Study of Factors Affecting Delinquency of Children

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Abstract

Children and adolescents are the spiritual assets of the community and the physical and mental health of them ensures the health of the community in the future. Therefore, the issues related to them, are among the matters that a special attention should be paid to them. Evaluating the root cause of problems of children, including child delinquency, is a necessary condition for achieving an ideal society. Undoubtedly, human societies, in any circumstances, are in need of a peaceful coexistence with their fellows. What is certain is that, up to now, due to the various fundamental and radical differences in issues such as ideological, cultural and religious matters and at the same time, the differences in evaluation measures of values in various fields, a general and universal agreement and understanding has not been established in this regard. Furthermore, all human beings of every nation and tribe, race, religion, faith and belief agree that one of the central individual and social actions is the proper education and guidance of children for the future, an action, which is considered as the necessary and inevitable condition, for promotion and development of human society. One of the issues which are usually raised by scholars, especially lawyers and criminologists, is the children delinquency and the way to deal with it and the methods of deviance and mutiny of children in society. Since the reasons and the causes of crime among the children are different from that of adults and on the other hand, because this class of society has more sensitive psychological and social status and more vulnerable than others, therefore, a method should be adopted which is in accordance with the terms and conditions of these individuals. This method, known as the penal policy of offender children and adolescents is of great importance. Having a criminal and penal policy in accordance with the terms and conditions of minors and adolescents, can be very helpful for civil society to advance one of its goals, which is the prevention of crime in the future. In the present study, the factors affecting delinquency were divided according to four social, economic, cultural and geographical dimensions and in each dimension, the main factors are discussed. In the end, solutions for dealing with delinquency have been presented.

Keywords: Delinquency, Children Delinquency, Factors Affecting the Delinquency of Children, Social Factors, Economic Factors, Cultural Factors, Geographical Factors.
1. Introduction
All social scientists, including sociologists or psychologists, more than any other factor, emphasize on the awareness of the family and its unmatched importance. Although they do not neglect the impact of school, peer groups, mass media, etc., but they consider the role of the family to be more effective; because the person learns the acculturation process in the family and the personality of individual is developed and formed in the family; while other factors are mostly involved in the socialization of individuals. Freud believed that human personality consists of three components the id, ego and superego is the internalized representation of those values and morals of society, which have been taught by parents. The superego is in fact the conscience of individual and judges about the correctness or erroneous of the acts of individual (Garbarino & Plantz, 1986). Therefore, since the ties and relationship among the family members are very different from the prevailing relationships outside the family, and the individual is influenced by them from the birth and also due to the fact that many of his psychological and material needs are met in this context and family is the great support of human to participate in the larger society, its role is more important than all environmental factors. Naturally, whatever the differences between parents and adolescents are greater they will exhibit more anti-social maladaptive behaviors. Attributes such as responsibility, love, stability and independence are found only in individuals who have positive self-esteem and good familial ties and following the good relationships, a sense of safety makes the home environment more compassionate for individuals and individuals develop their identity through it (Shambayati, 2010). Behaviors of parents and family members are also effective in the types of reactions of individuals. These reactions have a significant role in the field of formation of personality in adulthood. Adolescents in this age should acquire self-knowledge and recognize their talents and this, requires the presence of the parents, who want to help them in this way; otherwise they will be inactively involved in the society (Gassin, 1900). This is where, the problem of the way of educating individuals, arises. Parsons states that the contemporary family form transmits the values of the whole society to the young, particularly the values of development and efflorescence, which are specific to advanced and industrial society. In his opinion these values are induced to children by the roles that the parents play in the family and society. However, with all the importance the family institution possesses and as one of the important factors in the socialization and acculturation of adolescents, the question is raised that how several families are involved in delinquency and deviance of their adolescents and throw them into the abyss of annihilation? In this regard, it must be said that families are involved in the delinquency of adolescents from various aspects and many familial causes and factors can be involved in the delinquency of adolescents among which we can mention the following cases: authoritative parenting style, parental negligence and inattention, family size, number of family members, living in crowded neighborhoods, type of housing ownership, death of parents, the deviations of parents, hostile behaviors of parents toward each other, poor economic status, occupation and income of the parents and .... Also the family variables such as child-parent relationships, familial deboning, discipline, supervision and social and economic status of families have a significant relationship with children delinquency (Sajedi Moghadam and Tajdar, 2012). In the social control theory test, it was found that spending more time with family, reduces the tendency of children towards delinquency. Other studies have focused on the issue of family and delinquency and they have considered marital conflicts, breakdowns and poor parental supervision of children to be effective in delinquency of children. It has been considered that delinquency occurs due to mistakes of families, who were not able to teach the values and
norms. According to Sutherland, concerns and unsatisfied needs are similar in normal individuals and offenders and only the learned methods of responding to these concerns and stimulus are different in them and family, as the primary learning environment for children, is effective on delinquency (Currie & Tekin, 2006). Research method used in the study of factors affecting the delinquency of children, like other criminal and civil rights issues, is descriptive; this means that they should be studied in general. For this purpose, the related content has been collected through the library study and existing documents.

