

Investigating the causes of crime in the periphery of Sari and ways to prevent it

Akbar Darvishi¹

Mohammad Barani^{2*}

Taghi Bakhtiari³

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to investigate the factors of crime in the outskirts of Sari city and ways to prevent it. This research was applied in terms of purpose and descriptive in terms of survey type. Its statistical population consisted of all the people aged 20 to 39 living in the outskirts of Sari city, and due to the unlimited number of statistical population, 250 people were selected as a statistical sample by simple random sampling method. To analyze the data, Pearson correlation tests, one-way analysis of variance and multivariate regression were used.

The results showed that; There is an inverse and significant relationship between warm and intimate family relationships and the level of religiosity with crime, but there is a positive and significant relationship between cold and contentious family and peer group relationships with crime and delinquency. Also, there is a significant relationship between the economic status of the family and the amount of crime and delinquency.

Keywords: Crime, Religiosity, Peer group, Type of family relationship.

1. Introduction

Crime, as a phenomenon against the social order, has two external aspects (material element) and internal (psychological element). The material element is a reflection of the criminal's mentality, and when a person's bad mentality is manifested in behavior and possibly a specific result, the criminal phenomenon has been realized. Such an analysis reveals the importance of the psychological element (Mohammadkhani, 2017). "Crime" in the word means "sin" (Siyah, 2017: 556). Just as a negative action in the form of a verb is subject to

1. PhD student in managing crime prevention, Faculty of Humanities, Amin University, Tehran, Iran. akbardarvishi76@gmail.com

2. Associate Professor, Amin University, Tehran, Iran. (Corresponding Author) barani.afarid2@gmail.com

3. Assistant Professor, Amin University, Tehran, Iran. taghibakhtiari@gmail.com

punishment, not doing it (Dehkhoda, 1377: 685), an act and not doing it can be prosecuted and will have its own punishment. In general terms, a criminal is a person who commits a crime or a misdemeanor or a violation, and in a special sense, a person who commits a crime or a crime is called a criminal or a criminal (Jaafari Langroudi, 2008: 618).

In Iran, delinquency refers to all crimes that are punishable by the laws of retribution, diat, hudud, and punishment (Sotoudeh, 2010: 88). Crime is associated with breaking the law, disorder and loss of people's security and comfort, and from this point of view, its occurrence has negative effects on the society. For example, carrying out criminal activities in any region reduces the quality of life in that region and increases the risk in carrying out economic and social activities, which in this way reduces the level of well-being and increases the cost of living. found (Noghani and Mir Mohammad Tabar, 2014: 86). On the other hand, the occurrence of crime in any region forces the government to deal with it and to establish order and security and to ensure the rights of citizens, to develop the institutions to fight crime quantitatively and qualitatively, and spend money on prosecution, arrest and To bear the custody of criminals (Madah, 2013: 304).

Social life is influenced and governed by social rules or norms. Norms are simply defined as guidelines for appropriate and inappropriate behavior of people in certain situations. Norms are classified into custom, customs and law. Crime refers to those acts that are determined and evaluated as deviant or anti-social acts in terms of relevant legal or social norms and are punished (Kleinard and Mir, 2008: 2). Crime is a scary and serious issue for the public all over the world. Today, many criminal cases such as: robbery, rape and sexual crimes, night theft from home, murder, kidnapping, etc. are reported in the media. These items can be seen anywhere and their number varies according to different regions. The high level of crime creates a feeling of insecurity in people, therefore, crime is a big problem in society. Thus, the general purpose of this article is to examine the factors of crime in the outskirts of Sari city and ways to prevent it. The partial goals are to determine the relationship between warm and intimate relationships, the level of religiosity,

cold and argumentative family relationships, the economic status of the family and peer group, and the occurrence of crime in the marginal areas of Sari.

