



The Impact of Marginalization on Children's Delinquency (Field Study: Children in the Correction and Rehabilitation Center of Kerman Province of Iran)

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Abstract

The rapid and irregular expansion of metropolitan areas has made large cities prominent hosts to social crimes and abnormalities. Science social problems and developed urban environments can threaten the security of urban communities and considering the specific situation and sensitive children and importance of ways of dealing with their in true religion Islam and Negative personal and social impacts that children and youth delinquency on across the society, the present study draws on subcultural theories as a theoretical framework, to examine the link between crime rate and friends group, Marginalization (poor quarters), children self-reliance. For this purpose, questionnaires were used to collect required data by field Study of 56 boy Children in the Correction and Rehabilitation Center of Kerman Province. The data were analyzed through SPSS software. Our findings indicated a significant relationship between crime rate and Occurrence of delinquency with friends group, Marginalization (sitter poor quarters), children low self-reliance.

Keywords: *Marginalization; Child; Delinquency; Correction and Rehabilitation Center*

1. Introduction

Crime and damage rates are always high in urban areas and currently, cities especially metropolitans worldwide are the most important locus of occurring social abnormalities and crimes (Ali Akbari, 2004: 49). Although Iran is not an exclusion and increasingly growth of migrations to cities as well as abnormal development of metropolitans have changed them to the most important centers of social abnormalities and crimes (Rahnamayi et al, 2010; 158). Additionally, what proved in various researches and is true for our country is the impact by quarter on delinquency. It is precisely studies by sociologists particularly Berjes. He studied youth delinquency in a 12000 population town and found that delinquency in one borough is three times more than other areas of the same town. The surprising point was that in other two boroughs with similar economic levels in which black people ratio was higher; the rate of delinquency was too lower. In high level borough, family ethics and cultural levels were lower.

This area had no school, church and gym (Kaynia, 1996: 241). Concerning the impact of environment on children delinquency, Professor Kinburg asserts: “it is obvious that low class where crime has penetrated to its deepest levels, a parasite environment is owned by a group of people captured by “cultural poverty” and it is too dangerous for children who live there since it lacks ethical growth stimulants on the one hand and criminal destructive impacts directly lead it to criminal life on the other hand (ibid: 241). Due to such features as high physical disorders, lower levels of public health and physical/mental wellness, lack of proper job and lower incomes, marginal areas are the main implications of quarter impact on children delinquency (Mohajerin, 2008: 56 – 61). Broad studies on criminology indicate that highest delinquency rates always belong to regions with highest structural disorder, lower economic situation and higher ethnic population diversity (Arabi, 2011: 52). Thus, in an increasingly trend in the last decades of 20th century, migration shaped a phenomenon called “poverty urbanization” and one of its critical effects was crystalized in constructing unofficial homes. Due to influx of rural unskilled manpower to cities and the inefficiency of economic mitigation policies in 1980s and its impact on lowering economic development, urban development added the number of vulnerable groups of the society especially in developing countries so that poverty locus was incrementally transferred from rural to urban areas (Mohajerin, ibid: 11). The very important point as a social problem concerning the experience of living in such quarters was the shaping of different subcultures which build individuals’ cultural and social context (especially children and adolescents). In these quarters, there are a lot of opportunities for criminal acts such as substance dealing, addiction and many similar acts. Such acts are starting in low ages as a part of street games by which delinquency behaviors are transferred from adults to children and adolescents (Valad et al, 2001: 203 – 204). Therefore, marginalized areas increase deviational behaviors and build delinquency subculture and an irregular environment for life (Ahmadi, 2000: 56 – 57). In – risk children, labor children and law – conflict children are, *inter alis*, the outcomes of such quarters since children possess special capability for delinquency and victimized due to their physical and spiritual characteristics (Mohajerin, ibid: 97 – 99).