2. Literature Review

2-1. Delinquency

Delinquency, in its literal meaning, is considered as an erroneous action, which is caused by the withdrawal of legal duty or performing an erroneous act that cannot be criminalized and this term is mostly used for children and minors. Delinquency, however, idiomatically has a very close meaning to offense and crime, but the reason of applying it for children is that due to simple and gentle soul of them, it is inappropriate to regard them as criminals and offenders and from this respect, children are called delinquents and in some cases, the term delinquent is applied to individual, who has not committed crimes but generally, he is a rebellious and anti-social person (Jafari Langaroodi, 2007; Sajedi Moghadam and Tajdar, 2012). At different periods of human life, although some have disregarded traditions and customs and violated law or committed a crime, but delinquency has never been one of acute social problems. In recent centuries, the increase in delinquency, especially commission of violent crimes, is considered as one of the social problems and have extremely concerned the public opinion. According to UN reports, annually, crime rates are increased by 5% in the world, which is more than the rate of population growth. 9% of violent crimes against persons, crimes against property, which usually make up 7% of crimes, have risen by 30% that 60 to 70% of these crimes have been committed by children and adolescents younger than 18 years. The age of addiction has been reduced to 12 to 14 years old and deviations among children less than 10 years is growing (Agnew & Brezina, 1997). Advances in technology have transformed the traditional life of various communities and changed the world system in the towns and villages. Improvements in transportation, telecommunication networks and mass media in the most remote parts of the world have made the villagers aware of the benefits and convenience of urban life and have encouraged them to move to cities in order to escape the onerous work of village, release form the local shackles and achieve a prosperous life; sometimes the lack of security and safety worsens the situation and causes the displacement of people. Mentioned persons, at the beginning of their arrival to cities, due to housing shortages and inability to rent a house, pitifully reside in the margins of urban with the establishment of dwellers. These people are facing many problems in employment, difficult living conditions in urban along with low-income and unemployment puts them under stress (external factors), hence, in order to earn money, children are forced to work in spurious jobs and no attention is paid to their education and training. Because they are trying to eliminate traditional customs and human and emotional connections, children and adolescents, who have a flexible nature, are influenced by social factors and gradually change their actions and behavior. This causes a conflict between the two generations and becomes the beginning of conflicts and disputes among family members and makes the environment tenser. In these circumstances, there is no institution for the growth and development of the child's personality. Children and adolescents, to escape from the house, are ensconced to the street and their friends. In addition to the miserable state of the family,
lack of affection, malnutrition, negligence of health cares, lack of access to recreation, unemployment and… also cause serious consequences for the child (Wilbur et al., 1961; Widom, 1989a).

2-2. Delinquent children
Delinquent children, in today’s psychological and educational terms, in general, are referred to those individuals who are generally considered as a puzzle or at least a pedagogical problem for community, police and agents of judicial systems. Of course delinquency of these children has plenty of stages, intensity and weakness, for example, it starts from a small theft, escapes from the school and…ends up with types of delinquency, rebellion against the law, abhorrent acts and crimes like murder, immoral acts and the like. Such children are not only a problem, but they are a big social problem and every social thinker can give itself the right to think about them and their antisocial behavior (Salahi, 2010; Shambayati, 2012). Delinquent children are often individuals who are born in underprivileged families or maybe, since the childhood, due to some reasons, they have not perceived the notion of stable family life or at least, instead of affection they have been treated by pity and as a result, the development of their emotional personality has remained stalled. These individuals, who are deprived of kindness and compassion, the victims of ignorance and neglect of family and the environment, will inevitably satisfy their need, by showing off themselves and attracting attention in other ways, which are detrimental to society. If they are female, they may be engaged in prostitution, and to compensate the lack of affection, they are easily deceived by the flattery and sophistry of swinger men, and if they are male, they may easily act against the law and society, and commit offense and crime and get involved in any contemptibility, theft, cheating and falsehood and they are often skeptical and spiteful towards everyone (Haber et al., 2010).