During the last two decades, due to several reasons, the amount of various crimes increased increasingly in the country and the problem of crimes was raised as a social problem in the society. This itself led to an increase in the amount of scientific research in the fields of study related to crime in the past few decades in the country; So that the scientific community has encountered vast and accumulated information about cognitive causal dimensions. Crime and delinquency happen more often in different cities, including the suburbs. Of course, the city of Sari is not exempt from this and it should be seen what economic, social or cultural factors are effective in the occurrence of crime in the outskirts of the city of Sari and how can the occurrence of crime in these areas be prevented?

2.Review of Literature

By examining the background of the research, the history of the subject under study can be obtained. In this research, the researcher seeks to investigate the causes of crime in the outskirts of Sari city and ways to prevent it. So far, various researches have been conducted in the field of the studied subject, i.e. crime, inside and outside the country. Noghani and Mir Mohammad Tabar (2014) investigated the economic factors affecting crime (a meta-analysis of the research conducted in Iran). The results showed that the most effective factors on the theft variable are income inequality, unemployment rate and inflation rate respectively. Also, the most influential factors on the total crime variable were income inequality, unemployment rate, and poverty rate, respectively. The most influencing factors on the murder variable are unemployment rate, industrialization rate and poverty rate, respectively. Rajabipour (2008) conducted a research entitled "Student delinquency and the possibility of growth-oriented social prevention (from the point of view of education experts)". the results showed that; The respondents emphasize the existence of delinquency and victimization among students with different quantity and quality, and its effective factors are family, peers, cultural poverty, material poverty, media, lack of control, lack of education and awareness. The social environment is considered unrestricted. From the point

of view of experts and managers with experience and knowledge of education, growth-oriented social prevention in the form of police interaction with education, providing education and awareness to students with different methods by the police to curb delinquency and crime, cooperation and Mutual relations between parents of students, school parents and the police, forming a crime prevention council in the country with the cooperation and participation of relevant institutions, and reforming the structure of the police in order to design and implement the mission of social interaction with students are very necessary and necessary.

Soltani and others (2010) investigated the factors affecting the type of crime committed by women in Isfahan city. The results show that the most type of crime is related to drug trafficking, theft and murder respectively, most of the criminals are in the age range of 15-36 years old (47.5%) and are married. In terms of education level, a large percentage of them have secondary education. The relationship between the independent variables (poverty, unemployment, personal enmity and revenge, lack of love and lack of attention from families) with the dependent variable (type of crime) is significant and also between the independent variables (friends of Nabab, and lack of police in the area). occurrence of crime) has no significant relationship with the dependent variable. Sabrasmal Langroudi (2013) in a research entitled "The role of the family in the delinquency of adolescents under 18 years of age in Langroud" reached the following results: There is no relationship between age and sex with the type of crime. Also, there is no relationship between family income level and delinquency. However, there is a relationship between the type of job, education, housing situation, beliefs, and the amount of arguments among family members with juvenile delinquency.

In an article, Jafar Hosseinpour (2016) studied the effective factors on social prevention of the crime of house theft. The results of the one-sample t-test show that the average effect of the independent variables including the neighborhood watchman is 3.96, police information in informing the people is 4.25, organization of business and public markets is 3.99, suitable construction. Alley and neighborhood 3/98, honorary police 3.98 and the activities of civil institutions 4.84 have an effect on social prevention of house theft. Also, the

results show the effect of six variables of neighborhood guard, police informing by informing people, organizing businesses and markets, proper construction of alleys and neighborhoods, honorary police and the activities of civil institutions on social prevention of Theft has a significant effect. In general, it can be said that the approach of social crime prevention takes place when all the informal and official actors involved in the field of social crime prevention interact with each other. In other words, along with the performance and actions of the people's police institutions and civil institutions, they should have a participatory role.

Tau and Stockdale (2008), in a research titled "Relationship between the socio-economic status of the family and juvenile delinquency" which they conducted on 329 adolescents from different minorities, reached the conclusion that; There is a significant relationship between the socio-economic status of the family and juvenile delinquency. Chang and Steinberg (2006), in a research entitled "Examination of the relationship between the socio-economic status of the family and the living environment of teenagers with their delinquency", showed that there is a significant relationship between the socio-economic status of the family and the living environment of 14-18-year-old teenagers with their delinquency. There is. Jennifer and Patterson (2006), in a study titled "Investigation of family type with juvenile delinquency" showed that; The best predictor of juvenile delinquency was the quality of their relationship with their parents. This means that the bad quality of relationships between teenagers and their parents has caused their delinquency.

