



## The Role of Childhood Religious Education in Crime Prevention

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### **Abstract**

Education has long been known as one of the means of crime prevention, and education has an important place in the health of society and crime prevention. It has also brought great achievements in many societies. In religious education, many examples of effective education have been emphasized, such as belief in God, resurrection, piety, good behavior, financial duties, enjoining good and forbidding evil, and some other beliefs and behaviors. The subject of this article is to examine the role of religious education during childhood in crime prevention, which was done with the descriptive-analytical method and the use of library resources. The findings of the research show that childhood is the period when a person has a pure and effective personality and is receptive to education with religious content, especially since these contents are aligned with human nature. A nature that has not yet been contaminated and deviated by the necessity of childhood and can help prevent crime.

**Keywords:** *Education; Religion; Crime Prevention; Childhood*

### **Introduction**

Crime is one of the important factors in the disruption of social order. Despite the hatred of crime, this phenomenon is an integral part of social life and governments have tried to deal with this phenomenon and react to crime by punishing criminals. The creation of scientific disciplines such as criminology, criminal policy, criminal sociology, and other criminal science disciplines is part of the effort of human society to fight crime. The goal is to find a way to rid society of crime using scientific methods.

The findings of criminology show that human behavior, including criminal behavior, is a product of the social environment, and biological and psychological factors. Preliminary and preventive measures are one of the most effective ways to deal with crime. One of the most important methods that can help prevent crime is education, especially religious education in elementary school. In the elementary education period, the student accepts the education offered by the teacher. In religious education, many examples are taught about avoiding crime. However, it should be seen what role Islamic education plays in the prevention of crime in elementary school. What are the principles and mechanisms of the impact of religious education on crime prevention?

From the point of view of criminology, education is one of the tools of crime prevention and plays an important role in crime prevention. Investigating how to deal with crime through educational tools to achieve a crime-free society or the lowest degree of crime is very important. Although many articles and books have been written in the field of crime prevention, there has been no discussion about the role of religious education in elementary schools in crime prevention by following the example of Islamic criminal policy. therefore; Research and discussion regarding the role of childhood religious education in crime prevention is necessary and important.

The main question of this article is, what is the place of religious education in elementary school in crime prevention? The research hypothesizes that according to the God-given nature of man and the pure and impressionable nature of the child during childhood; Religious education can be effective in forming a healthy personality that avoids committing crimes.

This research can encourage more educational institutions to be more responsible towards the upbringing of children under their education by describing and explaining the role of religious education in elementary school on the prevention of crime and the resulting social benefits. Also, this research provides a model of prevention based on elementary religious education for those involved in criminal policy. But first of all, it is necessary to analyze and explain the concepts and basics of this model.

### **A- Concepts**

The most important words used in the crime prevention model based on religious education in elementary school are:

- 1- Religious education: Religious education is composed of two words "education" and "religious" and the meaning and meaning of each of these two words can be investigated separately and in combination.
  - 1-1 Education: The infinitive noun comes from learning, which means the act of learning and teaching (Dehkhoda, 1963, p. 181). Also, education means teaching and learning, learning and teaching, education, education and training (Moin,2004, p. 92). The intended concept in this research is education in its broadest sense, which also includes education. Education means "education towards growth and perfection" (Hashmi Shahroudi, 2004, p. 437). But in terms of terminology, "training is a regular and continuous activity to help physical, cognitive, moral, social, emotional growth and in general the development and flourishing of the training talents" (Haji Deh Abadi, 2014, p. 20).
  - 1-2 Religion: Religion means a set of beliefs, teachings, and instructions given by the prophet. Religion means a set of beliefs about man, the world, and the origin of existence, especially God (Anuri, 2002, p. 3482). In terms definition; Religion is a collection of knowledge, beliefs, rules, and ethics that God has revealed to guide mankind through sources and tools such as books, tradition, reason, and nature (Ali Tabar Firouzjani, 2011, p. 54). In this article, the religion of Islam is meant.
  - 1-3 Religious education: The meaning of religious education is education and training, the content of which constitutes religious knowledge and beliefs. "Islamic education and training refers to a system of ideas that originates directly or indirectly from the religious texts of Islam and contains knowledge about the phenomena and relationships in the practical field of education and training, their desirable forms and how to change them" (Bagheri, 2011, p. 84).
- 2- Childhood: From a lexical point of view, a child is called a "human child before puberty" (Anuri, 2011, p. 5989). Terminologically, in the first article of the Convention on the Rights of the Child approved in November 1989, it is stated: "For this Convention, a child means; A human person is under the age of 18 unless the age of majority is determined to be lower under the law applicable to the child. According to most jurists, the age of puberty is fifteen years for boys (Najafi, 1983, p. 16) and nine years for girls (ibid. p. 26). In the penal laws and regulations, the period before the

