

Research Paper: Experience of Delinquent Adolescents in Juvenile Detention Center of Tehran With Emphasis on Crime Repetition Prevention



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Citation: Mousavi SM, Ghayoomzadeh M. Experience of Delinquent Adolescents in Juvenile Detention Center of Tehran With Emphasis on Crime Repetition Prevention. Iranian Rehabilitation Journal. 2020; 18(3):355-364. <http://dx.doi.org/10.32598/irj.18.3.869.1>

doi <http://dx.doi.org/10.32598/irj.18.3.869.1>



Article info:

Received: 17 Oct 2018

Accepted: 22 Jan 2019

Available Online: 01 Sep 2020

Keywords:

Delinquent adolescents,
Repetition of crime, Juvenile
detention center

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Juvenile delinquents are a group of people that is in dire need of psychosocial rehabilitation. In this research, we seek to assess the lived experience in two groups of delinquent adolescents: one group is repetitive delinquents, the second group successfully returned to society. We tried to understand the relevant and essential factors in making this difference.

Methods: This study is a qualitative research based on Grounded Theory. In this study, samples of adolescents with recurrent crimes and samples that have successfully returned to society without recidivism were reviewed. To do this, we should have investigated each case separately and the whole process that led to the recurrence of the crime. However, because the size of the statistical population is not sufficient to use quantitative and generalized methods, a case-experienced study has been conducted. This method assesses current phenomena in their real-life context, especially when the boundaries between a phenomenon and the context in which it occurs are not clearly defined. Several sources of evidence were used. After the coding of the gathered data and the formulation of the interviews in the form of concepts, the next step was to increase the level of abstraction of these concepts and propositions in the form of subcategories.

Results: Finally, of 222 propositions, we reached 100 concepts that were mainly associated with recurrent delinquency or regret and return to society. Some of the most important ones were family problems (such as parental quarrels, parental addiction, parental unemployment, and a history of a criminal conviction and parental imprisonment).

Discussion: Undoubtedly, one of the essential factors in the occurrence of crime is the environments in which the perpetrators deal with them. They are influenced by these environments whose personalities are shaped. Family, school, neighborhood, dropout, peer group, and general social determinants are influential in juvenile delinquency and its continuation or abandonment.

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Highlights

- The family is one of the essential factors in juvenile delinquency.
- Family disturbances and problems (such as parental quarrels, parental addiction, parental unemployment, a history of a criminal conviction, and parental imprisonment) play a significant role in juvenile delinquency.
- Dropping out of school, unemployment, and poverty of parents, peer group, and neighborhood are essential reinforcing factors in delinquency and recidivism.

Plain Language Summary

Today's society is undergoing rapid and sometimes contradictory changes. Children are exposed to a storm of information and cyberbullying that can expose them to social perversion. Families should be aware that family disturbances and problems (their quarreling or addiction and unemployment, and so on) can accelerate children's social deviance and ultimately lead to juvenile delinquency. Therefore, they should pay attention to children's education status, friends and peers, and their behaviors and relationships.

1. Introduction

Before the advent of scientific thought, crimes, antisocial behaviors, and misconduct were considered inherent. Ancient thinkers believed that just as people inherit physical characteristics such as hair color, eyes, etc., from their parents. So, in the same way, they get their behaviors from their parents. They believed that they are either intrinsically good or evil and that this nature is natural and born from birth, so that those who are inherently wrong are deviant and have been created in this way and have nothing to do with their actions [1]. This traditional thinking has been presented with the beginning of scientific studies by many scholars about delinquency. From the early 20th century, the issue of delinquency and recognition of the misleading personality has been discussed more and more, especially in psychology, psychiatry, and psychoanalysis. The findings of these sciences could provide useful information for understanding the misleading personalities and prevention of crimes [2, 3].

The concept of delinquency

In Iran, generally speaking, delinquency means misconduct or guilty behavior, but there are differences in the conceptual definition [4].

