



Strategies to prevent delinquency among children and adolescents based on the central role of the school

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Background and Aim: childhood and adolescence are of the important periods of life in which personality formation takes place. Therefore, the aim of the current research was to provide solutions to prevent delinquency among children and adolescents, relying on the central role of the school. **Methods:** The current research is analytical-descriptive and review. Therefore, the required data was collected in a library manner and the data was analyzed by reviewing the research literature. **Results:** among the institutions in which a person is a member are the family institution and the school institution. Children and teenagers spend most of their time in school, so if the school has special programs to guide and shape their personality, they can prevent this very vulnerable group from falling into various crimes and delinquencies. Therefore, the prevention of delinquency of children and adolescents in school has to return to the correct education and training programs established in the school. **Conclusion:** The findings indicate that the cooperation between the family and the school in a purposeful and organized manner and with sufficient understanding of education issues, mutual roles and rights and by benefiting from each other's capacities can be the foundation for proper education and prevention of delinquency.



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Introduction

Legally, childhood refers to a period from the age of 5 to 15 years of age, and adolescence includes from the age of 15 to 18 years. These periods are one of the critical periods in people's lives. During this period, because people are weak and have no personality independence, if they come across deviant thoughts, they are quickly attracted to these thoughts, and due to their weak discernment, they cannot distinguish right from wrong and eventually deviate. In this period, people have different material and spiritual (mental and psychological) needs that must be met and responded to in the correct ways. Otherwise, in the chaotic market of deviant thoughts, the seedling of childhood and adolescence will be distorted and will suffer serious damage, and besides the damage it inflicts on itself, it will cause great damage to the society. Therefore, there is a need to prevent these deviations through proper education and training and in some cases with preventive measures. The first social institution that children and adolescents are in contact with is the family. The family plays a very important role in the upbringing of children and can be a big obstacle for them in the case of delinquency. In addition to being trained in this field, parents should be able to provide and properly guide the spiritual and psychological needs of children and adolescents in addition to their material needs. When children and teenagers enter the society, the first institution they encounter after the family is the school institution, the school is the place of their education and upbringing and most of the time of a child is spent in the school. Therefore, the school should be able to prevent the deviance of children by educating people and the educational measures it provides. Although the goal of the school is to teach the individual, as the word student implies, this knowledge must be presented to them in a correct environment and with an educational background, so that the product and result is not deviating and creating delinquent people in the society. Therefore, the prevention of delinquency should be pursued around the school circuit and original solutions should be presented, reviewed and studied in order to reach the ultimate goal of preventing the delinquency of children and teenagers. The current research was conducted in a descriptive-analytical way and seeks to answer questions such as; "How is school-based prevention of

child and adolescent delinquency?"; "What are the traditional ways to prevent delinquency among children and teenagers?" for you. Regarding the background of the research, it should be said that many researches have been conducted in this field, among these researches, the following can be mentioned, of course, there is a big difference between these studies and the present research, which is examined case by case below.

Method

The current research is analytical-descriptive and review. Therefore, the required data was collected in a library manner and the data was analyzed by reviewing the research literature.

Results

In this section, concepts such as children and adolescents, delinquency and prevention are discussed.

1-1) Children and teenagers

Childhood and adolescence are the initial stages of a real person's life and have their own definitions in law and jurisprudence. In the Law on Protection of Children and Adolescents, it is stated: "All persons who have not reached the age of 18 will benefit from the legal protections mentioned in this law", according to the concept of this article, those who are under 18 years of age are children and adolescents. Are. Article 1935 of the Civil Code defines the age of children under 15 years. Article 88 of the Penal Code defines the age for children and adolescents and states that the age of children is nine to fifteen full solar years. In Note 1, Article 304 of the Criminal Procedure Law of 2013, it is the child of someone who has not reached the level of religious maturity. In another definition, we can refer to Article 89 of the Islamic Penal Code, which states that in determining the age range of juveniles, the age of juveniles is 15 to 18 full solar years, which is the subject of this article. By examining the criminal laws related to the child victim, the age range of the child can be divided into several perspectives;

1) In Articles 83, 112, 113, 147, 221, 226, 271, 292, 306, 308, 400, 401, 409, 453, 619, 631, 632 and 633 of the Islamic Penal Code, the titles: minor, minor, child, child and the like are sufficient and no specific age is mentioned. In these articles, according to the definition of a child mentioned in the note of article 1210 BC, people under 9 full lunar years (girls) and under 15 lunar years (boys) can be considered as children.