If we accept that delinquency is a violation of the current normative system in the society that can be prosecuted through the criminal law, delinquency can be defined as any act that causes punishment by the judicial authority. The followers of this approach call any act that is against morality and social justice a crime and consider the purpose of drafting criminal laws to prevent behaviors that somehow harm the society and its people and disturb the social order. Beze's sociological approach is mainly based on Durkheim's theories. Although these theories are mostly complicated, their influence in criminology is undeniable. According to this theory, "crime is a natural phenomenon and it originates from the culture, civilization and spaces of every society". The

evolutionary course of cultures causes the concept of "beze", its type and quality to change, and innovation plays an important role in this. For this reason, this approach pays attention to social norms in the definition of a crime and considers an action as a crime that is against the norms of society and affects the feelings and conscience of a group or collective.

From the point of view of criminology, incompatibility of people and antisocial act is called crime. Not only do criminologists call every action that is punished according to the law a crime, but they believe that actions that are not punished in criminal laws but are harmful to the society are a type of crime and need to be investigated. The general view of this approach in the definition of delinquency believes in an act or omission that is dangerous for society, such as addiction as an act or not following driving regulations as an act of omission (Sakhawat, 2012).

The theory of social control has been used in the analysis and explanation of social deviations and has been one of the influential theories in the field of sociology of social deviations and crime. The main issue in this theory is that misbehavior is the result of lack of social control. The main assumption in this theory is that, as Freud said, people naturally tend to behave deviantly, and if they are not controlled, they will do so (Reckless, 1973: 57-55) and deviance. People's behavior is the product of non-inhibition rather than being caused by driving forces towards abnormality (Nay, 1958: 3-9). According to Hirschi (1969), delinquency as a social issue should be investigated in the field of family, neighborhood, school, peers and other social organizations or institutions in which a person is somehow a member. Hirschi believes that delinquency occurs when a person's ties to society weaken or disappear altogether. It summarizes these limitations under four general concepts:

1- Dependence: It is the sensitivity that a person shows towards the opinions of others about him, in fact it is a kind of moral constraint that obliges a person to observe social norms. Hirschi considers this dependence to be the equivalent of conscience or superior ego. 2- Commitment: It is the amount of risk that a person takes in violating the contractual behaviors of society. In this sense, a person who considers himself committed to social restrictions avoids accepting these risks. If we consider dependence to be equivalent to conscience, then

commitment is equivalent to common sense or self. 3- Being involved: the level of a person's busyness in different activities, which makes him not have time to do the wrong thing. such as getting involved in school and home entertainment and engaging in extracurricular activities. 4- Beliefs: It is the amount of credit a person places on the contractual norms of society, while he can violate them according to his will, but They remain committed, such as believing in charity, good reputation, etc. In an experimental test on Hirschi's social control theory, information was obtained through a questionnaire from 724 students in four high schools and three correctional centers. The result indicated that Hirschi's opinion is satisfied when the variable of delinquent friends is included in the analysis. The findings of this research were more consistent with the differential link theory than with Hirschi's original theory about the causes of delinquency (Mahmoudi and Habibi, 2010).

Edwin Sutherland's differential cohabitation theory emphasizes that illegal behavior is learned through interaction with others. People who commit the crime of murder, in the transfer of their culture, not only learn the distinctions and how to carry out the offending behavior, but also convey the motivation, driver and justification of the offending behavior (Momeni, 2002, 58).

The theorists of social disorganization believe that factors such as reducing the efficiency of social institutions such as the family and weakening kinship ties as informal forces of social control increase crimes such as murder, theft, sexual deviations and addiction. According to them, social factors control people and when these factors become unstable, people have less ability to control their behavior.