Delinquency is the abandonment of the legal task and the commission of an act that does not necessarily have a criminal offense. Still, this term is often the equivalent of a crime, mainly acts committed by children and adoles-

cents. In another definition, the offense is a set of crimes committed by individuals in a society, and delinquency is related to specific violations of adolescents prescribed by law [5, 6]. Durkheim also believed that a crime is an action that hurts personal feelings and collective conscience. Based on the community's judgment, it is a crime and not a functional property. Thus, the offense has a noticeably relative and social meaning. Therefore, a practice may be considered a crime according to the time and place [7, 8].

Nevertheless, this term is often used as a crime, especially concerning crimes committed by children and adolescents. The criminal misconduct of children in its legal and common sense includes escape schools, escape from parental control, and so on. For adults, these criminal acts are not considered a crime [9]. Given what has been said and at a general glance, delinquency is a term used to refer to children's and adolescents' law-abiding behavior under 18. The implication is that the act is not a serious crime. In other words, calling a 14-year-old person, a murderer does not look right. Delinquency is often related to the behavioral disorder, but at the same time, it can be caused by other neuropsychological disorders. Misconduct of these children is usually in the hands of children of the same age, and parents are generally aware of the group's role in their children's issues. Given these observations, the importance of the interior and society's underlying factors that ignore the child's desire to choose friends is ignored [10].

Consequently, delinquency is a concept that is often used in children and adolescents because many behav-

iors for children and adolescents are considered by age and the nature of the offending conduct. In fact, there are offenses that are not considered a crime, if committed by adults; Like running away from home or school by at risk children [9]. The issue of preventing delinquency is one of the fundamental problems in human societies. It threatens the security of individual and social life, while humanity in many areas is moving to the fullest extent of progress and excellence. The issue of delinquency and its increasing increase in societies are problematic, manifested in an unresolved fashion; the fight against the delinquent is still a struggle against delinquency on many ruling minds [11, 12]. While crime prevention is a national program, and all government sectors are involved, it is evident that crime occurs in all country's official and informal sectors. Naturally, everyone will be responsible for it. In other words, all formal and non-official bodies, and people have a role in the formulation and implementation of crime prevention strategies [12, 13].

2. Methods

Society, sample, and sampling method

This qualitative study was done based on the Grounded theory [14]. This inductive and explorative research method allows a researcher in various thematic areas to make theory and proposition instead of relying on existing and pre-designed ideas. Samples were selected among them who have repeatedly convicted a crime and were in Correctional Center for some time, but at the time of the research, they return to their everyday lives. Sampling was done based on the intention to answer the research questions. The semi-structured interview technique was used to collect information, in which the researcher provides a list of items or just the research's main topics, listed as an interview guide. All three types of coding, i.e., open coding, axial coding, selective coding, were used for data coding. In these stages, which are continually being pursued, interviews are done in line-to-line and coded. Before the encoding of recorded sessions, the interviews were executed on paper in the form of word-for-word and accurately. Listening to audio files and checking the handwriting adapted to the subject's testimony, and ensuring the coding material's correctness was the other procedure which has been done. Concepts were written in the margin of the page containing the contents. The choice of concepts was made not only on the subject but also on the "processes and consequences". The ultimate effort was to use the phrase and the subjects themselves in the initial coding. Eventually, in the form of an open coding step, a label was added to each concept in the interview, and, based on the features

and dimensions of each concept, a large number of open and crude codes emerged. In the pivotal coding step, each code related to the concept and characteristics was organized into a category. To do this, they were linked to and categorized around the core of the subject. The concepts were compared to each other to determine if they were related to the same or different phenomena (comparative continuity) of those having conceptual similarities in one. By grouping, the concepts of the researcher could create categories. Selected coding was also followed by choosing the concepts and topics that effectively extract the research's main content. This step aims to integrate and refine the data to emerge from the main category and the theory. Before the coding, the recorded interview sessions were executed precisely on the paper, and then the coding was started. Concepts were written on the margin of the page containing the interviews. After coding the data and the formulation of the interviews in the form of concepts, the next step was to increase the level of abstraction of these concepts and propositions in the form of subcategories.

3. Results

As we know, of 222 propositions, we extracted 100 concepts. Once reviewed, we found 6 core categories of family relationship and familial problems, mood situation, psychological injuries, criminal practices, and weaknesses in reforming and failing to return. Consequently, we examined each of the concepts in a dialectical approach and constructed it from their hearts.

