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The Role of The Family in Juvenile Delinquency and Ways to Prevent It

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Abstract

One of the most important issues of today's society is juvenile delinquency, which has attracted the attention of many psychologists, sociologists and criminologists. Delinquency is not a natural and inherent phenomenon and is affected by many factors of the criminal's personality, hereditary aspects, environmental aspects, parental supervision, family members' relationships, economic conditions, social base, etc. Based on the findings of criminology, the family environment plays an effective role in the tendency of people towards delinquency and its reduction. In this sense, the functional role of the family in raising children and preventing crime is very important. By using the descriptive-analytical method and library studies, this research has investigated the role of the family in juvenile delinquency and has exPublicationsed the characteristics of this disorder. The results of this research prove the direct relationship between juvenile delinquency in case of disorder in the family's approach and their lack of attention.

Keywords: family, social harm, delinquency, juvenile

Introduction

Among the social phenomena, family institution is one of the most important. An institution with which all individuals and groups are in direct contact, and beside closely relation with most other social institutions, has played an important and effective role in the transmission of beliefs, social beliefs and values, and in general, human culture and civilization. Human social life is regulated through the rules and norms and the relationship they have with others and their surroundings. Sometimes, these rules and norms and values are violated by some people, which takes the title of breaking the law and being criminal. Juvenile delinquency is one of the forms of breaking the law. Juvenile delinquency is due to different causes. Since the family can have a significant effect on their development, growth and prosperity, as well as their decline and deterioration due to some reasons and lead them to commit crimes and delinquencies, therefore, in this research, we deal with the issue of how much the family can be effective in the juvenile delinquency, and how managing the family can play a role in preventing this issue.

Research Methods

The method carried out in this research is based on the descriptive-analytical method and the method of data collection is also the library method. For obtaining study resources, books, articles, the National Library, Tehran University Library, and reliable internet sites have been used.

The first topic: Concepts

Delinquency is an act that is against the standards, regulations, laws and values and cultural standards of the society, and therefore an act that is against the standards, rules, regulations and culture value criteria of any society is considered a delinquency or a crime in that society, and those who commit such a crime are called criminals or delinquents.(Mohammadi Asl,2006)

In criminological theories, a delinquent refers to a person who is accused of committing antisocial behavior or breaking the law, but in the case of children, because they have not reached the legal age (usually eighteen years old), are not punished like an adult criminal. (Shabani, 2014)

Among the issues which are mentioned in relation to delinquent children is the minimum age of criminal liability. That is, from what age can a person be considered to have such a level of mental and perceptive ability that the crime committed by him can be attributed to him and the results of it can be sent to him. Deciding on this matter is one of the disputed subjects in many criminal systems of the world and there are many disagreements about it. Determining the minimum age of criminal liability should be done by considering the facts of mental and psychological development of children. Indeed, the act of determining the appropriate age of criminal liability is an attempt to reach the correct answer to the question of at what age a child fully understands the nature of the act he has committed and, as a result, is capable of accepting its liability. (Fazli, 2016)

The Islamic Penal Code of 1991 had accomplished this in a simple way and stipulated that people do not have criminal liability before reaching the age of puberty, and after that they have full criminal liability. In this way, by following the one-time method of realizing the criminal liability of children, it mixed the border between the minimum age of criminal liability and the age of criminal maturity and considered both to be the same. Explanation: In general, there are two types of criminal liability systems for children in different countries. In the first type, the criminal liability of children is completed at once. In this way, a person is considered a child until a certain age that is determined by the law and does not have any criminal liability, and as soon as he passes that age, he is considered an adult and has fully criminally liability. The Islamic Penal Code of 1991 followed such a system because children did not have criminal liability until they reached the age of puberty, and after that they had fully criminal liability, and in this case, there was no difference between punitive and other punishments. (Fazli, 2016)