2) The second category is the laws in which the age is specified without mentioning minor or major. such as Article 621 of the A.H.; According to this article, if the age of the victim is less than fifteen years, it will increase the punishment of the perpetrator; Or according to Articles 79 and 176 of the Labor Law, employing people under 15 years of age is considered a crime and under certain conditions, the perpetrators will be sentenced to the prescribed punishments.

3) Cases where the legislator has included people under the age of 18 under special criminal protections without referring to the fact that they are children. According to Article 1 of the Law on the Protection of Children and Adolescents approved in December 1381 Shamsi; "All persons who have not reached the age of 18 will benefit from the legal protections mentioned in this law" (Hosseinikhah, 2010). In child psychology, based on his growth and development, the age under 12 is called childhood (Mozenzadegan, 2004). In the Mobin religion of Islam, in some cases, up to the age of 7 years is considered childhood age for children (Ardeshir, 2007). According to the author, in order to apply the law and jurisprudence and reach a reasonable conclusion, the age of 5 to 15 years can be considered as childhood and 15 to 18 years as adolescence.

1-2) Delinquency

Delinquency is a concept that has undergone extensive changes since four thousand years ago (Reguli, 2008). In the literal definition of delinquency, some have said that delinquency means sin and error, and delinquency is the same as sin and aggression (Moin, 2008). Some have said in the definition of crime; Delinquency means abandoning a legal duty or committing a wrongful act that does not have the title of crime, this title is mostly used for the crimes of children and adolescents (Najafi Abrandabadi and Hashembeigi, 2011; Mousavi, 2011). Some have said that delinquency means an act against the laws, regulations and standards and culture of the society, and those who commit it are called delinquents (Mohammadi Asl, 2006). In the definition, some have said that a crime is an illegal act whose perpetrator is punished by a government or authority (Crime, 2009). Some have said that delinquency does not have a specific and legal definition (Farner, 2008), but the most famous view about crime is a category created by law, according to what the law

prohibits and determines the punishment for, delinquency is considered delinquent (Elizabeth, 2003).

1-3) Prevention

The word "prevention" literally means the act of preventing, preventing, repelling, mediating, maintaining health and preventing the spread of disease (Moin, 2008), the broad concept of prevention includes a wide range of criminal and non-qualitative measures. In contrast, there is a narrow concept of prevention that includes only non-criminal measures (Mirkhalili, 2009). The purpose of prevention is to keep children and teenagers away from anti-social behaviors during the early stages of their lives, on the one hand, and to monitor and support children in difficult situations (Mozami, 2012). The word "prevention" in its common sense means to preempt, overtake and rush in front of something, as well as inform, give news of something and warn. However, in criminology, it is preventive in the first sense, that is, by using different techniques to prevent the occurrence of crime, it is to get ahead of the crime and overcome it (Mohammad Nasl, 2008). If we ask people about prevention, they say that going to the mosque, exercising, studying, holding the hands of the poor prevent crime. Crime prevention means predicting, recognizing and evaluating the risk of crime and taking measures to eliminate or reduce it (Mir Mohammad Sadeghi, 2002). The main purpose of preventive action is to take effective action against the factors that play a decisive role in the occurrence of delinquency. Article 1 of the 2015 Crime Prevention Law stipulates in the definition of crime prevention: Crime prevention is: Anticipating, identifying and evaluating the risk of crime and taking necessary measures to eliminate or reduce it. In general, the goal of prevention is to keep children and teenagers away from anti-social behaviors during the early stages of their lives, on the one hand, and to monitor and support children in difficult situations (Mozami, 2012). In one division, prevention can be divided into different types, such as: growth-oriented prevention, community-oriented prevention, family-oriented prevention, school-oriented prevention, prevention based on Islamic teachings, and similar cases.

2) Identifying factors of delinquency in children and adolescents

There are many factors of delinquency in children and adolescents, and it is important to

identify these factors and their causes. In order to find out the factors of delinquency, the relationship of children and teenagers with the communities they are in contact with should be investigated. If we want to divide the types of delinquency of children and teenagers, we can mention cases such as crimes against property, crimes against persons, sexual crimes, drug crimes, vagrancy and begging.

