

# Analysis of Marginalization and increasing number of street children with emphasis on the prevalence of Vandalism

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## ABSTRACT

Nowadays, one of the issues that have preoccupied the minds of social scientists and other related sciences is Marginalization and its consequents such as criminal behavior. Criminal behavior can be outlined as deviant behaviors by youth less than 18 years old, but the intensity is not so much to make the behavior punishable by law and it could be ignored by the dominant culture and society. The present article, relying on theoretical and library studies, seeks to review Marginalization and its behavioral consequences and intends to explore the most prominent effects on children's behavior (i.e. vandalism and street children) among them in these neighborhoods. Finally, it tries to make a detailed analysis of these issues to make them more important to the citizens and eventually, would try to recommend a road map in order to heal this city pain.

**KEYWORDS:** Marginalization, Social pathology, Vandalism, Street children

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, there is no doubt that cities are the biggest crime-prone areas therefore they are the most frightening places. In terms of function, cities aren't in good condition usually (Ahmadi et al. 2009:66). Structure of urban spaces underlies the emergence of issues, social damage and crime. In such circumstances, the pathological point of view would become dominant and this could be reviewed from different perspectives and angles of criticism. Studying the suburbs and informal settlements which are referred to, as the urban challenges, is among the top forefronts of social, economic and cultural issues of the world, particularly in developing countries (Ali Mohseni, 2008:100). Also, these regions are pointed as places to organize crimes and delinquency and crime gateways into the cities (Sarafı, 2002:5). Due to the carried out researches, every 3 murders that take place in Tehran, 2 of them are done by the people from suburbs. Also, most of the crimes and offenses such as stealing, selling drugs, prostitution, conflicts etc. occur in such places, obvious examples that can be cited are: Paakdasht disaster, Mashhad ankabouti murders, White soil etc. (Ebrahimi & Mesgarian: 2008:20).

Indwelling of low-income people in places that don't attract other community groups, leads to concentration of poverty and this process would separate the low-income people from others. Researchers believe that in this case, contacts and interactions among the low-income community would increase therefore the connections of this community with other groups, especially middle class as a reference group, would confront a diminution and the result of this process would be concentration of poverty and formation of deviancy. Overall, there is a close relationship between Marginalization and delinquency/crime and they are inseparable (Afrough, 1998:180). In fact, we should say that outskirts of cities are crime-prone places. Indeed, outskirts of cities can be likened to a city without law and without ruler, because of the distance from the center of urban management, most of the crimes and social, economic and ethical corruption etc. occur in the occupied area and chaos is common and if proper supervision takes place, we would witness the reduction of crime and felony, not only in this region but also in the major cities, because some of the organized crimes spread from the periphery to the inner cities (Kaargar, 2008:8).

Thus, this paper intends to define Marginalization as one of the factors leading to crime and delinquency in the cities and analysis it, and to review the behaviors that are considered as crime from the perspective of law, and tries to explain that Marginalization is an urban disease and needs treatment and despite the fact that the factors that arise from it are against the law, if we try to find their origins and roots without prejudice and correctly, poor urban management and negligence in maintaining security and education from officials, will be evident, certainly.

## 2. Troubled urban spaces

Space is a word that is used to represent geography, location or distance. Human geographers, considering the social construction, use this word specifically to describe the nature of their social environment. The space is an intangible halo that inclusively surrounds the world of every body and object (Seifodini, 2006:343). But the concept of the urban spaces is a place that public activities of urban life are taking place. Streets, squares and parks of a city form human activities. These dynamic spaces versus fixed spaces and stations of work and residence form the vital components of a city and provide transportation networks, connection centers and public amusement places of a city (Bahreini, 1998:70)

E. W. Barges defines the occurrence of urban issues as: more subtle changes in our social life that in their frank protests are called "social issues", things that amaze us, and put panic between us. Such as divorce, crime, social unrest,

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Marginalization in their most acute forms can be identified in large and small cities. Deep and destructive forces that have made these changes are analyzed based on physical growth and urban expansion (Tankys, 2009:70).