age of 18 is considered to be the period of childhood and lack of responsibility or responsibility. According to articles 95 to 99 of the Afghan Penal Code, the period before turning 18 years of age is considered an abbreviated period of responsibility. In this article, the intended concept of a child is a child over the age of seven who is under education.

- 3-Crime: "Crime" means sin, mistake, sin, transgression, wrongdoing, fault, and unworthy (Dehkhoda, *ibid.*, p. 360). But the term "crime" is used in several meanings. In the terminology of law, crime means any act or omission contrary to the mandatory prohibition of the legislator, which is punishable (Lengroudi, 2011, vol.2, p. 1536). In the definition of some criminologists, a broader meaning is considered for the crime. "The incompatibility of people in the society is considered an anti-social act and a crime and they say that violating the living conditions is an anti-social act and a crime" (Danesh, 2001, p. 56).
- 4- Prevention: Prevention in the word means prevention, repelling, prevention of the spread of disease in advance, and prevention means to prevent, prevent, block, preempt, and block the flood in the desert (Moin, *ibid.* p. 933). But the terminology of this word has evolved. In the past, prevention meant actions and measures, which today are referred to as punishment and protective measures to prevent the criminal from committing a crime again, but today it has a different meaning, which is "a set of activities and It is a measure that prevents the occurrence of crime and the actualization of criminal thoughts" (Haji Deh Abadi, 2012, p. 258). Also, crime prevention includes non-criminal interventions on the proximate causes of crimes that are carried out with the specific purpose of reducing their occurrence (Morris Kesen, 2005, p. 213). The purpose of prevention is any activity related to criminal policy that can block the ways of crime without resorting to the threat of punishment or its implementation in such a way that the crime is impossible or the probability of crime is greatly reduced.
- 5- Types of prevention: in the division of crime prevention, different types have been stated, social prevention, situational prevention, and growth-oriented prevention are prominent types of this category.
  - 5-1- Social prevention: social prevention; is a form of prevention in which social tools are mobilized to prevent crime. In social prevention, attention is paid to actions that bring about reforms in the individual and society and can prevent the individual from wanting to commit a crime. "This type of prevention takes place through education, encouragement, and punishment, and harmonizing society members with social norms" (Tawakalpour, 2013, p. 85). Various factors such as public and personal social environment play a major role in creating crime and guilt; These factors must be neutralized. For this purpose, the environment is intervened to reduce crime generation and criminal breeding (Abdi, 2008, p. 23). For example, poverty can be one of the factors of crime. Where there is no distributive justice, poverty can become a motive for revenge and crime.
  - 5-2- Situational prevention: International Center for Crime Prevention, situational prevention is to raise the necessary effort and increase the risk of committing potential criminals through measures; Such as making the target more difficult, control and supervision, and also reducing the benefits of crime have been introduced (Mohammad Nasl, 2013, p. 121). In situational prevention, the person's situation or external conditions such as place, time, etc. are changed to prevent the commission of a crime. In this way, it is important to pay attention to the situation before the crime and try to cut off the grounds for passing from criminal thought to criminal action (Abadi, *ibid.*, p. 25). The purpose of situational prevention is to prevent the occurrence of crime by reducing opportunities, minimizing the interests of criminals, passing laws related to the non-pardonability of some crimes, and providing assistance and information to actual and potential victims (Mohammed Nasl, *ibid.*, p. 47).