4. Discussion

The turbulent and troubled environment of families provides the way for its members to escape; escaping these individuals who lack proper supervision leads to unlawful acts. The findings of Tajabadipour (2018), Asgharpourmassoleh (2013), and Paschall (2003) are consistent with this study [15-17]. Other studies showed that in contrast to families with an inappropriate and turbulent environment, the festive atmosphere and the support of family members of juvenile offenders make them triumphantly return to life [18]. In explaining this finding, it can be said that almost all children suffer from various family injuries. Among the samples interviewed, the brother of Milad is a murderer, Reza, Kambiz, Ehsan, Shayan, and Aref experienced the divorce of their parents. Of the samples, the fathers of Amir Hossein and Muhammad got married after the wife's death. The stepmother of Mohammed is self-immolated, and therefore, in these situations, their family is full of traumatic experiences. The main family issue

among these adolescents is the occurrence of divorce in parents. Divorce of men and women is a standard beginning for divorced children.

Divorce itself causes anxiety and emotional breakdown in the child and, for a long time, remains an unforgivable sin in the child's mind. Due to the financial and emotional pressures and responsibilities that divorced parents' experience, they would reduce their proper follow-up. Divorce causes parents to not only play their educational role improperly but also take aggressive and punitive action in the face of the child. Simplicity and ease-of-practice, which have a destructive effect on the child, are observed in such circumstances. Shayan, Aref, and Hassan have run away from home in the face of such behaviors. The second most common family-related issue among participants is the addiction of parents or relatives. According to interviews, the father of Reza-p, Mehdi's parents, uncles of Reza-R, and brother of Milad used drugs. In general, most juvenile offenders have suicidal behavior among their first-degree relatives if they do not have addicted parents or offenders. Amir Hossein's Father has spent 7 years in jail for massive trafficking in heavy-duty drugs and is now in prison (Amir Hossein-R). Shayan's uncle and father had a history of arrest and imprisonment. His father is currently in prison for political offenses.

Majid's parents had a history of imprisonment. Among his uncle's family, his maternal uncle and paternal uncle had a history of arrest and imprisonment (Amir Hossein-P).

There is a great deal of cruelty and an extreme tendency toward misconduct among family members, relatives, and the patients' environment in two areas: socialization, the home environment.

We first consider the concept of socialization. Parsons emphasized the study of the family's primary roles that the man's personality is created in socialization, considering that the family is essentially a fundamental institution, playing a role like factories that produce human personality [19]. How can a child, after birth, learn to live in distinct sub-systems, while there are central sub-system or the largest intermediary between the child and the family community? Hence, the family and its members are prerequisites for socialization. The child will learn some behavioral patterns, real-life perceptions, and habits of thinking that are larger than the social environment, some of which are specific to their own family [19]. This broader social environment can be school, friends, sports clubs, media, or residence [20]. Socializing is a process that begins after a neonatal period, a process by which

a person learns the tendencies, thoughts, and ideas of the behavior of society, by contacting others, discovers the roles that determine his social behavior and with the base, he meets the various social groups. In the context of socialization, personality is formed [21, 22]. Thus, although individual education in a family environment or a disadvantaged environment is considered social education, there are significant differences between the two types of socialization [23, 24].

The family is not only an institution that supports the child before puberty but also the institution that provides him with the first opportunities for socialization and education, especially for parents and family members who are responsible for this matter. Mitchell points out that "being a parent is quickly becoming a matter of self-awareness [25]". This self-awareness acts in the realm of the mutual relations of individuals and social relations. As a result of what we are contemplating socialization, education is under the family's control [26, 27]. With my elder brother, I've tested everything (drugs) (Milad).

As highlighted above, juvenile offenders' socialization in their families has had a direct and indirect effect on their tendency to crimes. Most of them have collapsed families and offenders, even in cases where the child is witnessing affairs inside the house, and its member's behaviors, their relatives in the first category, appear to commit unlawful acts. Here, the child, in the simplest possible way, learns crime directly.