2. Problem Description

Any research starts by a problem emanated from a social reality (Bakerm 2007: 15). Concerning the problem – orientation of scientific researches, research aim is nothing that answering the problem occurred by a turbulence and disorder in status quo of the society (Saeedi, 2008: 33). Regarding current study, authors found that there are social problems in poor and high populated neighborhoods which destroy society’s forces like a chronic illness. Concerning the falling economic and social trends of poor neighborhoods, it is not surprising that such boroughs in big cities are environments for the growth of youth delinquent groups. These are the groups that their members would become professional adult offenders (Moaezemi, 2010: 166 – 168). Additionally, Wilson and Kelling (1982: 29 – 34) show that a structure of physical disorders in a residential area would make it as a proper location for drug dealers, prostitutes and other offenders.

What jeopardizes human mind is how to look at marginalization which has been always accompanied with a kind of suspicious. In other words, the residents of such areas have been hardly treated so that they are congenital anarchists or delinquents who never want to adapt social norms and demands of governmental officials, ibid: 25). However, such glance has weakened the correlation of such residents with total society and, as a result; it is obvious that is more likely that people with weaker interdependence show more criminal behaviors (Michellbest, 1998: 56). Since rapid expansion of urbanism is a main determinant of domestic development path in recent decades (Ali Akbari, ibid: 49) and the fact that such factors as rapid growth of immigration to cities, unofficial residential areas and lack of urban structural designing proportionate to abnormal growth of size and population of big cities, social and physical abnormalities (Rahnamayi et al, ibid: 158) in cities like Kerman. In addition to above points,

due to its geographical situation and locating along the routes of illicit drug transportation, Kerman has its own unique conditions (Purmahyabadi, 2010: 2) and marginalized people especially children are the lowest cost workforce to transit and sell illicit drugs. To the same reason, one may deny the existence of organized crime gangs in marginalized areas but it obviously impossible to deny the selection of offender among marginalized residents by organized crime gangs (Salahi, 2008: 217).

Due to official statistics and reports published in domestic official news agencies, Kerman is city with marginalization records and one should take necessary measures to control the crimes in the region. Concerning above points, the importance of endangered children whose conditions are so that expose them by deviations and weaken their commitment to social norms and values (Mohajerin, *ibid*: 97) as well as high possibility of delinquencies in marginalized areas where delinquency is admired as a proper behavior and starts among children as street games and criminal techniques are transferred as a tradition from adults to children (Wold et al, *ibid*: 2020), present study looks for a scientific recognition on research title namely the impact of marginalization on children. Noteworthy, success in eliminating or mitigating a problem highly depends on identifying the affecting factors on that problem. One can destroy the roots by taking proper practical initiatives and conceiving mentioned factors. Lack of proper scientific attempts to recognize mentioned factors are a part of reasons on failure in fighting against crimes. Such field study is necessary to provide appropriate applied and preventive guidelines in Kerman by recognizing affecting factors on children's delinquency. To the same reason, a research was conducted by focusing on the impact of residential areas in Karaj on crime rates. Upon a case study on 413 residents of Karaj and using a social survey as well as questionnaire tool, needed data was gathered and they were statistically analyzed by SPSS software package. The findings show the relationship between social/physical disorder, trust in police performance, neighbors' links and dependency to neighborhood with crime rates in residential areas (Ahmadi and Arabi, 2012: 9). To provide a proper and efficient preventive guideline and based on a field study on children in Kerman Correction and Rehabilitation Center, we would study the relationship between children's delinquency and groups of friends and social disorders in residential area with crime rates in present study.

3. Methodology

In present study, field and library studies are used to gather data. Data collection tool is a depth face-to-face interview with all 56 boys in Kerman Correction and Rehabilitation Center. To extract findings, those parts of information which could be inserted into SPSS software package were selected and relevant tables were drawn and analyzed. Data from field study was analyzed by descriptive and deductive methods. In theoretical section, present study is based on comparative – illuminating approach.

4. Theoretical Framework

To clarify discussion, relevant concepts are initially studied and then the respective attitudes are provided.

