

# Effect of School in preventing of crimes committed by children and adolescents

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**ABSTRACT:** The aim of this research is Effect of School in preventing of crimes committed by children and adolescents. The book about the role of the school and its agents on the prevention of crime, children and teenagers every year, with the reopening of schools discussions about the quality of education, training, schools and its likes, but the attention of public opinion, experts in this field and officials to other tasks and education that is farmed later. Now that the school, a major part in shaping the character of the people and the institution in the future of the individual people have a big impact. One of the important role of proper training schools in a way that people in the future of the crime and criminal abnormal growth in a bed, the more we see that the family, schools and schools of efficiency and effectiveness are not good. Schools as a task that the education of children and teenagers in the hours of the night and day is the most important are that can prevent social damage. prevention of students to the crime, especially after the stages of education and reach a large, something that is in proportion to their age and gender, should be the executive plan and Management style in schools, the most important factor in achieving the effectiveness and, therefore, when a combination of strong leadership decision-making in which all teachers feel that they have provided that the learning more desirable. for having a healthy society should be the role of educational institutions, deeming it is very important and the effects of that. Education is one of the most important and most influential institutions in improving the current training in society for the development and improvement of the pattern of life. The study methods in the study and a library was the most important issues that have been trying to students in educational settings with their peers, including teachers and students), other (a school place deal, and was to be the main teachers and school director, and other peer played in the trend or prevention of students.

**Keywords:** school, delinquency, prevention, teachers, students.

## INTRODUCTION

School is an institution can be effective in preventing juvenile delinquency primary school children after a family environment that is it. The institution has developed as a result of the transfer of duties and rights of the individual and social values by means of effective social control at its disposal, is considered one of the most important centers of socialization.

There's a set of behavioral norms that are expected to adapt the norms of the larger society itself. School in a small community such norms had been anticipated. Sometimes children who obey the law completes the house may have deviant behavior in school. On the other hand, is well-behaved young school may be some aspects of deviant or criminal behavior in the larger society. Many offenders have an excused absence from school during the school year, the school cannot be cited as a factor for crime because its purpose is to foster and grow people.

The research shows that learning how to read is a major problem that juvenile offenders face when they attend school. This problem has the most significant affect on their overall academic success in school. For juvenile offenders learning how to read is also critical to a successful transition from a detention center to a school setting. Schools cannot address the needs of youths involved in the juvenile justice system without considering their

educational needs. Several studies have shown crime and education are inextricably tied together and that factors like level of achievement in school, student grade retention, school attendance, and graduation rates are related to criminal activity. When students fail to succeed in the school environment, they might choose to search for some other area in which to excel. Incarcerated youths who attend school typically experience chronic academic and behavioral difficulties, truancy, grade retention, and suspension. In addition, their formal ties to schooling are typically disrupted by their dropping out, being expelled, or effectively "pushed out" (vacca, 2008).

Is undoubtedly one of the dilemmas and uncomfortable the attention of many psychologists, sociologists and criminologists have focused on the issue of children and juvenile offenders that is more widespread day by day, the figures Ali despite the improvement in living conditions in terms of growth and socio-cultural changes, as well as the development of psychological services institutions, Statistics crimes committed by children and teenagers, is a libertine. Most likely causes of this phenomenon has serious social consequences, including issues related to the causes of their social, family, and personality traits, knowing yourself is criminal. Adolescence is a period of high risk behaviors and increased exploration. This time of change, with increased risk of addiction is known to start taking medication and cognitive development. Emotional and educational deficiencies, economic factors, political factors are important in the development of juvenile delinquency. In the etiology of delinquency and collection of biological, psychological, social and cultural rights have been mentioned. In fact, what we do know is that the family and lack of proper care, discrimination, hatred, cynicism, lack of emotional, personality characteristics, social factors such as population density, location, social conditions and contradictions, within which to place adjectives link to this phenomenon, closely related. Family as the smallest social unit formed by society and the protection of human relations is responsible. The quality of this relationship affects their behavior towards others. Parents addiction to drugs, family problems is one of the most traumatic, the optimal educational opportunities logical choice in style and interaction with your children lose, and these children at risk for developmental disorders, substance abuse drugs of abuse, neglect and delinquency; and why should act as a risk factor in the growth process of children taken into consideration.