The same situation, which caused a disturbing experience and anxiety in the home environment, eventually pushed the child into an external environment with enough space. In other words, the criminal space inside the house has caused the rejection of this arena for children and their tendency to be in alternate spaces. In this sense, home as a place to perform various criminal and evil behaviors pushes the child to the house's exterior and exit. The result of interviews shows that the children and adolescents leave home due to family collapse and abandon home because of the ruined family [28]. In a coherent family, the child is not abandoned outside the house, and his outside exposure is based on family-based norms and parents' supervision [19].

Therefore, the presence of the child on the street complements their home-grown environment. In the case of non-coherent families, the child tries to adapt to the external environment. The direct consequence of such a situation is co-ordination with the external environment and, subsequently, criminal misconduct. Therefore, the child is practically exposed to the crime through practi-

cal training and the tendency towards the places where they gain money. Most offended families are subject to arrest (detention) and disability (in Aref case). For this reason, they are turning to occupations like beggary and robbery (in Shayan, Ehsan, and Reza-P cases) and legitimize their practice. Indeed, the primary practical training and direct official income commensurate with the environmental requirements of the place of life for the participants are nothing but a crime.

Main close friend

According to the results, the tendency toward friendship with peers with criminal behavior background was seen among offenders. This finding is consistent with Albukordi (2012) and Paknahad (2007) studies, who studied on peer-group effect [29, 30]. Despite the overall home environment reputation mentioned above, each participant has referred to the home environment's escape as the main reason for being an offender. Lack of sympathy for family members (in Hassan case), dictatorial behavior of father (in Aref case), divorce (in Ehsan case), father's neglect (in Shayan case), father-in-law (in Hassan case), and mother-in-law (Mystic) misbehavior are some of the factors causing a flood of family and friend-centered among the participants. In his interview, Reza-Pa said that his reason for playing the game was more than anything else, running away from home problems. Reza's claim is reflected in another interview with wrapping up words, which sends a message to the audience. However, the main reason for the game playing affair cannot be mentioned as anything other than avoiding being in the family environment. Here we see the overtaking of adolescents from their family norms. They prefer to do their socialization through friends instead of family. The intensity of hanging out with friends is a lively affair with their hatred and frustration from the family. Ehsan, because of his friend in prison, is not willing to compare him with his family and states:

The feeling of camaraderie, the effectiveness, and the influence of friends in some participants have created contradictions that eventually led to their conflict with the family (in Sajjad, Shayan, Hassan, and Reza cases). This quarrel symbolizes the uncertain environment and the accumulated anxiety in the form of hatred from child to family. The reason to address family life in this discussion is to understand its conceptual collapse by transforming into an immortal entity, which is considered a source of frustration, distress, and despair for individuals. Five of the cases, all of whom have been victims of a crime, injured themselves. The commonality of all these people is their family life. For example, in her childhood,

Hassan's mother attempted suicide due to a clash with her father, or Mohammad, whose mother had died, and her fiancé was self-immolating. Ehsan also had inconsistent parents who eventually divorced from each other, and he experienced a livelier life in this regard. But this is a bit different about Amir Hossein or Sajjad. Amir Hossein has mentioned his father, a prisoner for his low self-affirmation, and Sajjad, who always had difficulty dealing with his father, had highly aggressive personalities. According to self-reported interviews, various factors, including the feeling of excessive loneliness, the release, and the torment of conscience, form such children's personalities. Thus, the family loses its mediocrity between the individual and the broader social world.

The child immediately enters the world, which has not been well-cultivated to face it, which causes the occurrence and development of the criminal character and the deviation. Therefore, the home environment is the most critical factor for dealing with the friends of their children. The frequency of the initial occurrence of crime among the wrongdoer children is formed in these friendly spaces. Ehsan had the experience of stealing; Reza consumed alcohol, opium, and cigar; Mohammed experienced alcohol and tablets; Hasan used crystal (methamphetamine); Amir Hossein used marijuana and LSD, and Sajjad had a contest experience in these friendly spaces. When we talked about the first aspects of the crime, it should be noted that the home environment, even in its most abnormal model, has a type of order that exhibits some control. As interviews show, many participants, although they were raised as criminals, were merely receptive and observer inside the house, not contributing to the crime. In other words, even though they have seen the use of the substance by family members, the members of the house, especially the parents, did not allow them to be consumed. Their reaction to the situation inside the home was learning and revenge. While in a friendly atmosphere, participation in the crime brings a sense of courage and power. In this regard, people are legitimate by themselves through the use of drugs and alcoholic beverages or by actively engaging in local conflicts. In a friendly environment, after training and encouraging the victim and gaining the legitimacy necessary to enter the world of delinquency, they act in a chain of actions.