4.1 Marginalization

Marginalization is an unstable urbanism in residential areas inside or around cities with an undesired appearance and out of official and planned climate. The main problem in marginalization and

unofficial residence would lead into poverty and social damages on the one hand and an inappropriate environment and lack of sufficient services on the other hand (Salehi Amiri, 2011: 18 – 19).

4.2 Delinquency

It means to leave a legal task or to commit a mistake act which not necessarily called as crime (Najafi Abrandabadi & Hashembeigi, 1998: 199). However, in legal terms, it equals crime (doing or leaving an action predicted in law) especially on committed crimes by children and juniors (Moazemi, *ibid*: 68 – 69). According to criminologists, children and youth delinquency consists all public offences committed by people aged 12 – 20 (*ibid*). Sociologists have a wider glance and believe that “it involves a wide set of social legal law violations” (Abrkermby, Turner and Hill, 1984: 62). Although some people believe that delinquency is to commit an action in contrary to law (Sarukhani, 1991: 1818).

4.3 Child

Child means any boy or girl not achieved the age of growth. In other words, child means immature human (Moazemi, *ibid*: 51). In legal terms and based on article 147 of Islamic Penal Code, child means a girl or boy completely aged 9 and 15 years (Ghamari Hejira). To the same vein, article 146 reads: “immature people have no criminal responsibility.” However, some believe that mature age (9 years for girls and 15 years for boys) is conditional and in the cases that its contrary is proved, it is merit to consider it as complementary norms and to waive it (Maraashi Shushtari, 1997: 17). In article 91 of the same law, lawmaker has relatively accepted it: “in the crimes with retaliation, when people are lower than 18 years, do not conceive the nature of committed crime or there is doubt in their mental growth and perfection, they will be convicted to predicted punishments in accordance with their age. Note: to identify mental growth and perfection, the court can ask the idea of forensic law or any other authority.”

5. Theoretical Basics

Theories on the impact of marginalization are diverse: some in personal analysis level and some are structural and social with theories with social and structural attitudes. They study crime and delinquency phenomenon in social and structural conditions. By focusing on the impact of marginalization on children’s delinquency, those attitudes are investigated with social and structural approaches and since a single insight cannot clarify children’s delinquency, by elucidating several synchronized theories, it is attempted to devise an integrated theory.

5.1 Merton: Social Structure Pressure

In his theory, Merton looks for exploring the impact of social structures on the disproportionate behaviors with society’s norms. According to him, social culture and structures produce behavioral models (Ahmadi, *ibid*: 50). Robert Merton believes that pressure is due lack of personal ability to achieve admired social aims (Sadigh Servestani, 2008: 44). In fact, failure due to lack of compatibility of goals, tools and facilities loose social commitments and distrust to system and lead into abnormal behaviors (Mohseni, 2007: 59). Therefore, the main question in pressure theory is that why do people misbehave? The general response by the theory to this question is the factors which press people and enforce them to

dysfunction (Agnive, 1995: 120). On this basis, social control over people prevents dysfunction (Sotudeh: 2009: 133). Merton believes that facilities to achieve success are often categorized by economic and social categories; thus, the feeling of pressure in middle categories is limited due to the training facilities and credible jobs accessible easily while in marginalized (poor) regions, the feeling of pressure is created since legitimate ways to acquire success are mainly closed to the youth (Moazemi, *ibid*: 171).

5.2 Cohen

Pressures occur in the conflicts among cultural aims and institutionalized methods are reflected in certain layer cultures (White and Hinz, 2007: 160). In this vein, Albert Cohen claims that shaped subcultures in labor class can be seen as the result of conflict among cultures of this class and middle class category. In other words, Cohen considers mentioned subcultures as an alternative cultural system (White and Hinz, *ibid*: 161). It is the system that its shaping and growth is the result of two factors: opportunities for young members of labor class and lower self – esteem of the people (Sedigh Sarvestani, *ibid*: 45). According to Cohen, rather than measuring the success by traditional indicators, this group looks for alternative goals that relate directly to their class experiences. Thus, Cohen considers two phenomena of crime by youth and juniors as a collective behavior. It is a behavior associated with wishes, dreams and experiences of both categories (White and Hinz, *ibid*). Therefore, people with similar structural positions are attracted by delinquency subcultures to promote their higher situations (Ahmadi, *ibid*: 73). Therefore, Merton claims that the gap between aims and tools leads into dysfunction while Cohen says that such gap causes dysfunction due to positional failure (Sadigh Sarvestani, *ibid*: 46).