As a result, modern city is full of insecurity and social damages. Securing cities with massive expansion in the scale of tens of kilometers, limitless and without any boundaries, if we don't call it impossible, at least seems very difficult. Because of the fact that large cities have passed the human dimensions and have faced nuisance and are prone to promiscuity, have caused the emergence of multifaceted damages, so that in none of the social, cultural and economic fields, are not able to monitor and control misconduct and secure human environment for different social groups. So basically, urban environments are deemed as unsafe environments. Researches indicates that in some of the urban places, due to the special physical, social, economic and cultural characteristics of residents and users of these sites, delinquency is more prevalent and on the contrary, in some of the urban spaces due to existence of obstacles and preventive conditions, crime rate is low. Many experts, including supporters of the theory of "everyday activities" consider the reason of spatial distribution of crime concentrations in certain geographic areas as convergence and the combination of following three factors that cause the hotbeds of crimes (Kaargar, 2007:142):

- a) Existence of criminal objectives;
- b) Existence of offenders who have the motivation, ability and skills needed to perform the criminal act;
- c) Lack of care and control to deal with criminal activities; (Kalaantari et al. 2011:178)

In confirmation of the above it can be said: some of the places due to their special physical structure and economical-social characteristics of their residents have more time and opportunity for crime occurrence, on the contrary, some spaces are have a preventing and deterring effect of crime opportunities. This causes that offenders seek the most appropriate opportunities and conditions to commit a crime. Therefore, some urban places are more prone to crime and social damage and suburbs, old parts of the cities are such defenseless places (Rezaee Bahr Abad, 2010:75).

### 3. Marginalized and Marginalization

In general sense, marginalized is a person who lives in the city but for various reasons was unable to get in the economic and social system of the city and could not use the utilities. Although, the roots of marginalization should be searched within the factors that cause the migration of people from rural to urban areas. But all of marginalized people aren't immigrants. Some of them were usual residents of cities but due to economic poverty they live in substandard units and we count them as marginalized people. By quoting from the book "marginalized people of Shiraz" written by Seyed Alireza Ayatollahi and Mohammad Karim Mansourian, one of researchers writes: "Marginalized people are the people who live in substandard settlements among other ordinary people of the city. Mentioned group has been turned away by their own village, tribe or city due to more repulsive forces such as poverty and unemployment than appealing factors. Since most of these people are illiterate and don't have the required skills to attract the labor market of cities, the repulsive force of city has also turned them away so they have been pushed to the margins" (Zahed Zahedan, 1990:6).

Dr. Hossein Shokouiein his book "New perspectives in urban geography" has called the marginalization as an illegal city that its land and residential units have been occupied with duress and in an illegal manner (Shokouie, 1994:378).

The main features of the marginalized areas and slums can be seen in the types of housings and physical context of the areas. These features can be categorized as following forms:

1. Slum: It is lower than normal levels of the ground or it is dug out in walls or mountains. In these settlements, construction materials are not used (Piran, 1986:17-22), in other words, a slum is a pit inside the oven or ground that is used to keep animals or humans. Residents of slums are called slummer. This kind of settlements were once a high quality units but gradually by lack of consideration and repair they have been devastated or by making walls they have been separated into multiple substandard units. These buildings are usually without light, toilet and facilities that are necessary for an acceptable housing unit (Etemad, 2003:7).

2. Hut: One or two rooms, built with short-lived materials (wood, nylon, canvas, mud and dirt, tin, plastic, etc.) in a misconducted way and non-standard shape (both in terms of construction and size) without a permit and in remote and inappropriate areas and usually a small or big family lives there (same source:7).

In other words, hut is built with different materials such as pieces of old junk cars, furniture, cardboard, tin and plastic (Piran, 1986:7-22).

3. Ghamir: a place for baking clays in the ovens (same source: 7-22)

4. Shed: a living place that most of it is built from mat and in some areas the skeleton is covered with felt. In tropical areas it is built from mat, wood, soil and shavings and same as a hut, a small or large family can live in it (Etemad, 2003:7).

5. Basement: It is built below the ground surface with inappropriate materials (Hosein Zadeh Dalir, 1991:131).

6. Tent: Tent or tents that have been jerry-built with cloth, nylon, or similar material (Piran, 1986: 22-7).

7. Chamber: Created from mud and brick as building blocks with the same form (Hosein Zadeh Dalir, 1991:131).

8. Tin room: a settlement that is mostly built from tins (Piran, 1986: 33).

9. Bashley: One kind of housing with stone walls and mat arch (same source: 33).

10. Gorgin: Built with ordinary materials and with straw roof (Hosein Zadeh Dalir, 1991:131).

11. Tomb: Rooms that are built in courtyard of the shrines that are used as a place for both living and burying the dead (Piran, 1986: 33).