2-1) family-related factors

Abuse of children for various purposes, child abuse, child neglect, lack of attention to the emotional and physical needs of children and adolescents, neglect, etc. are among the most important factors in the incidence of delinquency among children and adolescents at the family level (Golmohammadi, 2011; Mahdavi, 2012). The family is the center of the child's birth, growth and physical and mental development, it is the center where the adolescent can meet his spiritual, psychological, cultural and social needs, material and most of his needs (Ketulinejad, 2011). Therefore, if the family breaks up or is not properly managed or has a defect, it strongly affects children and adolescents. It forces them to commit crimes in order to make up for the deficiencies in the family and seek refuge in unscrupulous friends (Shambiati, 1993). It is possible to establish partnership between family and school in the field of identifying delinquent children by knowing the four elements of children's needs, injuries and threats threatening them, factors of delinquency and finally problem children.

2-2) Factors related to school

The main task of improving the educational level of students is the responsibility of schools, but it is not a secret that parents' inattention and lack of follow-up play a significant role in children's academic failure. Failure to enter school and dropping out of school is one of the most traumatic risk factors related to schools. According to the announcement of the country's Deputy Minister of Education, only two months after the beginning of the 2008-2009 academic year, 115,000 children dropped out of school after enrolling in elementary school across the country. Incorrect educational and training methods in schools, increased violence and bullying in schools are among the most damaging factors related to delinquency among children and adolescents (Mahdavi, 2012). School is the second home of children and

teenagers, they grow and develop their personality in this environment. If the school cannot provide its educational goals for students in such a way that the concerns of this age group are met, the ground for children's delinquency will definitely be favorable. Therefore, factors related to the school, including the way of teaching, the teacher's attitude, etc., are important factors that, if not properly directed, can provide grounds for delinquency among children and adolescents in the school environment; On the contrary, if managed properly, they are an important preventive factor.

2-3) Factors related to the environment

The risk factors that may exist in peer groups are: It is from communication with deviant and delinquent peers and rejection of the child from the group of healthy and normal peers and lack of strength and skill of the child in communicating correctly with his peers at school and in family environments (Najafi Abrandabadi, 1999). Cooperation with criminal gangs is also another factor related to the environment (Mahdavi, 2012). If various environmental factors are not taken care of, such as: the place where children and teenagers live, the location of the school, the presence of criminal and delinquent groups in the place of residence or school, the presence of tensions, etc., children and teenagers will be driven towards delinquency.

2-4) Factors related to the person

Factors related to a person include psychological and physical factors; This set of risk factors that facilitate the emergence and continuation of delinquent behaviors in children and adolescents have a mutual effect on each other, in other words, all these different risk factors contribute and complete each other in the path of the child's growth and socialization. For this reason, in prevention, with a multi-faceted approach and to all these factors, planning and necessary joint actions should be done by the child's parents and school parents.

3) committed harms and crimes related to schools

Children and teenagers in schools face various injuries and crimes, among which we can mention crimes related to violence and physical conflicts, crimes related to drugs, theft, extortion, etc. Therefore, there is a wide range of crimes that may occur in schools. Due to the causal relationship between school and delinquency, it

can be said that there is a close relationship between delinquency and school, and if these cases are not managed, they will turn into action. Therefore, academic failure, labeling or class conflict of students, feelings of alienation towards educational experiences, the passive role assigned to students, and students' perception of education as unnecessary and unsuitable for their future, have led to the creation of a cause-and-effect relationship between delinquency and school. Previous studies also show that academic failure, which includes poor academic performance and expulsion from school, is mainly related to dangerous crimes (Krisberg & Wolff, 2006).

In a general classification, injuries and crimes committed in schools can be divided into two categories according to the target society;

a) Crimes that have a direct effect on a person; Among these crimes are drug use, crimes related to cyber space, premature entry into sexual matters, inclination and drive to sexual deviations, crimes related to individual violence and mental problems resulting from contact with criminal groups and...

b) Crimes that have a direct effect on both the individual and the society; distribution and transportation of drugs that can infect many people; Illegitimate communication that can target the dignity and honor of people and insult their dignity; Causing fire and damage and destruction of school and other property, theft that causes loss and usurpation of other people's property, assault and creating group quarrels, etc. These harms and crimes are created, strengthened and spread due to lack of attachment to school, attempts to leave school, lack of proper management in school and factors related to family and school. These injuries have many negative effects and results in the future of children and teenagers and can turn them into an anti-social and delinquent element.