Feeling frustrated

Failure is the result of not meeting the individual's demands of life. The consistency of this category through interviews can be seen in participants' two direct experiences during their lifetimes. The issues such as leaving school, dropping out of school, reluctance to continue

schooling are among the most acute symptoms of frustration. Suppose we consider the goal of studying as learning in the symbolic order of society, becoming a good citizen, and, finally, achieving social status, then why the destitute family members mostly should consider it useless. According to Milad, “as a student who has gone to the fifth grade of the elementary school says: I did not study because I was not too fond of schooling”. Access to the education goals for many has been considered impossible from the outset. Some students could not continue studying due to inadequate financial conditions, but the general public also did not have any continuing education goals. According to Amir Hossein-R, “every time I was going to school, I would go to school for laughter”. Amir Hussein’s description of this is one of the main manifestations of disappointment. Indeed, while Amir Hussein tries to confront the school’s general atmosphere and continue to study, this laughter, in addition to contemplating the existing order, contains a sense of neutrality and failure to act. The availability of education and merit in education are not significant benefits for these children. Frustration, family destitution, and poverty leave no motivation to study and cause school dropouts.

On the other hand, the school, its curriculum, and its discipline do not fit our samples. In this way, there is a sense of isolation from the school’s atmosphere and leaving them. One of the exhausted children who tried to hang himself due to the failure to attain a goal said: after repeated frustrations and re-attempts by many students to continue their education, I tried many businesses, including unlawful and legitimate businesses. As they said in interviews, they experienced various jobs in a child or worker class, most degrading with low-income. Most of these jobs are nothing but shopkeepers, jobs that do not require special skills or training. The experience of recurring and sometimes irrelevant occupations is like continuing their education and their relationship with the school [31]. Here is an identifiable type of alienation that can be tracked by the “for a while” keyword. The adolescents have often been exercising for a short time (in Ehsan, Amir Hossein, Shayan cases) legitimate jobs for themselves. They have tried to continue their studies and get a degree.

Still, while doing these jobs, the feeling of alienation has also been with them. As a result, they have faced a recurring cycle of targeting/defeating their lives, mostly due to the historical, social conditions governing their living space. This is a disappointing condition due to the difficulty of working and the recognition that if there is no financial support from the family, they will not

achieve any success. If society does not ease the ways for members to succeed, and when there is no choice for a person’s legitimate achievements, it would be natural to oppose the familiar paths of success forwarded by the family. Three of these people resided in the center or the upper districts of Tehran (Shemiran, Gheytariyah, Pamenar). Their response to the neighborhood situation reveals an entirely different atmosphere. For example, if they were asked How many times the neighborhood guys have gone to the police station because of the high volume of the car stereo’s sound, they answered frequently.

Amin, a resident of Gheytariyeh, said: “The record shows a higher level of economic activity, and encounters with the law only occur among teenagers in the upper classes, having cars with a music distribution system that can catch the police’s attention. Though it is not mentioned in the law, it is still a kind of crime”. Drinking alcohol is not following the law and is considered an offense. The lack of drinking in the neighborhood indicates a higher level of economic culture. The people living in the Tehran city’s upper areas are traders, brokers, or have high-income occupational skills such as physicians, engineers, etc. Something that is rarely found in the inhabitants of the marginal or suburban areas. In marginalized regions, people are employed in low-skilled and unnecessary jobs with very specialized skills. The lack of drug traffickers in the city and the high income made some adolescent drug sellers, which ultimately faced arrests and imprisonment. As for the general situation in their neighborhood, they claimed to have been favorable but quote themselves: “We had blown our neighborhood” (Kambiz and Amin residents of Pamenar).

Despite acknowledging the availability of drugs and alcohol in the locality, Kambiz, the resident of Pamenar, says that marginalized areas’ criminalization has become a trap for youngsters. In general, the lack of hope for improving the situation can be seen in full association with individuals and their families’ level of life.

