delinquency prevention can be defined in two general and special modes. In general definition, the crime prevention is each activity which prevents the crime commitment that can have either criminal or non-criminal aspects. In other word, what is against the crime and lead to the delinquency rate is considered in the range of general meaning of prevention.

In this attitude, the criminal policy includes all the criminal and non-criminal measures that government selects using three legislative, executive and judicial branches aiming to restrict and control the delinquency and lead to its prevention. Needless to say in this field, people have a very important role. Hence, in the criminal policy, prevention can be defined as utilizing various solutions to prevent and withhold the delinquency (Ardabili, Mohammad-Ali. Addiction prevention, Proceedings of the International Conference on Scientific - practical aspects of criminal policy against drugs, first volume, pp. 159). This type of prevention meaning includes the action and reaction preventions, and according to this approach, the criminal instruments such as treatment-reformation innovations and noncriminal works such as situation-based steps and measures can be placed in the range of crime prevention.

The crime prevention includes measures and actions that decrease the delinquency level so that in the one hand can identify the effective reasons of committing a crime and in the other hands, can apply the suitable innovations to fight against these reasons. Some other believe that delinquency prevention is a set of Non-coercive actions that are selected for a special purpose meeting which means controlling delinquency, decreasing the possibility of committing a crime and decreasing the

intensity of delinquency about different crime reasons (Najafi Abrandabadi, *Criminology Pleadings*, pp. 22).

Therefore, crime prevention in the special meaning and sense is a set of measures and actions aiming to stand against the delinquency through decreasing and destroying the crime-making reasons and its effectiveness on pre-crime opportunities so that can affect the persons' personality and the pre-crime situation using Non-coercive actions and instruments so that can prevent from delinquency.

According to the definitions of some, these institutions should have the following features:

- The main purpose of them should be the effectiveness against the factors and processes that have determinant role in delinquency appearance.
- Having collective aspect and marking its total population or a special group.
- Applied before crime commitment (Gasani. *Applied criminology*, pp. 13)
- Do not have the coercive and retributive aspects because the suppressor measures are imposed after the crime occurrence on the delinquent.

8. Delinquency types and prevention levels

The criminology follows special purposes by categorizing the delinquency which one of them is preventing form delinquency and crime repetition (Najafi Abrandabadi, Ali-Hussein. *Delinquency Prevention and the local police*, pp. 138).

There were always various attitudes among the criminologists about the prevention categorizing. Some believe that situation-based prevention, early prevention, social prevention and treatment through the criminal justice system are from institution types. Some others believe that prevention is divided into first, second and third types of prevention and also action and reaction preventions.

9. Triple levels of delinquency prevention

The complexity of delinquency nature makes its prevention difficult and requires multiple approaches that consider all risky factors. In this viewpoint, the prevention levels are divided into three levels:

A. First or primary prevention

The first or primary prevention is included of a set of means that is assigned to surrenders' crime-making condition changing and generally consisted of natural or social (ones). In the other precise words, the primary prevention is an approach that

attempts through the social and economic fields and other general policy fields. In this status, it affects specially on the crime-making situation and root factors of crime commitment. The main purpose is to create the most hoping situations for life that is included of family training, home creation, independency and entertainment.

In the primary prevention, the root of the matter and risky factors are notified. This kind of prevention tries that the possibility of involvement proceeds so that that never exists any place for the subject and matter growth. Therefore, the program strategies are selected so that can decrease the dangerous factors. Some enact laws that require those kinds of restrictions are included. For example, in a society that gun carriage is free, this freedom itself provide a risky factor for involving into the delinquency subject. So, withholding the gun carriage will be a strategy in that society (Shambayati, Teenagers' delinquency, pp. 261).

Although there are some conflictions in study results about the delinquency controlling but most of the results show that preventative programs do not have directly affection on delinquent behavior decrement; in the contrary, we encounter with studies that have shown that the intervention of society and family together has affection in delinquency controlling. The major programing of these interventions is based on the results that show that family factors such as: divorce, death of parents, the large number of children, lack of psychological support and neglect the emotional needs of children indiscipline family, a criminal or social maladjustment, betrayed wife or husband, family disputes, rejection of family, lack of training backgrounds suitable for families, housing inappropriate physical environment and poverty have a role in delinquency reinforcement and controlling. The social factors such as: illiteracy, uncontrolled growth of population, industrialization, class differences, imposed rules, social injustice, unemployment, war, social environment inappropriate (living in the vicinity of delinquents) lack of recreational facilities safe and accessible to all walks of life, slums and political force-accountability are effective in delinquency reinforcement and controlling. In this regard, the interventional family-based and society-based strategies get importance in first type of prevention. In short, in first level of prevention, the major part of responsibility is up to family and society. Most of the psychological attitudes know the suitable age before 8 years old for the level of first prevention type (Bazrafshan, children delinquency, pp. 4).