### ***The Nature of School-Based Prevention***

School-based prevention programs include interventions to prevent a variety of forms of "problem behavior," including theft, violence, illegal acts of aggression, alcohol or other drug use; rebellious behavior, anti-social behavior, aggressive behavior, defiance of authority, and disrespect for others. These different forms of delinquent behavior are highly correlated and share common causes. Many of the programs considered in this chapter were not specifically designed to prevent the problem behaviors, but instead to affect presumed causal factors such as school drop-out, truancy, or other correlates which are expected to increase protection against or decrease risk towards engaging in problem behaviors at some later date. This focus on non-crime program outcomes is entirely appropriate given the young ages of many of the targeted students. Different outcomes have different saliences for different age groups. Positive program effects on reading skills for six-year-olds may be as important in terms of later crime prevented as reducing marijuana use for sixteen-year-olds. Many prevention researchers and practitioners also assume a link between less serious problem behaviors and later more serious crime (Gottfredson, 2000).

### ***Concepts:***

**School:** A school is an institution designed to provide learning spaces and learning environments for the teaching of students (or "pupils") under the direction of teachers. Most countries have systems of formal education, which is commonly compulsory.[citation needed] In these systems, students progress through a series of schools. The names for these schools vary by country (discussed in the Regional section below) but generally include primary school for young children and secondary school for teenagers who have completed primary education. An institution where higher education is taught is commonly called a university college or university.

**Juvenile delinquency:** Juvenile delinquency, also known as "juvenile offending", is participation in illegal behavior by minors (juveniles, i.e. individuals younger than the statutory age of majority). Most legal systems prescribe specific procedures for dealing with juveniles, such as juvenile detention centers, and courts.

### ***The role of parents in juvenile crime prevention:***

The family as the most important place character formation of children, the environment in which it grows and learns norms. No doubt many factors involved in the occurrence of juvenile delinquency, but at first the families who have a decisive role. Jrmza family environment can be destructive and constructive, or vice versa. If you trained properly can lead children to the right path or environment to prepare for the realization of delinquency by

children. But who is the criminal? Neglect and S-hlangarnd, often in relation to interact with their children are in trouble. Lack of love, harmony, and understanding, there is tension in the family, divorce, parental death and some of the factors that affect crime by teenagers and children. Failures or a disadvantaged child in the satisfaction of basic needs (physical, financial, psychological, and emotional) is from other causes. Some parents of children and especially teenagers to commit crimes such as drug producers or forcing children into begging them to give a livelihood. Also weakness of religious and spiritual values in the family environment, strengthening crime. The highest probability of delinquency among adolescents aged 15 to 17 years who spent the years of the transition from crisis is maturing and identity. Enables and most important step in preventing the diversion of their being. Families relying on the moral, religious and spiritual, to familiarize children with the values and norms of society, can bring children into adolescence and adulthood. Family trying to raise children with high self-esteem is definitely them with less difficulty. First, the correction in the conventional Secondly, this discipline is necessary in these two materials to a juvenile delinquency prevention aspect as well. Family, including the underlying factors shaping individual and social character of the child. It is considered certain that the child's family environment plays no role in its selection.

### ***The influence of bad friends in youth social deviations pollution***

Peers and friends accepted patterns in the way of a person's speech, conduct, and demeanor are. Person to be accepted by their friends and peers will have to communicate and socialize, forced to accept their norms and values. Otherwise, it is the rejection. Influence of peers, colleagues, associates and friends in personality development is less of family influence; because the person after the family, placed exclusively under the influence of groups.

Thus, if one group of addicts with their relationship and be loved, to be gradually influenced their behavior and be addicted; pressure to cut their social condemnation. Hence, users interested in your friends and peers lead to addiction

### ***Prevention of crime and social problems with "school judge " project***

Crime prevention is "anticipate, identify and assess the risk of crime and measures and measures to eliminate or reduce it."According to experts, crime prevention one of the most effective ways to combat the criminal behavior and social disorders. Maintain social and individual rights and securing all-encompassing people, adoption of such measures and actions will double. In human society, education can play a significant role in the prevention of crime. For this reason, the training and knowledge of students in schools with a variety of offenses, penalties and ways to prevent it, many can be effective in doing so. Under the plan, the judges entered the school and students can learn about different types of crime, punishment and prevention are aware of it. The aim of the judge early warning school students to prevent crimes and social problems, which leads to raising public information and law students.