4) School-based prevention of delinquency

School-based prevention of delinquency can be examined in several sections; a) School-based prevention of family-related delinquency; b) school-based prevention of delinquency; c) school-based prevention of delinquency in connection with the police force; d) School-based prevention of delinquency in connection with psychologists.

4-1) School-based prevention of family-related delinquency

One of the most important social institutions with which the school can implement delinquency prevention strategies is the family (Ghafavi Gharavi, 1980). Originally, the Association of Parents and Teachers was formed for this purpose, so that families can learn about the educational and educational status of their children in schools; In case of deviations caused by existing personal and social harms, they can have a proper performance and response in relation to them and prevent their children from deviating, but it seems that this association alone is not enough, therefore, it needs a more detailed systematic plan and structure in this field. In order to form a systematic structure and create proper prevention in this field, negative factors should not be formed in families; Because children and teenagers receive customs, moods, feedbacks and actions from their families and show their behaviors based on that (Tosli, 1990). Among the negative factors that should not be formed in families, the following can be mentioned;

1- Violent behavior with each other, whether by parents with children, parents with each other, or children with each other; Because this misbehavior causes children to be indoctrinated that the one who is more violent can impose what he wants on others by force and achieve his goal, so children and teenagers also enter the society with this view.

2- There should not be cute, light and irregular behaviors in family members; Family is the place of peace for all family members and everyone is comfortable to behave as they want in the family. However, if this comfort is out of the norm and leads to rude and nasty behavior, such as dressing in such a way that anyone can wear whatever they want, it causes a dual personality. As a result, a child or teenager who sees himself as unrestrained and there is no prohibition in this regard from the family will easily show this behavior in the society.

3- Lack or absence of emotional relationships between family members; Family is the center of peace, children and teenagers should be able to feel this peace by receiving emotional feedback from their parents and siblings. They should be able to share their sadness and happiness with their family members when they are mentally defeated or are very upset about an issue or when they are happy. And the family should provide these emotional fields for its members so that they do not suffer from deficiencies and mental

complexes. If children and teenagers are exposed to these deficiencies, they will seek to compensate them outside the family, and this provides the context for delinquency (Motevalizadeh Naini, 2007).

4- Failure to respect privacy; if the privacy of each person is not respected in the family, family members will definitely look for institutions and places where they can meet this need.

5- Punishment and unnecessary punishments; If the family is ruled by one of its members, and everything he says must be done without punishment, the situation will definitely be difficult for the child and adolescent; A kind of arbitrariness and confrontation arises, the feedback of which becomes tangible both in the family and at the community level.

6- Addiction of a family member; If the father or mother or the eldest child of the family becomes addicted to drugs, because addiction is a woman's addiction. An addicted person has a calm behavior as long as he uses his drugs, and if he does not use drugs, he shows violent and dangerous behaviors. Most of the behaviors and actions of an addicted person are a type of delinquency, crime and against the law. This situation poisons the family and it is not a suitable environment for the education of a useful character in the society, and in this environment, a child or teenager enters the society in an unhealthy way and with dangerous behaviors and will somehow commit delinquent acts in the future.

7- lack of financial and economic support for the family's livelihood; When parents cannot provide for the basic needs of family members, children and teenagers will face deficiencies that will be postponed until the future. At that time, this need no longer exists for the person, and this will become a form of humiliation and a child or teenager may commit theft or vandalism to meet their needs in relation to the peer group (Azmoddeh, 2011).

8- Family members should not be delinquents, criminals or wrongdoers. If family members commit crimes against the law, whether they are punished or not, the feedback they receive from children and adolescents is not appropriate feedback. Definitely, the environment will be an unhealthy environment for their upbringing, and when they enter the society, these illegal behaviors will be institutionalized for them and

they will cause trouble in the society as well (Kariyu, 2002).

9- Among other cases that have an impact on the upbringing of children and the child or teenager seeks to eliminate the deficiency and compensate them through delinquency, we can mention the separation and divorce of parents, single parenthood, illiteracy or low literacy of parents, lack of understanding between parents.