Reviewing the characteristics of the marginalized people is as of great importance because we cannot easily ignore the effects of living places on the increased rates of crime and delinquency of their inhabitants. Poor conditions of

most of these areas in many countries around the world, especially in the developing countries illustrate the point that managers and officials haven't pay attention to the fungi form growth of these areas and most of the times even if there was a contact, it have been forcible and its consequences were worse than the initial neglect.

#### **4.Pathology of Marginalization**

Some forms of deviancy are distributed spatially, due to the associated conditions, deviancies are usually concentrated in particular locations. As the studies and researches indicate that there is a direct relationship between crime and marginalization. Because most of the studies identify the causes of crimes as chaos, economic poverty, social disorders and discontinuities of identity, hence we can say that the citizens of urban areas and especially city margins are prone to delinquency and crime. Michael Brick has studied the juvenile delinquency status in three countries namely USA, UK and Canada under the title of "Comparative youth culture". According to the class origin of youth offenders, this researcher concluded that in all of these countries, most youth that belong to families of workers who are mostly black or colored immigrants from Africa and Asia, have higher rates of delinquency. Class conflict, cultural and evaluative conflict, social exclusion and poverty due to economic inequalities are factors that cause criminal behavior among young people in marginal areas of cities. This marginal area is called "ghetto" in US and it is associated with murder, robbery, violence, prostitution, bullying, drug abuse and law evasion. Undoubtedly marginalization has a close and inseparable relationship with delinquency and crime. Actually it should be said that margins of large cities are often places prone to a variety of offenses and crimes. The growth of drug trafficking and mafia-like networks and gangs that distribute these materials is an evident crime in these areas, also the rate of committing crimes and violent actions in marginal areas of large cities is much more than other urban places and it is because of poor control or lack of proper oversight of the security forces, besides the other factors. Thus, the lack of police departments in a suitable proportion to the population and the lack of proper supervision in such marginal areas, is the cause of all kinds of moral and social deviance, while the crime rates, thievery, prostitution, drug trafficking, defiance of rules and regulations and other offences is more than other places of cities. On this basis, outskirts of cities can be likened to a city without law and without ruler (Kaargar, 2007:143).

Particular situation of marginalized neighborhoods, streets, overpopulation and connection of the houses to each other have made these neighborhoods such suitable places for criminals to hide or escape from the clutches of justice. Moreover, inappropriate attitude of the police personnel in these areas and the suspicion that always have been existed about the people of these regions has lead to the fact that they have little confidence in the police force hence there are fewer reports of crime in these areas. Another factor is the relationships and family ties that can be seen among the residents of these places because most of the residents of these areas know each other or have a family relationship with each other, that's why they call in for reporting crimes, less. The reason for this is that most of the criminals are native to this region and they also don't allow illegal activities from strangers in their territory (Mohseni, 2011:6).

One of the negative consequences of suburbanization is low coefficient of social security in cities. Low levels of education of immigrants, traditional culture, lack of specialized jobs versus jobs such as peddling, selling coupons, drugs, alcoholic drinks, thievery, crimes, prostitution and spread of epidemic diseases like AIDS etc. all these cases exist in marginal areas. This problems appears to be the problem of suburban areas but somehow these unemployed people that most of them are norm breakers would make the urban places unsafe and from the economical and social point of view it leads to employ qualified forces versus the norm breakers and on the other hand creating a place to keep them and applying inappropriate behaviors in a large scale, not only threatens the social security, perhaps it would become a threat to national and regional security. Generally, by development of marginalization, affluent and educated people of cities at first they face the separation phenomenon and then they migrate from urban spaces (Bahrami, 2011:69). Reza Mohajeraan, writer of "Marginalization impact on crime rates of cities", has mentioned the consequences of informal settlements and marginalization as two cases:

a) Marginalization, the challenge that sustainable urban development is facing:

One of the effects of uneven and unbalanced physical development of cities can be seen in the form of illegal marginalization. Illegal settlements due to poverty as well as endangering the environment and imposing heavy costs for solving the problems have made a serious picture of urban sustainability and community cohesion. Not only we do not see any approaches to sustainable development and urban development strategy in the situation of marginalization, but also marginalization leads to increasing rates of crimes and urban damages (Mohajeran, 2008:62).