5.3 Cloward and Ohlin

They have gone one more step beyond and believe that all social classes enjoy similar and initial cultural goals (i.e. success, wealth and security). In this vein, it is labor class as a social class deprived from social desired targets (Cloward and Ohlin, 1960: 165). It means that they believe the nature of crime is collective learnt from peer groups (White and Hinz, *ibid*: 161). This theory called as discriminative opportunities and cultural transfer has raised legitimate and illegitimate opportunities to supplement Merton theory. In other word, it is not a right assumption that deprived people behave dysfunctional in facing with the lack of legitimate opportunities automatically and successfully since many members of this class have lower opportunities than others who achieve success abnormal ways. Therefore, it is right that some members of lower classes are under pressure for committing dysfunctional behaviors but they do not misbehave necessarily since they lack illegitimate opportunities or tools necessary for misbehavior (Sadigh Sarvestani, *ibid*: 46) therefore, delinquency and its types are the result of relationship between cultural values on the one hand and legitimate and illegitimate opportunities to achieve them on the other hand (Tiu, 2001: 21 – 23). Criminal subcultures, conflict and withdrawal are shaped by illegitimate opportunities (Ahmadi, *ibid*: 77).

5.4 Matza and Dawnes

David Matza and David Dawnes introduced other types of subcultures in poor regions. The difference is that they claim young members of labor class neither refuse nor change determined values and cultural domination of the society (White and Hins, *ibid*: 162). Their conception of the universe nullifies their commitment to law and the ability to conduct delinquent behaviors (Sotudeh, *ibid*: 148). They use perplexity concept in clarifying their theory. Perplexity occurs in areas of social structure with social weakened controllers and paves the ground for delinquency and fear of delinquency (Wold et al, 2001: 280). Perplexity is possible through the sense of irresponsibility of youths (they are not responsible for their actions). What paves the ground for accepting this sense is the feeling of injustice in the society (*ibid*: 282). They deny their responsibility and damage themselves and make disorder in the society and fear among people (Ahmadi, *ibid*: 78 – 79).

5.5 Miller

By addressing layer attributes, Miller defines lower class culture such as delinquent behaviors which answers their class subculture. Miller points out that self – independence of lower class youths cause that they consider law as a disturbing factor and do not follow it rather than expediency. They do not consider police as an agency for security and social services and believe that its role is to disturb people and they do not respect police. Such attitude toward police would prepare them for delinquency. Thus, Miller argues that the values of lower classes pave the ground for delinquency and insecurity in the society (*ibid*: 74).

Considering mentioned theories in this study, we have used the theories by Cohen and discriminative opportunities by Cloward and Ohlin as research theoretical framework. These theories particularly focus on the relationship between cultural values and legitimate/illegitimate opportunities to achieve them and in fact on the gap between aims and tools which mostly cause positional failure and the participation in delinquency groups. In answering raised questions, below hypotheses are provided:

1. There is a relationship between the group of friends and children's delinquency.
2. There is a relationship between low self – esteem (positional failure) and children's delinquency.
3. There is a relationship between social disorder of neighborhoods and crime rates.

5.6 The Impact by Group of Friends on Children's Delinquency

Children's delinquency in Iranian has group characteristics and among its main reasons, one can point out its close relationship with industrial expansion, mitigating family and human relations, lack of proper recreational and athletic facilities in poor regions, shaping unofficial residents, etc. In a group, the child feels courage, power and existence and believes that he/she can do what he/she is not able to do alone (Najafi Tavana, 2003: 41). Among group members are peers. Unintentionally, they foster some behaviors of the child, create models for imitation and cause changes and mitigations in child's behavior (Khazaeli Parsa, 2009: 39).