Among those who have been released from the juvenile detention center, Reza-Pa is the only one who has suffered from a disadvantaged family and has lived in the crime area where the drug was readily available. In this case, it is well-known that the family’s priority and family-friendly disturbances and religious atmosphere can prevent crime. The family severely controlled Reza after leaving the center, disconnecting and limiting his relationship with his friends, which did not improve his situation.

Focus on

Another finding of this study was the correctional centers' weakness in the rehabilitation and training necessary for successful adaptation as repeated offenses were seen in many teenagers. Contrary to the prison, where there is a punishment on the list, a correctional center is a focal point for local education that deals with the maintenance, professional training, rehabilitation, treatment, and socialization of juvenile offenders. Prisons are, in fact, a stoppage for defendants or prisoners and not a place for reforming or reintegrating them into society. At the same time, the center is aimed at improving and returning to the community. As a result, the Correctional Center aims to provide conditions for training for delinquent children and adolescents to provide them with a triumphant return to society. Being involved in reforming centers and in the future, they will not be imprisoned and serve the community as a healthy citizen and play a role in society's development [32].

But interviews suggest a significant weakness in the process of rehabilitation. The center's first aspect is the imprisonment, separating the individual from the community, and defining it as a perpetrator/offender, temporarily separated from the community. This definition, although not officially induced by the removal of a prisoner's title, the sensory creator is similar. This feeling is evident in the individual's presence in the center, whose surroundings are closed and controlled, both in the center's internal environment and at the door of freedom and the kind of look of others.

As a venue for criminals, the site creates a climate of delinquent dialogue in which delinquents share their criminal trial experiences and examine ways to prevent arrests. In their interviews, Shayan and Amin said they could learn new crimes such as robbery in jail. Collaboration and criminal prosecution at the center is something that happens through the integration of juvenile offenders. The first issue is the perpetrators' public life in the center, and the focus is on the community of delinquents. This community, as it emerges from the interviews, creates a terrible environment. The purpose is that the perpetrators share their criminal experiences and train each other, like learning car theft in this regard.

According to Amin, "I did not know how to steal a car. I learned this (from Shayan). We talked about a robbery in the center and what to do if we do not arrest".

Also, individuals are considering methods to prevent arrests. The result of such an environment is to feed

people to become skilled offenders. The motivational measures appear to be ineffective in dealing with delinquents. The Correctional Center has not been able to persuade and regret their delinquency. In the meantime, focal programs for prevention and non-repetition of crime, such as educational and religious programs or training, help alleviate delinquents' status.

Delinquent space

According to this study results, space as a specific social/historical context of an environment can contribute to adolescents' and children's crime. This finding is consistent with the results of previous studies [3, 12]. In explaining this finding, we can say that the first issue we encountered in interviewing juvenile offenders was marginalization. Ehsan, who lives in the Khak-e Sefid locality, Amir Hossein, a resident of Varamin, Amir Hossein-e-P, and Mohammad Hassan, who are Pakdasht residents, all were marginalized and offenders.

The urban marginalized households and individuals that have settled in the city, but not attracted to the urban economy and community, move to the town's border and make marginalization phenomenon [33]. People living in peripheral areas are separated from authority, and public policy and are considered a post-social group. The marginalized people are socially and poorly positioned and located on the community's lower class [34]. The marginalization of the city's social system does not fully integrate and hence are not accepted as official citizens in the community, or at least they feel this way. The same disconnection from the urban community and the lack of citizenship and other marginal features such as low literacy and occupational skill prevent people's development in these areas. This issue is the same with the children that have been studied [35]. The marginalized inhabitants live on a lower level in terms of living standards, relative to the center, where they are marginally close to it. All qualities of life are economic, social, and cultural indicators for the lower level. A general comparison suggests that most adolescents arrested for delinquency have been from urban areas and suburbs or in Tehran's lower urban areas. In the process of reforming, urbanization is also a very influential factor [36].

This means that those who have been reformed live in urban and suburban areas in better economic and cultural areas. Therefore, there is a direct relationship between the delinquency of children and adolescents with marginalization and low population status and their correction. Such a relationship derives from the economic and cultural situation of the marginalized regions [34, 37].