In other words, this type of prevention includes the measures and action which seek to natural and social purification and changing the crime-making situations and conditions. In other words, this prevention attempts to prevent from delinquency by improving the people's life conditions. Raising the level of education and poverty alleviation examples of these are prevention.

B. Second or secondary prevention

The second or secondary prevention is assigned to intervention for preventing of groups or populations that are in danger of criminality. This matter is included of early recognition of crime-making conditions and influences which are applied to this conditions. The special measures and actions can be thought for these groups; support measures for street children, children belonging to addict, orphans and irresponsible families.

In secondary prevention, the general purpose is keeping the person away from activities reinforce the label delinquency in the person, Such as anger management and violence, anti-social behavior and being away from family control of delinquent friends. The second type of prevention like first type designs its programing strategies according to the results of studies and has much emphasis on the person and persons' communications. In this regard, the second preventative strategies emphasize the social life skills through learning from one side and through social environment and individual communications from other hands. The importance of this level as preventative level is to help in danger persons (Delinquency Prevention methods, the site of Tebyan. <http://tebyan-zn.ir>).

In the other hands, it seeks to overcome the persons who are in critical situation and there is the possibility of committing a delinquency in anytime. This prevention tries to identify the in danger persons using suitable actions such as early interventions before making the delinquency a habit.

C. Third prevention

The third prevention is assigned to preventing from crime repetition through the individual actions for social re-compatibility or neutralizes the former delinquents. The prevention of crime repetition is taken place by police and other criminal justice system authorities; relevant measures and actions from official judicial executive guarantees to criminal rehabilitation and imprisonment. In most of cases, due to the restriction of executive guarantees based on rehabilitation and treatment, this kind of prevention decreases to repressive measures.

The third level of prevention attempts to reform the position of subjects or intervene in them, and its purpose is to prevent from activities repetition that are identified as crime. It's essential for this kind of prevention to involve in subjects such as punishment, penalty and rehabilitation through the legal and judiciary system. The third type of prevention adjusts the interventional planning and running the dangerous condition according to the activities that may lead to delinquency (Asgari, Survey the

Approaches and methods of delinquency prevention, quoted from the site: <http://www.bashgah.net>).

In the other word, this type of prevention concentrates on instruments of criminal system and attempts to prevent the re-delinquency of persons using treatment-rehabilitative innovations. For example, imprisonment penalty can play an important role in social rehabilitation of criminals and preventing from crime repetition.

10. Training role of family in crime prevention

The preventing of social distortions is one of approaches that is discussed in social controlling and monitoring section and has a basic role in this field. One of the most important preventative approaches of people from distortions and abnormalities is family affection especially parents. Because they can save their family members from distortion and abnormalities by their thoughts, behaviors and utilizing correct methods in life. In social life system of Islam, the crime prevention has superiority to its reformation and there is the possibility of preventing because according to the Islamic researchers' viewpoint, humans have a God-seeking nature and this nature will meet most of the events and matters and solve the expected subjects of society.

11. Delinquency prevention and school's role

The desirable education means one that reinforces the participation and critical thinking among the children and with integrated relevant values with human dignity has this power to alter the societies during a united generation. In addition, the supplement of each human's right in utilizing the teaching and training leads to his maintenance from various dangers such as affordable life.

In the regard of crime, we can said that one of the major factors in lack of compatibility of person with society's values and norms is lack of consciousness with these values and criterions and in other word is lack of proper socialization or socialization process defects. After family, school has an effective role in capable socialization of the person. The education is consisted of general services that any persons of society should be rewarded by them. In the regard of right importance of rewarding by education is enough to be known that there is a direct relationship between poverty, illiteracy and deprivation.

The notes which should be notified in the education are as follows:

- Text of books
- How to compose the program of lessons

- Student-teacher relationship
- Encouragement and punishment
- Addressing to the school problems
- Leisure time planning

12. Role of group Medias in delinquency occurrence prevention

Rob White and Fiona Hinsey also referred to the abundant effect of group Medias in how people of society perceive from the crime. In addition to criticize from the role of Medias in creating popular perceptions from crime and poisoning the atmosphere in crime introduction, they write that: group Medias not only have affection in forming the crime definitions and its monitoring but play an important role in creating required legal changes and re-mandatory of some discipline maintenance methods.

In other words, one of the subjects that is notified by the criminologists and sociologists in the terms of crime increment in society is the direct reflection of violence in programs and Media contents. In media violence definition, it was said so that: if we define the violence as any kind of defying social norms, including legal, then, all movies and shows and programs which display the criminal, murder and stealing actions and totally regulation abuses and sexual and pornographic subjects and images are all in the field of media violence.