Asadollah Naghdi and Rasoul Sadeghi in an article by the name of "Marginalization, the challenge that sustainable urban development is facing" have emphasized on the importance of considering the marginalization challenges and claim that:

"Due to the widespread poverty and unemployment, marginalized people are facing the risk of social damages. They have numerous issues that need the attention of authorities and they should consider their problems as regular citizens. Because cultural poverty and financial problems of these areas and from the other hand watching the urbanites who enjoy the amenities of modern live, cause deep resentment among these classes of society and this factor sometimes can act as barrels of gunpowder to create social unrest. Because the continuity of the poverty and plight of the poor won't stay without political reaction and it would trigger violent crimes". So either if we study marginalization from inside or from outside, we won't be able to see any approaches for sustainable development and endogenous and exogenous urban development strategy but marginalization and its associated issues such as growth of population and transportation system that is needed for this population is a barrier for sustainable development of cities (Mohajeran, 2008:63).

b) Marginalization and rising rates of crime in delinquency checklist:

As much as committing a crime is possible in marginalized communities, dark figure of delinquency as it is. It can be said that: Marginalization is directly related to the crime (Mohseni, 2011:10). Diversity, richness, dramatic difference between social classes that are living in large cities and expensive costs of living cause unskilled immigrants whose income does not provide their daily expenses, would do anything even illegal to meet their own needs. In such areas, in terms of loss of human values, distorted social behaviors would grow fast and damages such as crime, thievery, drug trafficking, prostitution etc. would spread (Dorosti et al, 2006:158).

Maybe a few of people can imagine that improper housing can create crime and delinquency. But, the fact is numerous people believe that we should search the improper settlements to find the roots of misconducts and crimes and these kinds of housings have an important role for creating crimes and delinquencies. In all of the social classes most of the criminals belong to inappropriate regions in comparison to normal regions and most of the prostitution centers are located in such places rather than downtowns (Ebrahimi and Mesgarian, 2008:23). Hence, in these conditions, housing and economic characteristics and psychological factors play a great role in marginalized people's delinquency and psychological and sociological factors have an undeniable effect in the emergence and evolution of criminality and disregard for the rules and the most important effect is degradation of his/her character. This is the reason of why some experts believe that crime is often a compensatory mechanism. This means that when a person has been subjected to scorn or denial, in order to compensate for the humiliation and frustration, he/she does crime (Mosavati Azar, 1979:58). Also, forgiveness and social tolerance towards some crimes, due to the diversity and abundance of them, are other factors that lead to raised rates of crimes in these regions. Transport of drugs, selling alcoholic drinks, carrying lethal weapons, distribution of pornographic films, hiding stolen property, neighborhood assaults and social conflicts and so many other delinquencies that are considered less abominable by society are not even considered as crime (Mohajeran, 2008:65). All of the mentioned and many other attributes that have been placed in table (1) indicate that the condition of suburban areas becomes more critical everyday due to the negligence of the authorities, and alarm of spread of delinquency and crime statistics can be heard from it. It seems that this negligence is based upon the concept that these areas are not important, and this would turn on another alarm for the management policies of the city.

Table (1), illegal acts and crimes that are common in suburban areas

<b>Criminal acts before or during the formation of marginalization</b>	<b>Criminal acts after the formation of marginalization</b>
Land use change	<b>Hiding stolen property and theft</b>
Disease	<b>Drug and alcohol addiction and dealing</b>
Sales of non-financial	<b>Murder</b>
Unauthorized construction	<b>Collective disputes</b>
	<b>Destruction of public property</b>
	<b>Harassment and denial of the right</b>
	<b>Extortion and intimidation to another property</b>
	<b>Sexual violence</b>
	<b>Prostitution</b>
	<b>Child abuse</b>

(Mohajeran, 2008,75-80)

Statistics and researches evidently show that marginal locations are the most vulnerable areas for the development of delinquency, from organized crimes to pickpocketing and street Vandalism, all of them indicate the issues that the residents of these locations are dealing with. And the most important of all, parents ignoring their children, because of economical issues, leads to spread of new forms of delinquencies and sabotaging that is called "vandalism".