According to the above-mentioned cases, the family should be free from factors that can force or encourage a child or teenager to commit delinquency. For this purpose, the school-based solution to prevent delinquency in relation to the family can be divided and examined in several ways:

1- Education of families and parents by schools; In this regard, it should be stated that many families cannot provide suitable conditions for their children and teenagers due to illiteracy or lack of knowledge about new technologies and their use, and they face the previously mentioned problems whether they like it or not. In order to solve this problem, it is necessary for the schools to be run by experienced teachers and managers, and they should prepare a regular program for the education of the family members. These trainings can be held at different levels, such as parent training, father training, mother training, older siblings training, etc., and can be presented under different titles. For example, family police. Educate children and teenagers for their self-education and assign them the duty of family police so that they can report their educational issues at the family level and other ways that all these cases are suggested to prevent child and adolescent delinquency.

2- cultural, ideological, psychological and medical counseling by schools; Schools can cooperate with the support of government institutions and other related institutions and request experts and specialists in cultural and ideological fields. In addition to educational affairs, schools should also have such expert groups that meet the needs of students and their families in schools and provide the necessary training and services (Keynia, 2013). The legal bill for the establishment of the welfare organization approved in 1980 considers crime prevention through mental health assistants as one of the important duties of the welfare organization.

3- military, security and moral counseling by schools; Schools can, with the cooperation and coordination of military institutions, provide training courses on the dangers that families may face in today's societies (Fathollahi, 2009; Rajabipour, 2003). Of course, these courses should be held in the form of recruiting a teacher or a security-discipline expert and in a friendly and friendly atmosphere away from any military formalities. Therefore, families can easily share their problems in this field with the counselor and be safe from the possible consequences that may follow or punish them. In other words, a consultant in this field should behave like a teacher and a trustee, have an acceptable social image so that parents can trust them, and even be one of the people who have special expertise in the field of family, teenagers and children. In this regard, Clause D of Article 8 of the Law on Police Force approved in 1990 considers the prevention of crime or delinquency to be one of the important duties of the police force.

4- Legal advice; In this field, schools can cooperate with the judiciary and use talented judges in this field and use the legal capacity of experienced lawyers and resolve issues related to the legal field of families and children and adolescents (Mozami, 2012). If a family has a legal problem in various penal or criminal fields or family law or public law, they can provide special advice to them, these counselors can prevent many crimes caused by the family. In this regard, we can refer to Article 1 of the Security Measures Law approved in 2020, as well as Article 130 of the Fourth Development Plan Law approved in 2004 and Article 156 of the Constitution.

5- Religious counseling; Schools can use the capacity of seminaries in this field and use qualified clergymen and solve their needs of families, children and teenagers and their religious problems by giving correct advice and explaining and answering their questions.

6- Government consultation; Schools can use government officials and help families with economic and living conditions. In this field, schools can classify the families with their coordination and by inviting the officials in the school environment and with the presence of the parents, examine the problems and find solutions to solve them. In this regard, we can refer to Article 9 of the law establishing the Ministry of Welfare and Social Security approved in 2004. It states that this ministry should provide the basis

for the prevention of crime by providing public welfare and promoting all kinds of economic, social and civil support.

When schools use the above-mentioned people in the context of the family, it will definitely be achieved by strengthening the family institution and solving these problems.

4-2) School-based prevention of delinquency

School is the second home of children and adolescents. Children and teenagers learn social activities in this environment and seek to shape their social personality. Therefore, school can have a great impact on people's character and prevent them from committing crimes. Of course, this deterrence does not mean that the schools can do the work of the police force, but it means that the schools can with the programs they have in the field of education for children and teenagers. For this purpose, schools can divide their programs into two fields of education. Unfortunately, schools have sought to increase the quality of education in recent decades, but the discussion of education has been marginalized and less attention has been paid to it, as the success index in schools is an educational index. Regarding school-based programs in education, the following can be mentioned:

1) Education: Schools in the field of education can write special programs for each student according to his age, considering the human areas; From the human spheres, we can refer to the material and spiritual spheres, each of which is different according to the age of each person. Regarding the material and spiritual sphere, it can be said that children need a special method of upbringing that is different from teenagers; The child is sometimes attracted by a story about animals, and educational points can be expressed in the form of informative stories. At the same time, the teenager easily understands that such a story from the language of animals is not reasonable. Therefore, schools should have educational programs according to each age. All these things can be compiled in educational programs for different ages and experienced teachers can be used in this field. It should be noted that education alone is not enough and education is also needed; Education alone is not enough; Together, these two are the wings of childhood and adolescence that can train him in a way that is useful for himself, his family, and society.