13. Conclusion

The crime and delinquency as a social phenomenon has different dimensions like social phenomena and different factors can have role in its genesis and so, the social phenomenon evaluations and changes take place slowly. Therefore, if social, economic and political environments have direct effect of delinquency level, then it can't be prevented through intensification of punishments for criminals or intense conflict with them or creating economic welfare and increasing the life condition level, but But to prevent people from committing crimes, comprehensive effort demands in all aspects of this context, to achieve success.

Preventing from delinquency and crime is a national matter which for fighting with this phenomenon utilizes government instruments as well as should use the civilization institutions participation and capabilities; so, nowadays governments try to use the society based measures along with governmental measures so that this procedure ends successfully. Some countries, such as France accepted the formulation and implementation of crime prevention programs, the participation of various social

sectors, government and abandon the official shackles as a principle in this area; So that a delegation consisting of representatives of ministries responsible for preventing crime, along with representatives of community-based institutions to policy and decision-making process try in this area. In the other side should be noted that Kids constitute a significant percentage of the population of Iran and the age of crimes committing is decreasing, so that the age of the perpetrators of crimes unfortunately has reached the 13-years and its quantity is also expanding. The surveys have shown that some students are educated criminals are, and some of them have been expelled from schools. In the meantime along with the various institutions, the police have a special role in prevention of delinquency students, and is responsible for ranging from the prevention of criminal (law and justice) and non-criminal (and social situation), so we can say: the increment rates of delinquency and victimization of children regarding to the diversity in its shape from one hand and society threat through creating the unsafe feeling from other hand make the presentation of instruments for withholding and preventing of these phenomena essential. Adopting the preventative approaches has a special importance in missions before and after explaining the delinquency and victimization of children in the preventative action and reaction framework. In this regard in the training and educational fields, two types of family-based and society-based strategies are generally considered in the connection of preventative discussion about delinquency. In this study, it attempts to survey the preventative factors. Education and training variables that have the greatest share in this area include:

Family relationships in the family sincerely help the young people to discuss their problems honestly with parents and do not have to take refuge outside the house. Daily observations have shown that children and juvenile criminals diverted bad habits from their parents to learn and to emulate their acts as well as material and spiritual needs must be considered here. If the teenager is experience lacking of this case, they take refuge in rebellion and militancy. The right of every child is feeding, clothing, housing and entertainment is appropriate. Government and community officials even at the time of divorce required minimum (a decent life) to provide low-income people, especially teenagers. Unemployment, loneliness, lack of exercise and lack of activities and entertainment are the causes of crime. Proper education on the prevention of crime is one of the main axes of course, in relation to the prevention of delinquency and school education matters are much debatable. But in short, education must be accompanied by education to the students the knowledge and expertise of those with culture and personality once come and social benefits to the self-interest of their front-count and schools have a sense of harmony and a spirit of social reared, because it's through this way which we can considered education as a social action in delinquency

prevention subjects. Establishing guidance and training institutions with a psychiatrist, psychologist, counselor and social worker for counseling parents and young as well as established police and juvenile courts should be considered because police should have the role of coach and leader not punisher in places such as parks, busy streets, entertainment locations and big departments and sport gyms. Police should be trained and familiar with the individual's psychology and criminology. It is best used for children policewoman. Police behavior should be based on his experience. He is able to recognize the difference between adults and young criminals. It should also be said for the proper use of the media in promoting a culture of crime prevention in the community, first place of the prevention of crime must be explained in the country's criminal policy and a serious esteem should be created for its implementation. In the next step should be the legal custodian or custodians to identify and be active. At this stage of legal capacity available to be used and, if necessary, legislation and amendments to the laws and regulations of conduct and any policies and corrective action regarding the use of media in the development of judicial and reductions in crime, should be based on careful assessment the state of crime in the community that depends on field research carried out across the country.

Finally, it must be said that the preventive measures and steps is more executive rather than legal aspect, therefore, most of the counties assign and delegate the delinquency prevention to the executive institutions so that these institution can achieve to a successful conclusion. In this bill, although some experts believed in the ability of the governor to head the provincial council crime prevention awareness but at the end, the preventative responsibility of delinquency is leaved to the chief justice of the province in either policy-making or executive programs. It seems that the first group viewpoint is more compatible with legal-criminological realities, because on the one hand, the judiciary only after the crime has authority to intervene to prevent recidivism and on the other hands, according to current laws and regulations, the Interior Ministry was responsible for security in society and to accomplish this matter, it has the required facilities. Then, the governor regarding to the possibilities that has to the Chief Justice of province can use the local facilities for crime prevention.

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TEENAGERS' DELINQUENCY

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