## 5. The relationship between the prevalence of vandalism and increasing number of street children

### 5.1. Vandalism

Dominant effects of difficult or risky situations on children are problems that increase the social pathology and social deviancies in the future. Although it cannot be assumed that the victims, themselves, are guilty, but the conditions have made them available and prone to deviancies. Actually, the condition of these children is such that attenuates any form of belonging and commitment to the norms and values of the dominant society and causes distrust and antipathy toward adults and social institutions. And as it was emphasized repeatedly in the text, nature and spirit of the marginalized people of society tend to contradict with the norms of behavior and somehow they lead to an extended community vandalism.

The word "Vandalism" is derived from vandal. Vandal is the name of a Germanic-Slav nation who lived in the fifth century AD and they always invaded Gaul and Spain. Nowadays, the term vandal refers to those who try to destroy things as an objection to various reasons, and they want to get psychiatric discharge from this act. Vandals would eat the cities bit by bit, such as termites, if they are not stopped and required fixes and repairs aren't done, there would remain nothing from the cities but ruins (Shamseh, 2002:17). Ripping seats of buses, breaking windows, damaging public phone booths, breaking bulbs of public places, writing and drawing pictures and paintings on the walls, chairs etc are such vandalistic behaviors that impose a considerable cost on the society each year (Effati, 2002:4).

Vandalism is one of the delinquencies and deviancies that have emerged in the new society. Many scientists have interpreted it as a modern and newly emerged social issue that wasn't raised until 50 years ago. According to these experts, increasing human rebellions especially in new generations, against the imposition of social oppressive and

external violent and repressive forces not only shows their helplessness feelings, rather they represent the anger, aggression, threats and frustration that they have felt. Hence, vandalism is a newly emerged phenomenon as a vindictive reaction and response to some of the pressures, impositions, hardships, deprivations, threats and failures. In sociology column vandalism is described as having a sick mentality with a desire to destroy the properties and equipments of public, consciously, voluntary and self-imposed. Most theorists and researchers have considered it as a crime and juvenile delinquency (ShekarBeigi & Mohammadi Rad, 2008:64).

According to the fact that the most susceptible areas for the occurrence of vandalism are suburban areas we can refer to it as: "Numerous deficiencies in many aspects cause that suburban people through the multiple correlation, can obviate their numerous requirements while that civil society cannot afford to obviate their own needs. And that leads to formation of radical groups and movements that can put a lot of pressure on the government and urban society. On the other hand, most of the activities of these poor people would lead to other activities that are considered as illegal, as they can cause great sociological damages to the society. Since, the resistance of these groups in order to earn money through illegal activities would leads to the emergence of gangs that make networks of crimes and negligence about them can also make their condition worse or inadvertently spread them to new areas and extensive remediation activities. The combination of these factors leads to the expression of grievances of these people in aggregated form and when these behaviors become the character of individuals, it creates vandalism and other related social damages and the these groups will think that the only solution of problems is to eradicate everything" (Mesgarian&Ebrahimi, 2008:24).

Most of the times vandalism in suburban areas can be seen in the forms of braking light bulbs of parks and streets, sabotaging public phones and cutting public phone wires, breaking trees of parks and destroying their lawn, destruction of recreational property of parks and public places, tearing bus seats, writing and painting on the walls (especially at schools), destroying pastures and green environmentetc. In these regions vandals are mostly consisted of male teenagers and youth. Most of the vandals are single and have faced many frustrations, educational, financial, social, emotional, career or family failures (Naghdi&Sadeghi, 2006:227). This can be understood as the result of social pressure on these people, as from the theory of social pressure it can be understood that the inappropriate condition of low classes, creates pressures that can lead to psychological damages. Members of the lower classes, as a result of living in poverty and struggling with these exclusions, are subject to the stress. Therefore, putting pressure on abilities and emotional capabilities of poor people, would affect them more than higher classes (MasoudNia, 2004:110).