- 6- Growth-oriented prevention: Growth-oriented prevention seeks to examine how psychological and social processes affect the development of anti-normative behaviors. "The field of study of this type of prevention is the social adaptation of children and adolescents who are prone to delinquency. Therefore, he chooses strategies and measures that lead to the improvement of their social capabilities in a sustainable way" (Jandali, 2013, p.p. 67-68). Based on this, the family and especially the school administrators are invited to react early to the factors that have been identified during childhood as capacities and areas of delinquency. He finds with Islamic education. As stated in the explanation of Islamic education. Education is a regular and continuous activity to help the physical, moral, social, and emotional growth and in general to nurture the flourishing of the teacher's talents in such a way that the result is reflected in the teacher's personality, especially in his behavior (Haji Dehabadi, 2014, p. 20). Helping the teacher's growth is an effort to empower the student against the risks of becoming a criminal, which is also emphasized in growth-oriented prevention.

## **B-Features of Primary Education**

Primary education is a special period in a child's life with many characteristics.

### **1- Character Formation**

One of the characteristics of primary education is that human personality is formed exactly in this period. The basis of the formation of the child's personality; Learning and imitating the environment is one of the educational environments. According to scientists: "Imitation in children is the stage of their personality development. To maintain this flourishing, it is necessary for parents not to create obstacles and to provide grounds for the child to be encouraged to imitate good actions and habits (Ahmadi, 2005, p. 261). The childhood period is the period of education and the formation of the child's personality. According to Hazrat Ali (AS): "A child's heart is like an empty ground that accepts whatever you plant in it" (Tamimi Amadi, 1989, p. 649). Also, research shows that most of the behavioral disorders and delinquencies in adulthood are the result of wrong upbringing and wrong treatment during the early years of their development and the beginning of their life. The basis of human personality is established in the first seven years of life (Farhadian, 2002, p. 39). At this stage, parents and teachers should pay attention to the child and educate him properly and educate him in such a way that he does not become anti-social.

### **2- The Beginning of Socialization and Progress**

The period of primary education is the period of socialization of a child. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) says in a hadith: The first seven years are free of responsibility, but the second seven years are the period of obedience (Hor Ameli, 1988, Volume 21, p. 476). A child in the second seven years of life should be educated and learn to obey Islamic and social laws. The meaning of socialization is how a person adapts to the society and culture, its values and norms from the moment of birth" (Rafipour, 1999, p. 350). Some consider socialization to be a process by which, through communication with other human beings, a disabled child gradually becomes a person who is aware, knowledgeable, and skilled in the cultural practices in which he was born (Anthony Giddens, 2008, p. 86). Considering that this awareness and knowledge and skills in cultural ways are obtained for the child at home and school. Religious education with a focus on good behavior can play a significant role in the socialization of a child and his avoidance of criminal behavior.

### **3- Purity of Nature**

In Islamic teachings, a child is innocent by nature and free from crime and sin. If he is placed under the right educational measures, there is a possibility that the attribute of not being contaminated by crime and sin will always remain in the child. He will be able to avoid crime and the fault. If at the beginning of a child's education, methods are used that make the child sensitive to crime and criminal

behavior and do not become interested in committing crimes, the deterrence of crime can be created in the child's mind and always keep him away from crime and sin. Be careful and keep away; This is the main goal of religious education. "Islamic education is an aid to achieve a stable cognitive transformation to create changes in attitude, orientation, and action based on the worldview and value system of Islam" (Shamli, 1997, p. 145). Therefore, the goal of religious education is not only to learn Islamic teachings and religious educational concepts and to commit these concepts to the mind; Rather, the goal is to implement the concepts of religious education that focus on good behavior and avoid misbehavior, evil, and corruption, which is the best and least expensive way to prevent crime.