The theory of social construction and anomie (Robert Merton) seeks to discover how some social constructions have affected certain people in the society and caused them to behave inconsistently with social norms. According to him, active social constructions and are producers of behavioral patterns; Therefore, he focuses on social order and investigates and explains the effect of normative constructions on people. Robert Merton's opinion is that the society forces a person to misbehave. According to him, deviant behavior is the result of certain social structural pressures that force people to behave deviantly (Merten, 1968, 185-248). In the subculture theory, which was formed under the

influence of Robert Merton's theory, the reason for the crookedness of the criminal subculture is that it is accepted by different groups of the society against the main culture of the society. In fact, the norms of these sub-cultures force the members to accept deviant actions in the society (Burn, Mesmit, 1995: 440-440; Waklat, 2003).

The main question in the pressure theory, like any other theory in the positivist paradigm, is why people behave deviantly, and the general answer of this theory to this question is that there are factors in society that put some people under pressure. They give and force them to misbehave (Agnew, 1995). Robert Merton considers this pressure as a result of a person's inability to achieve socially acceptable goals, Albert Cohen considers the failure to reach a high position in society to be the cause of pressure, and Cloward and Olin consider people's lack of illegitimate opportunities to achieve. They consider it as the purpose of putting pressure on people and driving them towards deviant behavior (Tio, 2001: 17). Therefore, research hypotheses are:

1. There is a significant relationship between warm and intimate family relationships with the occurrence of crime in the marginal areas of Sari city.
2. It seems that there is a significant relationship between the level of religiosity and the occurrence of crime in the marginal areas of Sari city.
3. There is a significant relationship between cold and quarrelsome family relations and the occurrence of crime in the marginal areas of Sari city.
4. There is a significant relationship between the economic status of the family and the occurrence of crime in the marginal areas of Sari city.
5. It seems that there is a significant relationship between the peer group and the occurrence of crime in the marginal areas of Sari city.

3. Methodology

The current research is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-survey in terms of method, because its purpose is to develop scientific information in order to investigate crime and ways to prevent it in marginal areas in Sari city. Therefore, the main method in this research is the survey method. According to the type of variables and assumptions, it is necessary to use the survey method and examine the relationships between variables through correlation

coefficients. The field method was used to collect information, and the data collection tool was a questionnaire.

Family Relationship Questionnaire: This researcher-made questionnaire has 20 questions, in two dimensions (warm and sincere relationships and cold and contentious relationships) and in a 5-point Likert scale are designed and set, which are scored from 1 to 5 respectively. And questions 1 to 9 measure warm and sincere relationships and questions 10 to 20 measure cold and argumentative relationships.

Crime and Delinquency Questionnaire: This researcher-made questionnaire has 25 questions and is designed and adjusted on a 5-point Likert scale (never, rarely, sometimes, often, and always), ranging from 0 to 4 points respectively. They are placed.

Religiosity Questionnaire: This questionnaire has 24 items. Gluck and Stark model (1971: 19-20) was used in the measurement of religiosity based on the scale used by previous researchers (Serajzadeh, 1377; Taliban, 1380) in the form of a Likert scale. In order to measure the level of religiosity, the Glock and Stark model has been used, which presents common aspects in the dimensions of belief, rituals or religious practices, emotional or experimental, and finally, the dimension of consequences or religious works.

The statistical population includes all young people aged 15 to 39 from the outskirts of Sari. The sample size is 250 people. The multi-stage cluster sampling method, which is one of the types of probabilistic sampling, was used. For sampling in this research, the researcher has referred to the marginal areas in the city of Sari and in different parts of the city, he has measured and studied the opinion of the youth in the city of Sari about crime and its prevention. Data analysis was done in several stages using spss24 statistical software, and descriptive or explanatory method was used according to the research questions and assumptions.

The questionnaire tool has reliability and face validity. The table below shows Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the reliability of the variables. The value of Cronbach's alpha of independent variables is between 0.706 and 0.855 and it indicates that the correlation and internal correlation between the items related to the variables is appropriate and acceptable. In other words, it has reliability

and reliability. For example, the value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient for warm and sincere family relationships was equal to 0.855 and for cold and argumentative family relationships was equal to 0.746. Cronbach's alpha value of religiosity variable is 0.751 and peer group is 0.706. The value of Cronbach's alpha coefficient of the dependent variable of the crime rate is equal to 0.792, which is relatively high and its items have been able to have the necessary internal integration. Since the coefficients obtained for the questionnaire are above 0.70, it can be concluded that the research tool is a reliable and reliable tool.