5.7 The Impact by Neighborhood on Children's Delinquency

The issue of neighboring and selecting proper neighborhood for residence is too effective in terms of the impact by residents and penetration of neighbors' behavior in evolution of children's personality so that it shows parents' social and economic levels and their interest in their children's good fate and preventing their vulnerability (Kaynia, *ibid*: 238). Usually, two kinds of urban regions are apt for the emergence of delinquency groups including transitional locations that their trait is rapid changes and turnover of population because of poverty and crowded areas and locations with delinquency groups, sustainable bases and marginalization (Moazaemi, *ibid*: 276). To the same reason, many children and juniors in poor neighbors shape law violating groups by joining their counterparts refused by the society and shaped as fixed entities, employ younger members and transfer delinquency traditions from one to another generation (Moazaemi, *ibid*: 131). To the same reason, based on information and the results of reasons on the emergence of children gangs and deficit organizations for youth's leisure time, there are initiatives which lead into establishing healthy centers. Such centers by gyms and pools are considered as natural gifts in deprived areas (Kaynia, *ibid*: 293).

6. Research Findings

Based on findings of 56 boys in the Center, below data is achieved:

The parents of 76.8% of children live with each other while 23.3% were separated of whom 1.8% was due re-marriage of father, 5.4% due to divorce and 16.1% of one of the parents' death.

Concerning the imprisonment of one family member, 41.1% of children answered positively while 58.9% answered negatively. Fathers (12.5%) and brothers (16.1) had the highest rates respectively. Other seven children introduced mother; sister and brother; father and mother; uncle, father and brother; father, mother, sister and brother; mother and uncle and grandfather as imprisoned member(s). Of 23 children (41.1%) the highest frequency on the reason of imprisonment was drug possession (60.9%) followed by theft (17.3%) and murder (8.6%) and remained five children pointed out street fights, traffic crimes, weapon possession, possessing others' documents and buying false documents.

Concerning father's occupation (except than 8.9% of children who didn't answer this question), the fathers of 71.4% children worked, 3.6% were unemployed, 10.7% were disabled and 3.6% were retired while mothers of 45 of 56 children (80.4%) were housekeepers and the remained were employed.

Concerning drug addiction, 39.3% of children's family members were drug addicted: father (25%), mother (1.8%), brother (5.4%) and father, mother and sister (3.6%). In terms of economic situation, the families were weak (33.9%), medium (30.4%) and good (35.7%).

In investigating fathers' educations, the categories were illiterate (39.3%), elementary (21.4%), secondary (16.7%), and high school (19.6). the figures for mothers were illiterate (44.6%), elementary (23.2%), secondary (16.7%), high school (14.2%) and bachelors (1.7%).

With regard to emotional problems, the highest frequent problems were negligence (73.2%), mental violence (16%) and physical violence (5.3%). Of 56 children, only 3.7% said that there is no emotional problem in their family.

Present study suggests that there is a relationship between family members' drug addiction and emotional problems posed against children by parents (about 40% of children have drug addicted family members).

Current study is consistent with studios by Mahdavi (2009), Sadeghifar (2010) and Moazemi & Najib Isfahani (2012) and it reveals that children's parents are often in low occupational levels.

Research findings indicate that parents of 64.3% of children had always familial disputes and these children observed such conflicts.

Since 41.1% of children's family members had imprisoned among whom fathers (12.5%) and brothers (16.1) had the highest frequency and considering the reasons of imprisonment (the highest rate was 60.9% for drug possession), the impact by Kerman geographical situation (due to its position in drug transition route) on adults and also children as the most important victims of drug transition is approved.

69.6% of studied children were living in poor (marginalized) neighborhoods, 26.7% in ordinary areas (in terms of poverty and other attributes of marginalization) and just 3.5% in rich areas.