2-3. Social reaction against immature offenders
The term of children delinquency, was raised for the first time in England in the nineteenth century (1815 AD). In that period, the crimes of children and adolescents were increased, since then the term of children of delinquency was popularized in all countries. In America, a bill relating to the establishment of juvenile courts was submitted to the Illinois’ legislature in 1891 in Chicago. The bill was approved in 1899 and came into law. Concurrent with the adoption of this law, juvenile courts were established and it was the first court which officially began its work. The idea of establishing juvenile courts was quickly spread throughout the states and today there are juvenile courts in all states of America. In our country, before the formation of juvenile courts (Adopted in 1969), no single and competent judicial authority had been assigned for handling the delinquency of children. Juvenile court was established by approval of this law. Historically, it seems that measures of coping with children and adolescents delinquency and yet finding its origins, have been conducted too late and this is one of the issues that ultimately goes back to one or two centuries ago.

3. Factors affecting the delinquency of children
Various factors are effective in the incidence of delinquency and no single and specific reason can be considered for it, various factors such as social, economic, cultural and geographical factors, together, cause the incidence of delinquency in adolescents and children.
3-1. Social factors
Social norms are certain behavioral techniques that are formed according to social values of society and it is by their observance that the society becomes systematic. In terms of sociology norms are called "standard patterns of behavior and action"; these models represent the ideal or desired behavior of society. Official regulations, legislation, jurisprudence and religious customs, ethnic practices and the like are considered as the norms of society (Sajedi Moghadam and Tajdar, 2012). In this paper, the social norms are divided into four categories (report to Congress of America, 1998), which include (Report to Congress: Juvenile Mentoring Program, 1998):

3-1-1. Individual factors
Psychologists have identified several factors for children delinquency. Delinquency is associated with various psychological traits, some of which include below average intelligence, aggressive temperament and…. Psychologists have proved that delinquents have had lower levels of self-esteem than others. If we take a look at the past life of delinquent children and adolescents, we see that the vast majority of them, in one way or another, have been harassed. In psychological issues, there is a theory among some psychologists that if a child who has been harassed, becomes extroverted person, in his future life he will try to take revenge in many ways. Also the levels of persecution, and the duration of this harassment, are among the factors which affect the commission of delinquency in children and adolescents (Raheb, 2010; Salahi, 2010). Some of individual characteristics and attributes lead a child to malfeasance. These characteristics are intrinsic and are related to the personality of offender, some of the traits that are part of the individuality include leisure, non-genetic intrinsic factors and internal differences.

Heredity: One of the factors that affect a person's character and considered by criminologists is hereditary factors. As human, is financially the heir of his relatives, he may also inherit his talents and good and bad attributes of his ancestors, which are transferred to him through inheritance. Physical resemblance of parents with the children, like black eye color or whiteness of face and comparison of the behavior of parents with children like the way of frowning and smile type and the like, have been always made inheritance a considerable phenomenon (In the holy Shariah of Islam, role and leadership have been considered and the inheritance has been mentioned as "sweat").

Non-genetic intrinsic factors: Before the conception and formation of the fetus, genetic factors affect the personality of individual through the genes (Kashani, 1971; Salahi, 2010). There are many other factors that affect the fetus from conception to birth and the impact of each factor in child's character is undeniable. In addition to factors related to pregnancy, there are other factors that affect the infant and influence his personality. Realization and occurrence of crime should not be limited to the physical and biological factors. It is true that in some cases, environmental factors have great influence in the incidence of crime, but anti-social phenomenon cannot merely be created due to these factors, but it should be combined with psychological factors and collectively forcing someone to commit a criminal phenomenon, because man is a collection of body and soul, and the two parts are related to each other in a way that their separation is not possible (Raheb, 2014).
3-1-2. Family
Family environment is the first environment in which the individual grows and learns the norms. Although many factors are involved in the incidence of delinquency in children and adolescents, but in the first step, it is the families that have a decisive role in the fate of their children, in a way that they can lead the child to the right path with proper training or prepare a condition and environment for realization of delinquency by children. Usually, in terms of behavior, the parents of delinquent children and adolescents are very rough and strict or very inattentive and ignorant towards their children. Often the parents of these children and adolescents have difficulty in communicating with their children and cannot properly serve their obligations towards their children (Salahí, 2010, Sajedi Moghadam and Tajdar, 2012). According to psychologists, if the basic physical and mental needs such as emotional needs of someone are not satisfied in family environment, most probably, in the not too distant future, he or she will commit anti-social behaviors in different ways. Lack of affection, intimate communication, mutual understanding, and yet existence tension in the family, disconnection in family, divorce, death of a parent and...are among the factors that are effective in incidence of crime by adolescents and children.