### C - The Nature and Goals of Religious Education

Religious education is based on religion and religious teachings; It has special features and has its style and style in terms of its nature and goals.

- 1- **The Nature of Religious Education:** religious education in terms of substance; Because it is rooted in revelation, it is different from education in its general sense, and this difference in nature and results also follows.
  - 1-1- **Being Revelatory:** religious education is rooted in revelation and the principle of mission. It is mentioned in verse 122 Surah Towbah "Yet it is not for the faithful to go forth masse. But why should not there a group from each of their sections go forth to become learned in religion, and to warn their people when they return to them, so that they may beware?"
  - 1-2- **B- Innateness:** Religious education and its contents are natural in addition to being revealed. Verse 30 of Surah Rum says: "So set your heart as a person of pure faith on this religion, the original nature endowed by Allah according to which He originated mankind (There is no altering Allah's creation; that is the upright religion, but most people do not know.)" Islamic religion is based on compatibility with human nature, and religious education is based on compatibility with human nature. According to scientists: if we briefly accept that man has instincts, then his upbringing must be focused on these instincts and it is not acceptable that the upbringing of man is incompatible with his instincts, which are the inputs of nature (Rafi'i, 2017, p. 24). Many religious teachings, especially moral teachings, such as the goodness of justice and the evil of cruelty and crime, are innate.
  - 1-3- **C- Rationality:** One of the most important characteristics of religious education is its rationality. The invitation to think and reason is considered one of the most important religious education parts taken from the Quran. Many verses in the Quran invite us to reason and think. Such as the verses in which the revelation of divine verses, the lesson of the end and the end of criminals throughout history, knowledge of the beginning and end of creation (origin and resurrection), taking advantage of the stories and examples mentioned in the Qur'an, as well as delving into the secrets of the creation of the sky and land have been proposed" (Haji Dehabadi, 2015, p. 118). The rationality of religious education also plays a significant role in facilitating the acceptance of this education among students.
- 2- **Objectives of Religious Education:** Religious education seeks to achieve several goals, each of which has a significant role in reforming the individual and society and can prevent crime.
  - 2-1- Getting closer to God: Muslim scholars have stated many things as the goals of religious education, and reaching and connecting with God is one of the most important ones. According to scientists, "Reaching and connecting with God; is both a reformer of the person and an improvement of the society" (Mohammed Qutb, 2015, p. 249). Reaching God makes man refrain from violating the rights of people.
  - 2-2- Self-knowledge, self-improvement, spiritual balance, and social adaptation are other important goals in Islamic education and training (Mohammed Beheshti, 2007, p.p. 126 - 122). lawfulness and avoiding criminal behavior are the results of social compatibility.

2-3- C- Teaching others: another goal of religious education is to teach educational subjects to others. Verse 122 of Surah Towba says "But why should not there a group from each of their sections go forth to become learned in religion and to warn their people when they return to them, so that they may beware? "In this verse, the purpose of teaching in religion is not just learning, but a means to teach and warn others. Therefore, one of the goals of religious education is to prevent vices, evils, and crimes through warning and awareness.

#### **D- The Basics of the Influence of Religious Education on Crime Prevention**

Basis has several meanings such as foundation, first, and base. Basics are used in the meanings such as goal, base, and also. Like this sentence, "one of the goals or the basis of rights is justice" (Kanawati, 2009, 0. 54) or that "the basis of rights and the criterion of validity and legitimacy of laws is limited to its compliance with the will of the legislator" (Daneshpajoh2013, p. 98). In this article, we mean the facts that clarify the religious education of childhood to prevent crime.