Maybe discussing and reviewing the vandalism among the suburban people and how and why it was created, due to the bigger issues and more important problems of them, would appear as something nonsignificant, but one thing that is of great importance, is the pure soul of adolescents and children who have been inadvertently contaminated by game of fate and leaving all of the burden of this on the shoulders of their parents doesn't solve anything, rather it would make them stronger in the things that they are doing and perhaps this things are crimes and delinquencies that in recent years have caused lots of harm to the inhabitants of the cities. It could be said seriously that vandalism is the start point for crime and delinquency and if the vandals belong to the marginal societies the harm would be more and this happens when insecurity is pervaded to outer regions and makes irreversible impacts on irresponsible city communities. But if from the beginning solutions to their problems and training and services measures were taken by the authorities, and law, security and judicial authorities support them in the time of need, then all of these actions would make them to conclude that even by all of the problems that they have, they are normal citizens of cities and they would learn that they should be committed to the city. Yet, municipal authorities haven't accepted the responsibilities that they have for the marginalized people.

## **5.2. Street children**

Different countries have different terms and phrases for street children. In England they are called "street children", in USA they are called "street kids, street cats" and in Italy and Somali they are called "children of tunnels". Some of the experts believe that the term "street children" was first used in 1980s to describe the children that spend most of their time in the streets (Azim Zadeh Ardabili, 2003:102). UNICEF defines the term street children as all persons that are under 18 years that subsist in the streets by beggary, delinquency and seasonal jobs and most of them are homeless i.e. without a place to live (Hosseini & Darabi, 2008"121).

Based on the present statistics, there are about 350 millions of street children all around the world. In our country the exact number of street children is not specific. Based on the official statistics in our country, 380 thousands of children between 10 to 14 years old have a full time job and about 370 thousand others at the same age have seasonal jobs. That's officially over 700 thousand children that are working in Iran. One estimate suggests that there are roughly 25 to 30 thousand street children in Tehran (Darabi, 2008:50). By reviewing the history of the street children in Iran and other countries we conclude that this phenomenon also existed in the past, after the industrial revolution in the 18th century, the influx of villagers into the cities in order to work in factories and earning more money began. This led to the marginalization of some of them that couldn't find a job or didn't earn enough money because they had large families or they lacked appropriate skills. In these conditions, stray children and beggars spread in cities. Footsteps of these children's can be found in European realist literature such as "Oliver Twist" by Charles Dickens and "Gavroche " the character of "Les Misérables" that are similar to today's street children (Azim Zadeh Ardabili, 2003:102). Another researcher has referred to the history of foundation of street children: "This phenomenon goes back in the history to the time of development of modern technologies and creation of urbanization and migration to urban areas. Many people have migrated to the cities because of numerous reasons and this has led to the marginalization. Some of them became unemployed and due to the fact that they were head of the family and the lacked adequate professional skills, they didn't

earn enough, so the number of street children or beggars rose rapidly and they were referred to as: street children, missing children, children in difficult situations, difficult children (RastgariNia, 2004:8).

Common things among the street children of suburban areas are: lack of parents due to loss or irresponsibility, run away from home, widespread poverty, the inability of parents to provide basic needs, dropout, incarceration of parents and forcing children to earn money by their parents. General characteristics of street children are including: Instability of character, variety seeking, depressed, fearful, unhappy, sleep disorders, irritability, aggression, lack of self-esteem, looking for love, anxiety and susceptibility to a variety of social deviances and delinquencies (Mohseni, 2011:7). Hence, incidence and spread of the phenomenon of street children can have detrimental and irreversible consequences on the society in cultural, political, economical, individual, sociological, familial and human dimensions and these consequences aren't limited to childhood, rather they also continue into adulthood and deprive society of efficient and pleasant people (Asadi et al. 2011:66).