3-1-2-1. Relationship of childhood complexes and commission of crime
The relation of corrupted parents and formation of delinquent personality in children are perhaps the key elements of commission of crimes. Generally, it is the parents who cultivate the seeds of thoughts and feelings in their children. In some families the seeds of love, compassion, respect and self-reliance, freedom are cultivated and in others, the seeds of fear, guilt and obligation. It is normal that sometimes parents yell at children and it may happen that they punish their child physically. Are these bad parents? Of course not, they are also humans and have their own personal issues that sometimes cause them to lose control, but then, they compensate it with affection or apologizing, however, there are some parents who constantly behave with mental distress and aggressiveness with their children and this leads to the destruction of their lives. Such a conduct is pervaded like a poison in child during its childhood and the resulted pain becomes greater over the time as the child gets older (Sajedi Moghadam and Tajdar, 2012; Shambayati, 2010). But today the state of education has completely changed. Today, the discipline is less mentioned and more emphasize is on education and training. Transformation of educational thoughts, in relation to children, has a variety of reasons including World War and psychological training, especially psychoanalysis.

3-1-2-2. Emotions
Emotions such as fear, anger and maternal affection are among the issues that must be considered carefully. A child needs affection more than anything else, but if the affection, with all its merits and value, transcends the normal limits and make child wayward, it will cause destructive dangers, this is mostly related to the ages after the seven years old. Anyway, the child, in the early stages, has emotions and feelings that must be treated and considered in a correct way and proper training of the child is the responsibility of the parents, otherwise, the child may have complexes and will eventually go the way of deviation (Widom, 1989b).
3-1-2-3. Sense of aggression
When the sense of natural aggression of child is hurt or driven, it is deviated from its natural path and turns into stubbornness and obstinacy. The sense of aggression has been hurt in a moody and sullen child. In psychology, it has been proven that when child is deprived from his aggression power, he will be caught up in a sense of insecurity and anxiety and it is not unlikely to resort to a mental distress to achieve to a peace of mind, because only through this mean, he can provide support or escape responsibility or impose upon his will (Garbarino & Plantz, 1986).

3-1-2-4. Freedom and communication
There are two principles or perhaps two methods in connection with the upbringing of children that seem to be contradict, whereas they, not only do not conflict with each other, but also to a large extent are dependent on each other. Some believe that a complete freedom must be given to the children to do whatever they want. Others argue that the discipline must be fully respected in education and training. It must be said that these two concepts are interrelated, that is, discipline is completely necessary for real freedom and vice versa (Raheb, 2014; Haber et al., 2010).

3-1-2-5. Divorce
One of the factors and contexts involved in delinquency of children and adolescents is the divorce and separation of parents from each other. Divorce, as a social pathology, has many negative consequences. May be, it can be said that the biggest share of these consequences belong to children of divorce. Researches show that there is a direct relationship between divorce and the growth rate of delinquency or behavioral abnormalities of children. The reason for this is that, the child has been deprived from the love and affection of one of the parents, and in some cases, even both of them and has been barred from having a safe haven, in a way that sometimes he has to escape from home to get rid of the chaotic situation of family. Although, divorce may be a necessary or efficacious issue for parents or the only way of release, at the time when marriage has reached deadlock, but for a child, it is always a tragedy, a tragedy that will forever deprive him of parental affections (Fleming et al., 2010).