Table1. Cronbach's alpha coefficients of research variables

Variables	Cronbach's alpha
Warm and sincere family relationships	0.855
Cold and quarrelsome family relations	0.764
same age group	0.706
degree of religiosity	0.751
Crime rate	0.792

4. Findings

The findings showed that about 43.6% of the statistical sample are women and 56.4% are men. Father's level of education is 16.8% of the statistical sample, cycle, 29.6% diploma, 20.4% postgraduate, 23.2% bachelor and 10% postgraduate and above. The educational level of the mother is 21.2% of the statistical sample, cycle, 34.4% diploma, 8.4% postgraduate, 28.4% bachelor and 7.6% postgraduate and above.

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of research variables and their components

Variables	N	Mean	S.D
Warm and sincere family relationships	250	3.65	0.359
Cold and quarrelsome family relations	250	2.75	0.402
same age group	250	3.44	0.34
degree of religiosity	250	2.63	0.33
Crime rate	250	1.67	0.355

The results of the table show that: warm and sincere family relationships have a mean of 3.65 and a standard deviation of 0.359. This indicates that the average of warm and sincere family relationships among the youth of Sari is higher than the average (3). Cold and argumentative family relationships have a mean of 2.747 and a standard deviation of 0.402. This indicates that the average of cold and argumentative family relationships among the youth of

Sari is lower than the average (3). The level of religiosity has an average of 3.44 and a standard deviation of 0.34. This indicates that the average level of religiosity of the youth of Sari city is higher than the average level (3). The peer group has an average of 2.63 and a standard deviation of 0.33. This indicates that the average role of the peer group of young people in Sari is lower than the average (3). The crime variable has a mean of 1.671 and a standard deviation of 0.355. This indicates that the average delinquency of the youth of Sari city in marginal areas is lower than average (3).

Hypothesis one: There is a relationship between warm and intimate family relationships and crime.

The measurement level of variables of warm and intimate family relationships and the amount of crime is quantitative and of an interval type. Therefore, Pearson's correlation test was used to check the desired hypothesis.

Table 3. Pearson correlation test results between warm and intimate family relationships with crime

Variables	N	R	Sig
Warm and intimate family relations with crime	250	-0.667 **	0.000

The results of table number 3 show that; The significance level for testing the relationship between warm and intimate family relationships with crime and delinquency has been calculated as $\text{Sig} < 0.05$, so the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. Therefore, with 99% confidence, we can conclude that: "There is an inverse and meaningful relationship between warm and intimate family relationships and crime." That is, the more warm and intimate family relationships are, the crime rate in the peripheral areas of Sari city decreases, and on the contrary, the less warm and intimate family relationships are, the crime rate increases in the peripheral areas of Sari.

Hypothesis two: There is a relationship between religiosity and crime.

Table 4. Pearson correlation test results between religiosity and crime

Variables	N	R	Sig
religiosity and crime	250	-0.522 **	0.000

Pearson's correlation test was used to check the desired hypothesis. The results show that; The significance level for the test of religiosity with crime and delinquency has been calculated as $\text{Sig} < 0.05$, so the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. Therefore, with 99%

certainty, we can conclude that: "There is an inverse and significant relationship between the level of religiosity and crime". That is, the higher the level of religiosity, the lower the crime rate in the peripheral areas of Sari city, and on the contrary, the lower the level of religiosity, the higher the crime rate in the peripheral areas of Sari.

Hypothesis three: There is a relationship between cold and argumentative family relations and crime.