2) Education: Schools are leaders in the field of education. Children and teenagers learn knowledge in schools and increase their science and knowledge skills. If the educational program of the schools is a comprehensive and barrier program, it can guide the growing seedlings of children and teenagers in the right direction so that these seedlings can be fruitful in the future and be useful for the society. In Canada, programs for the participation of teenagers belonging to low-income families in sports, music, scouting and other social activities were implemented for three years. This program improved the skills of teenagers participating in social life, resulted in lower arrest rates and less criminal behavior (Baker, 2006).

Schools should consider all aspects of children's and adolescents' lives and have an educational program for them. Among the important aspects of children's and adolescents' lives, the following can be mentioned;

1- Physical health, which schools can guarantee by planning suitable sports classes of all kinds of individual and team sports.

2- Strengthening intelligence and mental skills that can include solving riddles, equations, puzzles, tools that are used to activate intelligence and strengthen intelligence. In the same way, it is possible to activate and strengthen children's intelligence in the field of mathematics in the form of attractive classes along with games and entertainment so that they are attracted to these classes with full desire.

3- To strengthen the power of memory and increase memorization skills, for this purpose, it can be offered by offering various classes and competitions in the fields of memorizing the Holy Quran, memorizing poems of different poets and Mushaira, competitions related to history, teaching study skills about memorization lessons, etc.

4- Teaching life skills; In this context, schools should be able to teach boys and girls basic life skills such as discipline in life, eating etiquette, social etiquette, party etiquette, respect for elders, how to deal with peers and younger ones, how to prepare your own food, Wearing clothes and... all can be taught through schools, definitely making children and teenagers organized can help them to live in the community and avoid illegal acts (Sabhani-nejad et al., 2008).

5- Teaching information about mental health; Schools can provide significant help in preventing the delinquency of this group by providing practical training on how to live happily and psychological methods and providing solutions to mental problems.

6- Learning to plan for purposeful recreation; Schools should have a training program on purposeful recreation so that children and teenagers learn important points in addition to having fun and playing during their free time.

7- Teaching spiritual content and correct ideas; Schools should guide children and teenagers through the teaching of religious content in such a way that the student feels a practical commitment to avoid sin and crime and unconsciously dislikes bad things and tends to good things.

8- Teaching useful and practical content; Schools should have a detailed program about recognizing practical tasks and tools that can be useful for this group, such as digital space tools and...

9- teaching applied course materials; Schools should arrange lessons for children and teenagers that provide the worldly and hereafter happiness of this class and avoid things that are not practical and useless and non-applicable western sciences.

10- Detailed teaching of theoretical and practical course materials; In addition to teaching theoretical content, schools should also train students practically so that this education is institutionalized in the minds of children and teenagers.

In addition to the above-mentioned cases, the school should have a basic focus on teaching and supporting children's cognitive development, social skills, personal problem solving skills, increasing student experiences, etc. (Samami, 2014).

4-3) School-based prevention of delinquency in connection with the police force

Schools can use the capacity of the police force and with their cooperation to prepare appropriate measures in the field of prevention of delinquency among children and teenagers. The specialized police forces in the fields of crimes related to the family, crimes related to the living environment, crimes related to students, and crimes related to teachers, provide the necessary training to the mentioned three levels and prevent the delinquency of children and teenagers.

4-3-1) Crimes related to the family

Schools can provide appropriate solutions in the field of crimes related to the family and family members in cooperation with the police force and their elite advisors. If the families of children and teenagers are among high-risk groups and commit various crimes, serious harm will definitely be done to the children and teenagers. The police force can prevent criminals by providing accurate advice and appropriate solutions. Of course, the police force can train children and teenagers in different fields in this area to inform parents and family members of key points, and this is also a foundation for children and teenagers to prevent the disease in the future.

4-3-2) Crimes related to living environment

Living environment is very important. When the neighborhood has weaknesses and fundamental problems in terms of security, it will definitely absorb their negative effects in dealing with criminals and criminal groups, and at first it will manifest itself by changing its appearance and becoming like them (Danesh, 1995). In order to prove themselves, they will be forced to commit serious offenses that will cause them to become criminals (Shiri & Ahi, 2016). The police force can implement the necessary measures to monitor the activities of students, people close to the school and groups related to students by deploying fixed and mobile units near schools and parks near schools. In other words, the police force, with its presence and supervision, can be a big obstacle for children and teenagers to go to delinquent schools and gangs and criminals, and support people at risk and thus carry out the necessary prevention in this field. (Ghasemi Moghadam, 2007). The reason for the police's entry and supervision in this area is due to the lack of education and supervision of the family and the school in the field of controlling different people in connection with the school. This means that teachers and school administrators and parents of children and teenagers, with the trust they have in their children, neglect the element of the environment and expose them to different people; Some of these people are criminals and seek to exploit this class. Therefore, the police should enter in this field and first teach the families and children and teenagers the proper way to deal with criminals, as well as deal decisively with criminals who are around schools or parks near schools (Atkinson, 2006).