32.2% of surveyed children had one or more offending friends while 42.9% had no such friends. However, 25% (14) did not answer this question.

48.2% of children had friends older than themselves (except than 6 children who didn't answer this question) while 41.1 did not have such friends.

48.2% of children had no accomplices while 51.8% had one or more. Among the latter group, 19.6% said that their criminal partner is one of their relatives, 32% said that they are their friends, 5.4% said they are among their neighbors and 3.6% asserted that they have no acquaintance with their accomplices.

42.7% of children had one or two trusted offending friends out of the Center while 10.7% announced that they did not have such trusted friends out of the Center and 46.4% said that none of their trusted friends are offenders.

69.6% of children lived in one neighborhood since their birth while 30.4% had experienced living in two or more locations.

In the neighborhoods of 66.1% of children, some people had experienced imprisonment while 32.8% lived in a neighborhood where no members were imprisoned. 1 child did not answer this question.

30.4% of surveyed children had high self – esteem while close to 70% lacked such important attribute.

7. Data Analysis

Table 1 Respondents' frequency distribution in terms of accomplices

%	Frequency	The number of accomplices
32.1	18	1
12.5	7	2 – 3
7.2	4	4 and more
48.2	27	Without any accomplice
100	56	Total

Only 48.2% of studied children in the Center had no accomplice and most of them have one or more accomplices.

Table 2 Respondents' frequency distribution in terms of relation with accomplices

%	Frequency	Relation with accomplices
19.6%	11	Kinship
21.4%	12	Friendship
5.4%	3	Neighbor
3.6%	2	No relationship
1.8%	1	Both kinship and friendship
48.2%	27	Without any accomplice
100	56	Total

As seen in Table 2, mentioned accomplices are mostly in the society surrounding children (friends, family and neighborhood. Of 51.8% children with accomplices, friends (23.2%) had the highest frequency followed by relatives (19.6%), neighbors and without friendship (5.4%) and others (3.6%).

Table 3 Respondents' frequency distribution in terms of offending friends

%	Frequency	The number of offending friends
42.9%	24	Without any offending friend
16.1%	9	1
16.1%	9	2 or more
25%	14	Not responded
100	56	Total

Table 3 indicates that 32.2% of studied children had one or more offending friends. Although 14 (25%) had not responded this question, the number of children with one or more offending friends is remarkable.

Table 4 Respondents' frequency distribution in terms of trusted offending friends out of the Center

%	Frequency	The number of trusted offending friends out of the Center
10.7%	6	No friend
24.9%	14	One or two
17.8%	10	Three or more
46.4%	26	No offending friend
100	56	Total

Table 3 shows that over 32% (18) of children in the Center had offending friends while Table 1 indicates that except than 27 (48.2%) of children who had no accomplice, remained children had one or more accomplices. Table 2 indicates that accomplices of over 23% of children were their friends. The results from above table highlight that the crimes by these children are not only collective in most cases but also these accomplices are their friends. These results prove the impact by friends on children's delinquency in Kerman Correction and Rehabilitation Center. Therefore, hypothesis 1 on the relationship between friends and children's delinquency is supported. Besides, table 5 indicates that imprisonment of children's family members increases the possibility of delinquent friends.

Table 5 Respondents' frequency distribution in terms of offending friends and the imprisonment of family members

Total	No	Yes	Imprisonment of family members The number of offending friends	
			Frequency	%
24	15	9	Frequency	Without offending friends
57.1	78.9	39.1	%	
9	1	8	Frequency	One offending friend
21.4	5.3	34.8	%	
9	3	6	Frequency	2 or more
21.4	15.8	26.1	%	
42	19	23	Frequency	Total
100	100	100	%	

Table 6 Respondents' frequency distribution in terms of self – esteem

%	Frequency	Self – esteem
37.5	21	Low (1 – 9)
32.1	18	Medium (10 – 12)
30.4	17	High (13 – 17)
100	56	Total

Concerning the second hypothesis of the research which relates two other hypotheses especially hypothesis 1 which builds the ground for establishing children's delinquency groups, table 6 indicates that only 30.4% of children in Correction and Rehabilitation Center have high self – esteem and over 70% of them lack such personal radical traits. Such low self – esteem would cause children's tendency to delinquency groups and it can be an affecting factor on children's future decisions. Thus, the second hypothesis on the relationship between low self – esteem and children's delinquency is supported.