- 1- Religious science and knowledge that prevents sin and crime: one of the most important foundations of the influence of religious education on crime prevention; It is the principle of science and knowledge. In Islam, a lot of emphasis has been placed on the principle of education and learning, considering that science and education make people familiar with their responsibilities. One of its results and consequences is to refrain from abnormal behavior. Knowledge can play an effective role in reforming the individual and society and consequently preventing crime. In religious education, knowledge is the source of goodness and ignorance is the source of evil. The Prophet of Islam said: "Knowledge is the source of all good and ignorance is the source of all evil" (Majlesi, 1982, vol. 74, p. 175). The Prophet, also, said: "that learning is obligatory for every Muslim" (Kolini, 1988, Vol. 1, p. 30). It means that seeking knowledge is obligatory for every Muslim. Science can prevent crime because it acts as a guiding light for people and makes people aware of the consequences of criminal behavior. If religious knowledge is learned during childhood, the student will easily accept what he sees and adjust his behavior accordingly.
- 2- Man's God-seeking nature and avoidance of crime: religious education causes man's God-seeking nature to be activated and to know his God and become familiar with His commands and prohibitions. The first goal of Islamic education is to make people know God Almighty. The Qur'an's method to achieve this goal is to express God's verses and signs in the creation of creatures and their rational system and to use reason (Akrami, 2011, p. 172). Belief in God is one of the goals of religious education. One of the results of believing in God is believing in the Resurrection and accountability on the Day of Resurrection, which God himself has announced through his prophets. Belief in resurrection and what will happen on that day. It is considered one of the most important factors of crime prevention in Islamic society. Verse 30 of Surah Al-Imran introduces the state of man in the Day of Judgment as follows: "The day when everyone sees his good deeds and bad deeds before him, he wishes that there was a big distance between him and his bad deeds. God makes you afraid of Himself and God is kind to his servants". In this verse, an image of the Day of Resurrection is presented, in which the bad-doing servants, seeing their ugly behavior, wish to escape from their deeds. This image shows the prevention of criminal and sinful behavior and causes the correction of a person's behavior.
- 3- Piety and crime prevention: One of the most important goals of religious education is piety, which is considered one of the most important foundations of crime prevention. The Qur'an considers piety to be the criterion of superiority and human dignity. Verse 13 of Surah Al-Hujrat says "O people, without doubt, we created you all from one male and female and divided you into large and small tribes so that you may know each other. Certainly, the most honorable of you in the sight of God is the most pious of you. Indeed, God is very knowledgeable and aware". As piety brings people closer to God, it also keeps them away from divine taboos. Since crimes and abnormal behaviors are inappropriate behaviors; Piety makes people avoid these behaviors.

Abnormality theory refers to a situation in which the existing norms in a society have lost their effectiveness for any reason and cannot play a role in regulating the behavior of society members. According to scientists; Anomaly is when the general procedural rules of a society (the rules that say how people should treat each other) are broken and people do not know what to expect from each other. This irregularity simply leads to deviant behavior (Frank P., 2004, p. 105). The theorists of this theory emphasize the impact of a society's culture on social behavior: "Cultures also specify approved norms or institutional tools, and expect all people to seek to achieve cultural goals (George Wold, 2018, p. 218). According to this theory, culture and cultural tools can play a role in preventing crime. Piety is a very strong controlling norm that prevents criminal behavior.

- 4- Religious education, moral development, and crime prevention: In religious education, man is God's caliph. On the day when God decided to create man, he announced his will to the angels under the title of placing a caliph on earth. Religious education is based on such beliefs and values, and these beliefs and values lead to the evolution of human ethics. In religious education, reaching perfection and the peak of moral excellence is considered one of the goals of the prophets. The Holy Prophet of Islam says: "Indeed! I was sent to perfect morality" (Aladdin al-Handi, 1993, vol.3, p. 16). Achieving the desired perfection changes a person's view of life and the world and prevents her from violating the rights of others.