As a result in addition to the mentioned damages these children also face physical or non-physical damages that are usually irreversible, for instance, street children are impaired in cognitive development fields and because of this they can't educate adequately and they are weak at mathematics. Due to the hard conditions of work they also have a disrupted emotional growth and emotions such as self-esteem, family attachments and feelings of love in them are damaged. These children also suffer from different types of depressants and concerns that are not commensurate with their age and by having small responsibilities for working and lack of adequate training and lack of predictability in the planning, they have perennial anxieties about the hazards and risks. Further examination of street children becomes more important when we understand that many of these children have informal and inhuman jobs such as trafficking, beggary, thievery, prostitution and pornography and by all of these not only they face delinquency and disease they expose the society to many problems (Zare Shah Abadi et al, 2009:31-32)

## 6. Conclusion

Marginalization is one of the urban issues that because of the fact that it is the bed of committing crimes, has been in the center of legal experts and criminologist's attention. And the fact that crimes are more common in the suburban areas in comparison with other areas is an accepted fact and gathered statistics from cases filed in court also indicates it. Based on the conclusions that were made by many uniformly researches on the urban societies, it is shown that poor areas, where sociological in organization is dominant, are the base on deviances and sociological delinquencies and the number of people who live there is so high and educational, economical and sociological equipments are limited, therefore living a fair and square life is not possible.

Paying attention to the children as one of the closest and purest of God's creatures is duty of all human beings. Paying attention to children is equal to paying attention to the human rights of people who are growing and developing. If we do not support children it would be natural that they can't support or don't have the motivation of it, or would have a non-supportive response to the environment. It is natural that the pathogenesis of these non-supported grownup children would be more than animals and plants because they can perform destructive programs.

Today's abnormal children, in fact, are the same absolutely non-supported children that were deprived of all of the supportive programs and sociological rights: Education and upbringing and most important of all the right to have a quiet and pleasant life is taken away from them. Whilst as a human being he/she has the right to live excellently.

## 7. Proposals

According to the purpose of this article that was analysis of Marginalization and increasing number of street children with emphasis on the prevalence of Vandalism, it was tried that most of the proposed solutions to be provided along this axis.

- Consideration of underdeveloped regions of the country that are the origin of immigrants, by authorities in order to prevention of migration to metropolitan areas that researches have indicated that most of the immigrants have a different culture from the culture of urban areas and financial problems are the cause of the migration of them and on the other hand, as they cannot find suitable jobs they would land false jobs and crimes that would increase the issues and problems of cities.
- The marginal locations should just be considered from the view of a responsible server that has no other purpose than eliminating the problems of marginalized people, without any liberalistic and irresponsible thoughts, because these styles of approaches won't result anything but a plethora of problems.
- As in metropolitan and city neighborhood plans, most measures are taken for educational and amusement spaces, in these areas should be the same as the need is much higher.
- As a few month ago, a TV serial called "Avaye Baraan" (Sound of Rain) that one of the subjects of it was street children broadcasted, irresponsibility and disregard of authorities to the problems of these children was clearly visible, and at the end nothing but murder, thievery and addiction to drugs remained from it, although efforts have been made to solve the problems of these children and the hopes are lifted but this isn't enough in order to solve the problems of these children.
- Allocation on subsidies and goods basket in addition to the continuous monitoring by experienced trainers in order to make culture and showing the right path to this vulnerable people.
- Paying attention to education and propaganda about vandalism are another solutions that in some countries have been considered.

- Involving parents in the education and upbringing of the children, which, if successful, is likely to have a positive effect on family caregivers.
- Determining suitable places for police stations and police forces in order to prevent crime and delinquencies and eliminating the backgrounds of crimes in order to create a secure and friendly atmosphere for children.
- Forming applicable and decisive laws in order to collect these children and highlighting the importance of considering and caring about the situation of children in order to prevent adverse events that are reported every day in marginalized communities.
- Promote and disseminate the concepts and principles of religious morality to respect the rights of the children by the parents, relatives and the authorities, in order to eliminate illegal backgrounds in them.
- Establishing organizations with skilled personnel in order to solving the problems of these people that due to the lack of public attention consciously tend to the social deviancies.
- Establishing technical and vocational education centers for children during the maintenance period in welfare centers in order to lower the risks of social impairments in children after discharge.
- Reducing the coefficient of deprivation feelings among the marginalized children by providing them urban services.
- Creating jobs for members of families with a child who is prone to crime, before the time that we would be forced to spend money in order to punish or discipline them.
- At last we should say, city and state authorities have accepted marginalized areas as a part of the city that are like respiratory tracts, perhaps, in order to eradicate this urban issue that is the mother of many urban crimes and delinquencies, another revolution based on the sociological equity is required but unfortunately by reviewing the current status of the world that the race for survival is the cornerstone of all city managers, it would seem as an impossible dream.

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