Children of divorce, in comparison to children whose parents are living together, have the following characteristics:

- Wayward, aggressive, hostile, and unable to regulate and control their behavior,
- These children are more likely to have great difficulty in social relationships and close and friendly relationships with others, such as the relationship with their parents, colleagues and peers
- There is a great possibility that these children will join their peers who have anti-social behavior.
- They probably become addicted to smoking, alcohol, and drugs.
- Early onset of sexual activity, childbirth as a teenager, and illegitimate pregnancy outside the marriage are more prevalent in these children as compared to those children whose parents are living together.
- High levels of depression in these children, in comparison to children, whose parents are living together or have less family conflict (Verrecchia et al., 2010).
Thus, among the factors which are associated with family and affect the children delinquency, it may be said that in terms of negative impact, divorce is ranked at the first place.

3-1-3. Friends and peers
Friendship with corrupted and profligate individuals is among the other factors which affect the delinquency of children. Adolescents often imitate their friends’ behavior and are strongly influenced by them. Adolescent, who is rejected by his family, will turn to friends of the same age to compensate emotional and psychological deficiencies and gain support and appreciation. He is looking for people who are like himself. It is therefore likely to get involved in anti-social and misdemeanor acts by encourage and influence of corrupted friends. Also, in order to get popularity and position among the friends, the individual tries to be like the others. Now if the friends and peers have a corrupt and bad behavior, the individual chooses patterns of misconduct and follows them. This behavior is called the follow of the influence of peers (Raheb, 2010; Salahi, 2010).

3-1-4. Society
A society that does not have a social constancy and stability and constantly have chaos and disorders such as war, riots, class differences, air pollution, poor living conditions, high population and… will definitely provide a proper condition and context for the commission of delinquency and vice versa, a society that has a real stability and social order can eradicate the roots of delinquency and its causes (Widom, 1989c).

3-2. Economic factors
Poverty is one of the main causes of deviations, including burglary and sexual perversion in people, especially in children and adolescents. Most of deprivations and dissatisfaction of desires, which result in social uncertainties, are caused by poverty and it cannot be ignored. Unemployment, lack of food and clothing, illiteracy, backwardness, ignorance and superstition, lack of adequate health care and types of mental and physical diseases, even at the global level, wars and atrocities are rooted in the material interests and the fear of
poverty. When at the upper classes of society, because of more gain of benefit and greed for greater prosperity, the mercy, compassion and fairness is forgotten, one cannot expect friendship, mercy and compassion from underclasses. Poor families cannot afford their children's education. Ragamuffin, microbial contamination and getting infected by a variety of communicable and non-communicable diseases are the absolute results of poverty. The major misdemeanor among the children is theft. It has been proved that there is a relationship between mental illnesses and aberrations and economic status, such as prostitution, beggary and some of theft. Housing is one of the basic needs of each family. Families of immature offenders often live in slums or dilapidated and dirty rooms and non-hygienic and unfavorable conditions and mostly, all family members are living in one room. Lack of adequate nutrition, lack of adequate clothing and… cause weakness, anger and selfishness and leads them towards fraud (Report to Congress: Juvenile Mentoring Program, 1998; Verrecchia et al., 2010).

3-3. Cultural factors
3-3-1. Education
After the family, school plays a crucial role in the social life of children and adolescent. Since the students spend much of their active time in the school, the teachers and educators of school, in addition to care and control of behaviors in adolescents, can realize their problems and incompatibilities. On the other hand the position, conduct and programs of school have a significant effect on interestedness or escape of juveniles from the school. The school also causes the intellectual, emotional and social development of children and with specific professional education prepares them to enter the adult world. Factors that can cause the deviation of children in the school are as follows: A) The role of the teacher, b) lack of coordination and compliance of educational programs, c) lack of proper guidance, d) lack of regular contact between family educators and e) lack of adequate facilities. Also low levels of culture and lack of knowledge about the educational and scientific problems of children and adolescents are considered as the basis for criminal offense and deviance (Agnew & Brezina, 1997; Garbarino & Plantz, 1986).