Self-control and refraining from falling into the forbidden are some of the effects of perfection resulting from religious education, which has a deterrent and controlling role in the fight against abnormality. In religious education, committing a crime is considered humiliating and humiliating, because it entails both worldly disgrace and punishment in the hereafter, and a Muslim person is not allowed to have such humiliating behavior. The Prophet of Islam said: "It is one of the moral virtues for a person to forgive someone who has wronged him, to give something to someone who has withheld something from him, to establish a bond with the person who has cut him off, and to visit the person who has not visited him" (Ray Shahri, 1998, p. 1533). According to the moral and behavioral policy expressed in this hadith, the effect of moral development in crime prevention is clarified in a very serious and clear way. Ordering the oppressed to forgive the oppressor, giving and forgiving the one who refrains, and peace with the one who breaks the relationship; The most obvious examples are in the field of social adaptation of children and adolescents.

In the theory of social learning, it is said that "we learn from seeing others encouraged or punished for a behavior. Then we try to imitate or model those behaviors that lead to rewards" (Frank P, *ibid.* p. 66). In criminal psychology, this has been emphasized: "The theory of social learning is based on the principle that based on the observation of models, especially the model of successful people with high social status, a person learns on a cognitive level how to perform the observed behavior" (Prosecutor, 2005, p. 88). On the other hand, "tendency to commit crime appears when worthwhile goals are unattainable due to lack of opportunity or skill and give way to non-social goals" (*Ibid.* p. 89). This is when a person is encouraged towards moral perfection under religious education, and religious education prevents the creation of aggression or resorting to illegitimate means to access desires and desires in a person. Gottfredson and Hirschi believe that people with strong self-control can resist the false satisfaction caused by deviance. On the other hand, weak self-control causes deviant behaviors (Haji Dehabadi and Qabadian, 2016, p. 122). Moral evolution is a controlling factor. Also, in religious education, there is the institution of prohibiting evil, which warns the members of society from committing abnormal behavior, and this is the prevention of crime through religious education.

- 5- Creating and strengthening internal control: One of the prominent and important features of religious education is paying attention to spirituality in its broadest sense and that this world is not the whole reality, but a temporary, transitory, and small world compared to the bigger world, and man should know that there is another world behind it (Cholunger and Khazaili, 2016, p. 7).

In religious teachings, it is emphasized that man is always in the presence of God and no work is small or big unless it is written to the account of man and he must be accountable. This method of education creates a kind of conscientious and internal control for a person. Among the theories of criminology, the theory of social control has a special place for the role of internal control. Personality-based control theories mainly emphasize the role of internal controllers. Among the first modern theorists of social control are Rice and Reckless - students of the Chicago school. From Albert Rice's point of view, the lack or breakdown of internal control is known as a factor in delinquency (Haji Dehabadi and Qabadian, *ibid*, p. 120). Considering the importance of internal control in crime prevention, it can be seen that there are several mechanisms in religious education to strengthen internal control.

According to religious education, a person is always under the control of divine agents and two angels continuously record her activities. Man does not utter any words except in the presence of two angels who watch over his actions" (Makaram Shirazi, *op. cit.* vol.22, p. 243). This type of education makes the student always feel under control and avoid abnormal behavior. In the theory of social control, Albert Rice, one of the theorists of the theory of social control, believed that delinquency may be caused by the lack of specific internal controls that were developed during childhood, the breaking of these internal controls, or the absence of conflict in social rules. which has been provided by important social groups such as school, family, and relatives" (Frank P, *op. cit.* p. 204). Hirschi is one of the most important theorists of social control theory and he emphasizes that the lack of controls causes criminal behavior to occur: "In describing the social constraints for control, Hirschi considers the four factors of attachment, involvement, commitment, and belief as the key to its effectiveness. The most important of which is attachment, which is the degree of strength of attachment or knots that a person has towards other important people such as parents, friends, role models, or towards institutions; Like school and clubs, it can prevent deviation" (*Ibid.* p. 209). Regarding the prevention of crime, it has been stated in the social control theory that "human behavior should be limited and regulated in line with the interests of all. And (it has also been said that) the rules and regulations for living in a society include moral order" (*ibid*, p. 216). The emphasis of the theory of social control is that moral order can help the moral control of people in society in accepting and regulating their behavior with the law of regulations. Religious education can play a role in the dependence and solidarity of more members of society. At the same time, in this way, it can play an effective role in eliminating and solving social problems and strengthening the sense of social responsibility of people (Haji Dehabadi, 2014, p.p. 175-166).