Table 7 Respondents' frequency distribution in terms neighborhood

%	Frequency	Neighborhood
69.6	39	Poor
3.5	2	Rich
26.7	15	Other areas
100	56	Total

Table 7 shows respondents' frequency distribution in terms of neighborhoods. As seen, 69.6% of children (39) live in poor (marginalized) areas while 2 children are in rich neighborhoods and remained 15 children are living in other regions.

Table 8 Respondents' frequency distribution in terms of their residence since birth

%	Frequency	Residence location
69.6	39	1
30.4	17	2 or more
100	56	Total

However, most children in the Center have spent their life in one location (neighborhood). It adds to the importance of life location and its impact on these children.

Table 9 Respondents' frequency distribution in terms of imprisonment of people in neighborhood

%	Frequency	Imprisonment
66.1	37	Yes
32.1	18	No
1.8	1	I do not know
100	56	Total

According to Tables 7 and 8, in over 66% of neighborhoods, some people have been imprisoned. Therefore, it is obvious that according to Table 2, the accomplices of some children are their neighbors. Table 8 indicates that over 69.6% (39) of children have been lived in one location since their birth. Such long residence in a crime breeding neighborhood along with results from table 9 determines the impact by neighborhood on the delinquency of mentioned children. Therefore, hypothesis 3 on the relationship between social disorder of neighborhood and crime rate is supported.

Conclusion

Today, urban areas are considered by many authors and governmental officials as the most crime breeding and insecure places. As mentioned before, success in eliminating or mitigating the amount and intense of a problem depends on recognizing its creating factors. So, by recognizing those factors that create delinquency and by taking proper practical initiatives, one can eliminate the grounds of crimes. Therefore, efforts by officials and governmental officials will be fruitful when one can discover the factors and reasons of delinquency and crimes and to remove such reasons and factors. In other words, a part of reasons for failure in fighting against crimes is due to lack of attempts in knowing creating factors. An Iranian metropolitan, Kerman is seen as one a locus of marginalization and unofficial residential areas due to lack of proper planning from urban development management in recent decades. These regions show urban poverty where vulnerable people are living and they are proper grounds for shaping delinquency subcultures. Based on research results and theoretical basics, lower self – esteem of children in these regions along with their collective links to delinquent friends and lower trust in supervisions and social official tools, there will be proper climates for crimes. Results from testing research hypotheses indicate that low self – esteem and social disorders in marginalized (poor) regions relate significantly. Based on research findings, it seems that the best way to curb delinquency by children and juniors in poor areas is to implement preventive plans. An important point is that social prevention is more efficient than situational prevention and it would have no negative effects. On the on hand, realizing such aims requires to support families. Support plan is a multilateral program which includes financial, health, social, welfare and training supports. On the other hand, it is necessary to implement below plans:

- Attention to factors of shaping crime locus alongside immediate plans to fight against crimes or criminals (i.e. rascals and villains) in such regions.
- Creating cultural center and similar entities to conduct cultural plans and neighborhood attachment which is effective in unofficial controls (monitoring on neighborhood members in the public climate of the residential area).
- Providing economic facilities for children and juniors so that one can organize a real campaign against poverty through increasing the competency and professional/technical skills and employing youngsters.
- Constructing low cost recreational places equipped with greenery, pool, gyms and matches among residents in order to increase attachment and self – esteem of children and juniors.
- Modifying comprehensive urban plans by an approach on equal distribution of facilities in different urban regions.
- Designing specialized plans to organize marginalized areas including proper locations for residents or modifying them internally.

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