Table 5. Pearson correlation test results between cold and argumentative family relations and crime

Variables	N	R	Sig
cold and argumentative family relations and crime	250	-0,744 **	0.000

Pearson's correlation test was used to check the desired hypothesis. The results indicate that the significance level for testing the relationship between cold and contentious family relations with crime and delinquency was calculated as Sig<0.05, so the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. Therefore, with 99% certainty, we can conclude that: "There is a positive and meaningful relationship between cold and contentious family relations with delinquency and crime." That is, the more cold and argumentative family relations are, the crime rate increases in the marginal areas of Sari city, and on the contrary, the less cold and argumentative family relations are, the crime rate decreases in the marginal areas of Sari city.

Hypothesis four: There is a difference between the economic status of the family and crime.

Table 6: Results of one-way analysis of variance (f) economic status of the family with delinquency and crime

Sources of changes	sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	mean square	F ratio	Sig
between groups	16.95	2	8.474	66.72	0.000
Within groups	31.45	247	0.127		
Total	48.40	249			

According to the table, because it is calculated at 99% confidence level and measurement error = 5% with two degree of freedom and 247 denominator, the significance level Sig>0.05 is calculated, so the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. Therefore, the difference between the averages in the three groups is statistically significant and it is concluded that: "There is a significant difference between the economic status of the family

and crime and delinquency". That is, the amount of income or the economic status of the family has an effect on the amount of crime and delinquency. The results of Tukey's post hoc test show that the lower the family income, the more crime and delinquency.

Hypothesis five: There is a relationship between peer group and crime.

Table 7. Pearson correlation test results peer group and crime

Variables	N	R	Sig
peer group and crime	250	0.358**	0.000

Pearson's correlation test was used to check the desired hypothesis. The results indicate that the significance level for the test of the relationship between the peer group and crime and delinquency was calculated as $\text{Sig} < 0.05$, so the null hypothesis is rejected and the research hypothesis is confirmed. Therefore, with 99% certainty, we can conclude that: "There is a positive and significant relationship between the peer group and delinquency and crime". That is, the greater the role of the peer group, the crime rate in the marginal areas of Sari city increases, and on the contrary, the smaller the role of the peer group, the crime rate decreases in the marginal areas of Sari city.

Main hypothesis: Social factors have an effect on crime and delinquency in the marginal areas of Sari.

Regression test has been used to check the desired hypothesis. In statistical models, regression analysis is a statistical process to estimate relationships between variables. This method includes many techniques for modeling and analyzing specific and unique variables, focusing on the relationship between the dependent variable and one or more independent variables. Regression analysis especially helps in understanding how the value of the dependent variable changes with the change of each of the independent variables and with the other independent variables being constant. Regression analysis gives the researcher the possibility to predict the changes of the dependent variable of the amount of crime through the independent variables and determine the contribution of each of the independent variables in explaining the dependent variable. In addition to correlation coefficients, regression analysis has been used simultaneously to investigate and test research hypotheses.

The value of the multiple correlation coefficient is equal to 0.468, which indicates a low relationship between the independent variables and the amount of crime in the marginal areas of Sari city. The value of the determination coefficient is equal to 0.219 and it states that 21.9% of the changes in crime rates are related to the investigated variables. The results of Durbin-Watson's test show that the data are independent from each other and its value is 1.65. Numbers 1.5 to 2.5 are desirable for this test. Variance analysis also showed the significance of the regression and the linear relationship between the variables, which confirms its significance level. Variance analysis shows that the value of F is 13.48 and with a significance level of zero, it can be said that there is a significant difference between the independent variables and the dependent variable of the crime rate in the marginal areas of Sari city with more than 99% confidence.

Table 8. Regression coefficients of the crime rate in the marginal areas of Sari

variables	b	Beta	T	Sig	
Constant	37.09		18.718	0.000	
Warm and sincere family relationships	0.122	-0.278	-6.839	0.000	
Cold and quarrelsome family relations	0.343	0.59	14.5	0.000	
same age group	0.278	0.140	2.204	0.028	
degree of religiosity	0.555	0.351	5.030	0.000	
Socioeconomic status	0.072	0.055	0.672	0.502	
R	R²	Std. Error	Durbin-Watson	F	Sig
0.468	0.219	6.19	1.65	13.48	0.000