According to Durkheim: "Religion and religious education is an informal controlling force to moderate the unruly desires of a person and provide social support to the individual, and moral education and strengthening ethics in society is a powerful source to moderate the relationships of people with each other and regulate their desires and aspirations (*Ibid*, p. 100). It can be seen that there are many controllers in religious education, both internal such as believing in God and being under surveillance, and external such as the prohibition of evil, and these controllers can help prevent crime.

6- Religious education and reforming social behavior: In religious education, people are encouraged to point out each other's faults to reform. One of the very important and effective cases in social order and prevention of crime and criminal behavior that exists in Islam and is considered to indicate the responsibility of each person before the social system is to enjoin what is good and forbid what is evil. In religious education, enjoining good and forbidding evil is known as a shield against evil. The Holy Prophet of Islam said: "Either you enjoin the good and forbid the evil, or God's punishment will overtake you all" (Hor Amili, *op. cit.* vol. 16, p. 135). A student of religious knowledge with awareness of enjoining good and forbidding evil; He always plays the role of watcher in social affairs and this kind of attitude and behavior will play the controlling role in the society and prevent criminal incidents.

Today, many scientists emphasize that only government control systems are not enough to prevent crime; But besides that, they also specify non-government control. "Government controls are



usually considered as punishments; ... However, other forms of control are non-state in the sense that they are not created or imposed by the state. Rather, they are created by organizations (such as businesses and non-governmental organizations) or are somehow internal to the individual, such as a person's values or level of self-control" (G. Edward Richards, 2004, p. 184). Enjoining the good and forbidding the evil is exactly a non-governmental but social control system which, if applied by the general members of the society, prevents crime. In criminology, control, and use of any tool, including people's participation, is emphasized for crime prevention. Community crime prevention and community safety refers to crime control strategies that actively seek to involve a wide range of people in partnership with the police and other government agencies. Its emergence in the UK in 1990 was seen as a solution to the increasing level of crime and especially the concentration of crime in certain areas (usually urban and poor) where formal police interventions had failed to prevent crime. Martin Obrien and Majidyar, 2008, p. 23). This is the same as what is known and prohibited from what is wrong, which is emphasized in religious education.

### **E - Conclusions and Suggestions**

The findings and suggestions of the research are summarized in a few points according to what was said:

- 1- From the point of view of Islamic teachings and the knowledge of psychology, the period of childhood is the period of maximum impressionability of the child; Therefore, students should be taught ways to stay safe from being bullied and ways to stay away from delinquency in schools.
- 2- Religious educations, due to its deep compatibility with human nature on the one hand and the healthy nature of children on the other hand, make it necessary to strengthen educational mechanisms in schools. holding awareness programs regarding the prevention of crime and avoiding criminal behavior and the dangers of breaking norms and criminal behavior should be considered for students so that they are aware of the negative personal and social effects of crime; Gain more awareness and become interested in taking a role in crime prevention programs.
- 3- To make educational programs in primary schools more effective, it is necessary to use people who are experts in the fields of religious education and also people who are experts in the fields of educational psychology so that the functioning of schools in the field of education and training can be improved and students can deal with the behaviors of Criminal and prevention of such behaviors find good capacities.
- 4- Control programs should be considered for the situation of children at risk. whether children who have the potential to become criminals and are exposed to criminal behavior and abuses by criminal gangs or children who are exposed to victimization; They should be given more attention by school officials and parents so that these children do not get caught by Criminals gangs such as drug dealers or victims of criminals.

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