### ***Strategies to prevent of students escape of school***

Imagine parents of children every afternoon at the right time to be home school is that he was. This type of school avoidance is often a natural reaction to emotionally neutral environment that lacked the necessary stimulus. For a child smart is not reliable or that the lack of stability and normal home environment is very weak and unreliable. that elusive school of this kind against failure and rebel feel at home or school. Because the needs of a person or a child has been ignored. Remains a force parents to show an interest in child welfare and have no power to impose a complete discipline and children are often subjected to emotional material poverty. Possible sign of mental seem at first glance, but it often becomes apparent that due to the initial lack of education and lack of success in creating habits were accurate. There are dangers in this type of school avoidance are the various forms of antisocial behavior that this behavior almost inevitably be reflected in the child's daily life. The milder form of the disorder, lying to parents and teachers, and this is when they realize his absence and if the child decides to return to school might offer fake notes from home to school or try to imitate doctor knows your voice over the phone. More serious risk that arises from the amount of free time for children outside of school organization has at its disposal. Boys often the first to rush into the empty house and the girls may be driven by runaway behavior. Responsible for school education welfare aversion and withdrawal from school has an important mission; Educational welfare officer can act as a liaison between the family and social services institutions. Producer child from the risk of being saved and positive ways of living and being in the community showed the children. But the question is where to start the reform? Sure of Science and Technology, Tools and machinery, computer programs and will not be, because technology is a tool, not cargo as well as by location or in other words, is not a means to reach your destination. It should be noted, education reform should ride on the combined cycle, not dominated by it; so, reform

should start from the people and culture of a people. It must be said that human resources in the education system only relevant element is the spirit for change and reform. Non-interest is what the spirit gives life meaning is the attitude and approach of human resources. Juicy education, selection, keeping active and creative manpower training and thus to prevent escape of the students will be as follows:

- Communicating emotionally relation with students.
- Provide the necessary minimum level of welfare and organizing various activities in school such as: sports, arts and cultural environment be provided cheerful and hard-working.
- Changing attitudes and perceptions of the school and creating promising teenager, confidence and encouraged him to school through a proper dialogue and activities.

### **Recreational, Enrichment, and Leisure Activities**

Some programs offer recreational, enrichment or leisure activities as a delinquency prevention strategy. These programs historically have been based on one of the following assumptions: (1) "idle hands are the devil's workshop;" (2) children -- especially those who do not fit the academic mold -- will suffer from low self-esteem if they are not able to display their other competencies; or (3) students need to vent their energy. With the rise in violent crime, the typical rationale for alternative activities programs is that occupying youth's time will keep them out of harm's way -- the "safe haven" theory. Drop-in recreation centers, after-school and week-end programs, dances, community service activities, and other events are offered as alternatives to the more dangerous activities. After-school programs have enjoyed a recent boost in popularity in light of evidence that 22% of violent juvenile crime occurs between 2 p.m. and 6 p.m. on school days (Snyder, Sickmund, & Poe-Yamagata, 1996). This is more than would be expected if juvenile crime were uniformly distributed across the waking hours.

Relevant research on alternative activities is found both in basic research on the causes and correlates of delinquency and in evaluations of prevention programs involving these activities. Basic research has examined the plausibility of the "idle hands is the devil's workshop" rationale for explaining delinquency and found it lacking. Several studies have found that time spent in leisure activities is unrelated to the commission of delinquent acts (Gottfredson, 1984b; Hirschi, 1969). Time spent on activities which reflect an underlying commitment to conventional pursuits (e.g., hours spent on homework) is related to the commission of fewer delinquent acts, while time spent on activities which reflect a (premature) orientation to adult activities (e.g., time spent riding around in cars) is related to the commission of more delinquent acts. But the myriad activities of adolescents that have no apparent connection to these poles (e.g., clubs, volunteer and service activities, youth organizations, sports, hobbies, television, etc.) are unrelated to the commission of delinquent acts. Simply spending time in a these activities is unlikely to reduce delinquency unless they provide direct supervision when it would otherwise be lacking (Gottfredson, 2000).

### **The role of education in reducing delinquency:**

Today, in all societies moment to moment changes and developments that affect all social institutions put. Among all of them, institutions of education, as a social phenomenon has manufacturing, performance and features are different in different communities is very variable. Despite differences among the different educational systems, emergence and development of education systems in all communities indicate that induction of cultural patterns, social values maintain, expand and promote the knowledge, skills and techniques, transmission and preservation of cultural heritage and customs, for any society is of paramount importance and necessity. And how to reduce the social pathologies and disorders as well as crimes of students, which is a subsidiary of educational objectives is involved? Each in its own crimes and events that need to be checked. Of course, in our current society due to social change with the development of urban and industrial development, economic and scientific along. Power does not have to act like the past because of the knowledge, skills and information that children growing community need not have. Due to these constraints, the education community as an independent body should be able to function without any interruption and without prejudice to a favorable socialization conducted. While we are daily witness to what is expected.

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