The values of the regression coefficients show that the variables of warm and sincere family relations, cold and argumentative family relations and the level of religiosity are significant at the level of more than 99% and the variable of the peer group is significant at the level of more than 95%. For each unit of change in the amount of cold and quarrelsome family relations, there is a change of about 0.59 units in the amount of crime in the marginal areas of Sari city. This amount of change in the dependent variable of the crime rate in the peripheral areas of Sari city, including the variable of religiosity, is equal to 0.35 units. Therefore, the amount of cold and argumentative family relationships has the greatest effect and the socio-economic status variable has the least effect on the crime rate in the marginal areas of Sari.

5. Conclusion

The issue of juvenile delinquency as a social problem in the past years was specific to advanced industrial countries, but today, with the development of industry and the transfer of its effects and the expansion of urbanization in the world, it has become a global phenomenon in different societies. Although the occurrence of crimes is not considered a new phenomenon in human society, and the emergence of societies and the commission of crimes have been related to each other, but perhaps a person has never faced a problem called "criminality" in his society to such an extent. and when this problem takes root among today's teenagers who are the builders and founders of tomorrow's society, it causes more concern and fear and requires more attention and sensitivity to find suitable solutions to solve it.

In this article, the issue of crime was investigated. The results showed that "there is an inverse and significant relationship between warm and intimate family relationships with crime". That is, with the increase of warm and sincere family relations, the amount of crime decreases. This finding is consistent with the results of researches by Alivardinia and Vermziar (2008), Naimi (2019), Sajjad Kamranifar (2014), Rajabipour (2018), Mahdavi and Abbasi Esfjir (2018) and Alivardinia, Shariah. Pour and Vermziar (2008) are consistent. "There is an inverse and significant relationship between the level of religiosity and crime". That is, the higher the level of religiosity, the lower the crime rate in the peripheral areas of Sari city, and on the contrary, the lower the level of religiosity, the higher the crime rate in the peripheral areas of Sari city. This finding is consistent with the results of the researches of Kamranifar (2014), Alivardinia and Vermziar (2015), Naimi (2015), Rajabipour (2016), Jafar Hossein-poo (2016), Mahdavi and Abbasi Esfjir (2017). And Alivardinia, Sharahpour and Vermziar (2008), it is the same. There is a positive and significant relationship between cold and quarrelsome family relations and juvenile delinquency. That is, with the increase of cold and quarrelsome family relations, the delinquency rate of teenagers increases. This finding is in agreement with the results of the researches of Alivardinia and Vermziar (2013), Sabrasmail Langroudi (2013), Naimi (2014), Sadeghi Fard (2014),

Rajabipour (2015), Mahdavi and Abbasi Esfjir (2015), Jennifer and Patterson (2006) and Saker et al. (2005) are consistent.

The results showed that "there is a significant relationship between the economic status of the family and crime". In other words, the higher the family income, the lower the crime rate. This finding is in line with the research results of Sadeghi Fard (2009), Rajabipour (2008), Rahab (2008), Tau and Stockdal (2008), Chang and Steinberg (2006) and Saker and colleagues (2005). Sabrasmail Langroudi (2013) is inconsistent. There is a positive and significant relationship between the peer group and delinquency and crime". That is, the greater the role of the peer group, the crime rate in the marginal areas of Sari city increases, and on the contrary, the smaller the role of the peer group, the crime rate decreases in the marginal areas of Sari city. This finding is consistent with the results of Sadeghi Fard (2010) and Rajabipour (2009).

Iran is in the stage of transition from tradition to modernity and there are a lot of deviations and social anomalies in it. Iran has a very unfavorable situation in the world in terms of all kinds of deviations such as addiction, divorce and delinquency. Also, the scope of violence and aggression in recent years is one of the most serious social harms. Obviously, the best way to fight juvenile delinquency and prevent or reduce it is to identify the factors that contribute to its occurrence. Researchers believe that various factors are involved in perpetrating deviant and criminal behaviors by teenagers. Researches and studies have shown that many factors, including family factors, socio-economic status and peers, etc., play a role in delinquency and crime. Therefore, considering that juvenile delinquency is one of the problems of our society and has caused many concerns for the officials and planners of the judicial system of the country, therefore, in this research, the factors of crime in the outskirts of Sari city and the ways to prevent it.