Among school students, there may be students who are in contact with criminal groups outside of school and want to attract healthy students to these groups or abuse them (Giddens, 2013). This segment of the society is weak people and they are easily attracted to these groups with advertisements. Therefore, the police force should identify these people with the cooperation of schools and quickly destroy the teams related to them and try to prevent such people from entering the student society with the help of schools. Perhaps the best way to classify students is based on their own or a family member's criminal record. Therefore, one of the ways to prevent the delinquency of children and teenagers can be the aforementioned case.

4-3-4) Crimes related to trainers

Sometimes the inappropriate behavior of teachers is the cause of students' discouragement from the school environment and their tendency to risky behaviors. Therefore, there is a need to closely monitor the behavior of teachers and monitor them, which seems to be the responsibility of the police force. Therefore, the police force should enter in this field and use its intelligence capacities and prevent the recruitment and activity of such people at the level of public and private schools. The police has a very effective role in ensuring the security of school students, and in addition to the above-mentioned cases, they can provide the security of cycling, the passage of students, road security, the security of school services, etc. (Lambert and McGinty, 2002).

4-4) School-based prevention of delinquency in connection with psychologists

Psychology is one of the sciences that can solve many psychological problems of children and adolescents and their families in relation to their living environment, living conditions, educational environment, etc. with careful planning and based on expertise and modern knowledge. Psychological and psychological measures can identify and solve crimes related to the field of activity of students and their personality. With their knowledge, psychologists can influence the activities of children and teenagers in various fields and prevent them from leaving the right path. There are different areas of the child and adolescent field that can be studied and treated; From nutrition to deep spiritual issues and mental complexes, the psychologist knows how nutrition, its type and amount affects a person's mood and can treat and

remedy many aggressions with simple recommendations. Psychologists can investigate, solve, treat or strengthen related issues (Najafi Abrandabadi & Hashem Beigi, 2016). Psychologists can be very useful in relation to schools, parents, teachers and students in the field of delinquency prevention and help children and teenagers from delinquency through science.

Conclusion

Childhood and adolescence are very sensitive stages of every person's life; In this period, a person's personality is formed. It seems that from the age of 5 to 15 is childhood and from the age of 15 to 18 is the period of adolescence. However, one of the most important and basic institutions that are influential in guiding this vulnerable group is the family institution. The family is the center of security, peace and growth of every person, but after the person reaches the period that is needed to be able to acquire sufficient literacy and knowledge needed to live in society. On the other hand, a person spends most of his time in school; That's why they said that the school is the second home. With these descriptions, the school should be able to prevent the delinquency of children and teenagers and not let the number of delinquents increase and ruin the individual's future. School plays an important and decisive role in the development and shaping of children's personality. According to previous studies, the cooperation of these two institutions in a purposeful and organized manner and with sufficient understanding of education and training issues, mutual roles and rights and benefiting from each other's capacities and strengths can be the basis for proper education and prevention of delinquency. Children and teenagers face injuries and crimes at school, these crimes are divided into two categories; a) Crimes that have a direct effect on a person; Among these crimes are smoking such as cigarettes and hookah, drug use, crimes related to cyberspace such as pornography, dating and communicating with the opposite sex, insults and verbal insults, etc. b) Crimes that have a direct effect on both the individual and the society; These crimes include several cases; Such as the distribution and transportation of drugs that can infect many people, illicit communication that can target the dignity and reputation of people and insult their dignity, etc. School-based prevention of delinquency and traditional solutions to prevent delinquency can be

examined in several sections; a) School-based prevention of family-related delinquency; b) school-based prevention of delinquency; c) school-based prevention of delinquency in connection with the police force; d) School-based prevention of delinquency in connection with psychologists, each of whom, in turn, has a great impact on the prevention of delinquency among children and adolescents.

Conflict of Interest

According to the authors, this article has no financial sponsor or conflict of interest.

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