As it turns out from the interviews, the crime and delinquency in the marginal lifestyle are usual. Access to drugs and alcohol, corruption, and arrest, are common, and some prisoners from families, friends, and neighbors endorse this claim. Amir Hossein-R introduces its location as a criminal area and sells alcoholic beverages; "Reza-R" and "Kambiz-R" have access to alcohol and drugs in their place of residence. Ehsan describes the arrest of local people and neighbors as usual.

As a result, they are often raised in marginalized areas. But everything cannot be reduced to the level of these indicators. As the interviews indicate, it's about creating a different space than the center. But what about the area? The area is, in fact, a space that target seekers carry out their social activities and thus transform it into an appropriate place to act [38].

Therefore, the concept of space is not a body or volume, or a dense container of time and space, but with man's presence and perception. Lefebvre believed that any society, based on the mode of production, creates its own space. Space is the social/historical context of an environment [39-41].

Therefore, Khak-e-Sefid, Pakdasht, or Islamshahr suburbs, even when its houses, along with its social texture, were wholly and subtly altered, still have a particular history. It imposes on behavior and action on the residents of the place. The Khak-e-Sefid locality has a specific syndrome, which spins over and over. In short, space is a class concerning a total environment and relatively obscure, and it includes individuals' everyday activities. In this way, the components of crime, ease of access to drugs, economic poverty, and the history of friends and neighbors' crime are in a dynamic and dialectical way. Value is a set of norms and behavioral standards defined in various ways, which are the main elements of space. In Tehran's central and northern regions, the values refer to high education and urban ethics observance. But in marginalized areas, such indicators will place themselves in chasing of inspiration and strength. The value model of the marginalized people is entirely different from the main urban areas' cultural values. Often in a conflict, the one who most often drinks win the fights and, in the neighborhoods' face, is braver and carries space values. In these areas, physical strength, agility in conflict, bloodthirstiness, insignificant thinking of life, and ridicule of any form of a privileged and worthy civility culture are typical adolescents' approaches [33, 37, 42]. Such an issue can easily be obtained from interviews with these people. Kambiz felt bullying at his place and considered his high status in his local quarrels. Ehsan-P,

based on the same values, ruled his space as a lawmaker. Shayan was proud to be an early aged playboy. He spent most of his time being a ladies' man. "Reza-ra" was also interested in and proud of bullying.

In a world outside the subculture, creating local values is a manifestation of crime and anomalies. It is a response to a dominant culture. This culture and lifestyle are a sign of the endeavor of marginalized humans to deal with despair. They are disappointed in knowing that achieving success in the context of the broader community's values and goals is almost impossible for them [43-45]. In marginal areas, people try to act based on the environment's values, which can be positive or negative. Somewhere in marginalized areas like the Khak-e-Sefid locality, the Susa, or the Varamin, superiority occurs through encountering central values and norms. It seems that the law does not play many roles in these areas. These areas look like they have been abandoned. Such a problem, and the harsh poverty of these areas' inhabitants, play a fundamental role in reproducing the economic and cultural deprivation of these areas. Accordingly, they are desperate, humiliated, and frustrated with a better position both in terms of social status and financially. Such frustration imposes the development of new values against the middle class's norms and culture and the creation of culture appropriate to its livelihoods. Space, in this way, is full of meaning, has its particular language, which is, at the same time, wholly tied to objective realities. In other words, a large part of this marginalized language is the result of adolescents' criminal situations. Parental job insecurity, the experience of poverty, or the possibility of hunger, occasional and traumatic accidents to close relatives, divorces, and other kinds of injuries, the type of fate has forced bullying, courage, and resistance to the rational values governing the society [46-48].

5. Conclusion

Undoubtedly, one of the critical factors in the occurrence of crime is the environments in which the perpetrators deal with them. They are influenced by these environments, which shape their personalities.

Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

This study was ethically approved by the Ethics Committee of Saveh Branch, Islamic Azad University.

Funding

This article was extracted from the PhD. dissertation of the first author, Department of Law, Faculty of Human Science, Saveh Branch, Islamic Azad University.

Authors' contributions

All authors equally contributed to preparing this article.

Conflict of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

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