3-3-2. Media
Despite all the benefits of the development of the mass media, it has some disadvantages as well. With the development of video devices such as television or magazines, cinemas, computers and the internet, such devices have turned into criminal training schools for children and adolescents, who have a very high talent for learning and making imitations. Display of combat and war movies, increased scenes of proficient robbery and obscene scenes, each in its own way have caused a negative impact on them and their orientation towards the aforementioned criminal acts. Obviously familiarity with these issues, day by day increases the rate and extent of juvenile crime (Putwain & Sammons, 2002). In evaluation of programs of the three channels of American television, i.e. ABC, NBC and CBS, it was found that these channels, in their weekly programs, display 92 cases of assault with a firearm, 113 rape scene, 9 strangulation scene, 168 fight scene with kicks and punches and 179 cases of violation of law. On the other hand, every child, until reaching the age of 14, totally watches 13000 cases of murder and rape. In addition, because most TV viewers are poor and disadvantaged classes who watch TV due to not having any other entertainment, the impact of television is greater in persuading them to steal and robbery.
Preventing and deterring children and adolescents against commission of delinquency: many therapeutic methods have been employed to treat and reduce delinquency. It is generally believed that the expansion of social programs such as getting sexual and mental health certificate before the marriage, establishment of special clinics for pregnant women and maternity hospitals and clinics for infants, help and grants to families and raising the level of education, individual and group psychotherapy, family therapy, behavior modification, training, recreation and reading books and several other factors are the most suitable ways for preventing the commission of the crime by children and adolescents (Widom, 1989b).

3-3-3. Migration
In the cities, the immigrants and their children are plagued by confusion and lack of faith systems and social regulation and they are conduced into variety of deviations. Studies indicate that the variety of crimes such as robbery, adultery, and...have higher rates among the immigrants than others and poverty, unemployment and lack of proper education are the most important factors of this issue. Migration from rural to urban areas and the problems of marginalization, favorable and appropriate conditions of urban centers and concentration of welfare facilities in cities have caused the migration of a number of villagers to urban areas and also immigration of some people from poor countries to developed countries. Lack of adequate housing and non-compliance with regulations and standards governing the urban communities, cause the residence of immigrants in slums of urban and as a result they start their criminal life. Today, the increase in crimes such as theft and drug dealing in these people, have turned into a big challenge and obviously, the share of immature and young individuals are more than the others. In order to earn money, immigrants force their children to work in spurious jobs and in fact, provide the ground for others to abuse them and along with others they force them to beggary, robbery, pickpocketing and drug dealing. Some scientists and professors agree that today, domestic and international migrations are one of the main reasons for the increase in crime rate, especially among first-generation immigrants is (Currie & Tekin, 2006; Wilbur et al., 1961).

3-4. Geographic factors
Geographical factors such as climate are effective in establishing of spiritual and intellectual balance in individuals, for example, those who live in areas with non-temperate climate, show more tendencies towards deviations (Sajedi Moghadam and Tajdar, 2012). In figure 2, a model of factors which affect the children delinquency has been presented according to the findings of the study:
4. Conclusion
Children, in terms of physical and mental capacities have not been completely matured and they have mild and flexible tempers and they get affected by social, economic and environmental factors and... faster than adults and commit offenses and experience has proved that by punishment, children delinquency and recidivism cannot be prevented, but instead, after the identification of child’s character, motivations and reasons for committing the crime, with the implementation of corrective, educational and therapeutic methods we should prevent recidivism. For this purpose, pursuant to Article 26 of the Islamic Penal Code enacted in 21 Mehr of 1982 and Article 49 of Islamic Penal Code enacted in 1991, children, in the case of committing suicide, are free from criminal responsibility and with the decision of the court their training is upon caretaker of child and if required upon the Correction and Rehabilitation Center. Executive regulation of Correction and Rehabilitation Center was adopted in 1978 and according to the provisions of regulations of delinquent children court, approved in 1969, delinquent children should be sent to Correction and Rehabilitation Center for care, emendation and training. But with the passage of time, it is unfortunate that some provinces in the country still lack the Correction and Rehabilitation Centers and juvenile delinquents are kept in prisons (separately) and this is inconsistent with the corrective policies and principles of this institution and not only the correction would be difficult but also they will be affected by the corrupt and evil consequences. Anyway it is worthy to take actions in order to eradicate the problem of children and adolescents delinquency and to prevent such crimes in the future and finally achieve a desirable community, in which a relative security and order and social justice is established, and consider them in adopting a method appropriate to the situation of children and adolescents. Because imprudent and impractical approach can have a converse result and aggravate the delinquency and diversion of this class of population.
4-1. Preventing and deterring children against delinquency
There are too many therapeutic methods that are used to treat and reduce delinquency, that some of them are presented here:
1. Establishing friendship and mutual understanding between parents
2. Being playmates with children and adolescents
3. Staying away from the competition to win the affection of children
4. Lack of incompatibilities in the family
5. Lack of parental aggression towards themselves or towards children
6. Fostering a sense of confidence
7. Protecting the character of children
8. Consultation with children
9. Expressing love and affection to children
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