Crime and delinquency as a social problem in the past years were specific to advanced industrial countries, but today, with the development of industry and the transfer of its effects and the expansion of urbanization in the world, it has become a global phenomenon in different societies (Najafi-Tavana, 2006). Researchers consider various factors involved in perpetrating deviant and delinquent behaviors by teenagers. Among the effective factors in juvenile

delinquency is the type of family relationship with the individual. All social scientists, whether sociologists or psychologists, emphasize more than any other factor on the awareness of the family and its irreplaceable effect. Although they are not oblivious to the influence of school, peer groups, mass media, etc., they consider the role of the family to be effective; Because a person learns the process of acculturation in the family, and the personality of people grows and forms most of all in the arms of the family; While other factors play a greater role in people's socialization.

The greater the amount of differences between parents and teenagers, it will bring them incompatible anti-social behaviors. Traits such as: responsibility, love, stability, and independence can only emanate from a person who has positive self-confidence and good relationships among family members. And after good relationships, it is the feeling of security that makes the home space full of affection for people, and people develop their identity through it (Mariji, 2007). Therefore, taking into account that the future construction of the society depends on the passionate active force and the physical and mental health of the teenage generation, it is necessary to use all the facilities of the society to prevent, fight and eradicate the delinquency of the teenagers in our country. Therefore, in this research, the causes of crime in the outskirts of Sari city and ways to prevent it have been investigated.

The results of the research showed that there is an inverse relationship between warm and sincere family relationships with crime, as well as the degree of religiosity with crime, and between cold and argumentative relationships with delinquency and crime, as well as a positive and significant relationship between peer groups and crime. There is also a significant relationship between the economic status of the family and crime. This finding is in line with the results of Alivardinia and Vermziar's research (2013), which showed that there is an inverse and significant relationship between the quality of relationships within the family and juvenile delinquency; Sabrasmail Langroudi (2013), who showed that there is a relationship between the type of job, education, housing situation, beliefs, and the amount of arguments among family members with juvenile delinquency; Albukardi, Nazari and Nouri (2013), who showed that the variables of family structure and cohabitation with

delinquent peers have the ability to predict juvenile delinquency; Naimi (2013), who showed that the family dimension, parents' relations with their children, parents' level of education, are among the factors influencing juvenile delinquency; Sadeghi Fard (2009), who showed that there is a positive and significant relationship between each of the variables of family disorder level, type of peers and economic poverty with delinquency of the respondents; Rajabipour (2009), which showed that family, peers, cultural poverty, material poverty, media, lack of control, lack of education and awareness, social environment, lack of restraint are the factors affecting juvenile delinquency. Mahdavi and Abbasi Esfjir (2007), who showed that attachment and attachment (a combination of four dimensions) in the family and society were the main predictors of delinquency. They also showed that at the level of the family and society, the weakness and lack of social and family bond is the cause of delinquency, and on the other hand, strong social and family bond is the main obstacle to the occurrence of delinquency; Rahab (2001), who showed that authoritarian upbringing and neglect of parents are effective in the tendency of teenagers to delinquency. Factors such as the large number of households, the low level of education of parents, the type of occupation of parents, poor economic status have an effect on delinquency; Tao and Stockdale (2008), who showed that there is a significant relationship between the socio-economic status of the family and juvenile delinquency; Chang and Steinberg (2006), who showed that there is a significant relationship between the socio-economic status of the family and the living environment of adolescents aged 14 to 18 years and their delinquency; Jennifer and Patterson (2006), who showed that the best predictor of juvenile delinquency was the quality of their relationship with their parents. This means that the bad quality of relationships between teenagers and their parents is the cause of their delinquency, and Saker et al. (2005), who showed that most delinquent teenagers have large families, are disordered, are immigrants, and are economically and educationally at a low level. and there is not enough control and supervision in their family, it is in the same direction.

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