Another type is that the criminal liability is gradually completed. In such a way that up to a certain age, a person has absolutely no criminal liability and no criminal reaction is shown against his/her committed crim. Then he enters the period of diminished criminal liability. In the sense that, for the crimes committed by him, a diminishing criminal reaction is shown compared to adults who commit the same crime. By passing from this stage, the person enters the period of full criminal liability, that is, he is considered an adult and the criminal reaction for him will be the same as an adult. The gradual system is fairer in the sense that the criminal liability in it evolves with the increase of the person's perception. (Fazli, 2016)

In the gradual system, the two concepts of minimum age of criminal liability and age of criminal maturity are distinguished from each other. The minimum age of criminal liability is the minimum age at which according to the criminal justice system, a person can find the ability for being trialed in a criminal court. But this does not mean that he can be treated like adult criminals from this age. On the other hand, the age of criminal maturity is the age at which a person by passing it becomes fully criminally responsible and is punished as an adult. (Fazli, 2016) Determining the age of sexual maturity as the basis of the age of criminal liability had provoked many objections in the legal community in the country, and had provided the ground for the criticism of the international authorities to respect children's rights.

The first step to change this situation was taken in the investigation juvenile crime bill, in which the gradual system of juvenile criminal liability was foreseen as follows: a) up to 9 years, exempt from criminal liability; b) 9 to 12 years, educational-remedial responses; c) 12 to 15 years; educational-punitive responses; d) 15 to 18 years; diminished punishment.

With the introduction of the Islamic Penal Law, these provisions were reflected in this bill with some changes, and finally, in the form of articles 88 to 95, the tenth chapter of the second part of the first book of the Islamic Penal Law 2013, entitled " Juvenile Punishments and Protective and Educational Measures". In this law, there is no change in the legal age of puberty and according to Article 147, the age of puberty for girls and boys is nine and fifteen full lunar years, respectively. But at least two significant changes have occurred in this area. First, two different systems have been considered for discretionary punishment and other punishments, and secondly, in the field of discretionary punishment, different reactions have been considered based on the type of crime committed and the age group of the perpetrators. In this regard, for protecting children as much as possible, legislator approved Juvenile Protection Law in 2002.

This law includes persons who are under eighteen years of age. (Gazchian, 2015) The word "Delinquency" literally means violation, default, shortcoming and in the term a type of law breaking that goes out of the personal domain and is related to the public domain. (Arinpour and Kashani, 1988) Delinquency means breaking rules or prohibiting laws that result in legitimate punishment, and these punishments require the intervention of a public position or authority (government or local institution). (Marshall, Corden, 2009) Delinquency in the word means "guilt and aggression" and in the term it is a type of law breaking that goes out of the specialized field and enters the public field. (Moin, 2006)

Delinquency means breaking the rules or prohibiting laws that lead to legitimate punishment or penalty, and this punishment requires the intervention of an authority or public position. (Marshall, Corden, 2009)

In scientific criminology, which deals with the causes of crime and the treatment of criminals, crime basically refers to all anti-social acts or tensions that harm society, whether they are caused by psychological or social causes. (Norbaha, 2011) In other words, a delinquent in our criminal system is someone who currently commits a crime contrary to the orders and provisions of the legislation. (Aedebili, 1384) According to criminologists, any act or omission that is dangerous for the majority of people in a society is called delinquency. (Danesh, 2010)

The second topic: factors of delinquency

Until the beginning of the 19th century, a complete scientific research and classification had not been carried out on the causes of committing crimes, especially in the case of children and adolescents. The first comprehensive scientific research on the causes of crimes was conducted by the Italian doctor "Cesar Lombroso" between 1835 and 1909. He believed that there is a special relationship between the physical structure of the criminal and his actions.

Another Italian scientist "Enrico Ferri", a professor of sociology and law, discussed the origins of crime in his famous book "Criminal Sociology" between 1856 and 1929 and pointed to the social causes of crime. At the beginning of the new era, the science of knowing the causes with the help of other new sciences such as psychology, sociology, educational sciences, criminal anthropology, biology and identification sciences and diseases of the body, etc., was developed and reached perfection.

Since the child lives in the mother's womb, it is influenced by the internal environment of the womb, and the growth and development of the fetus depends on the proper conditions of the mother's body and the absorption of nutrients from the mother. Therefore, if the mother has some diseases or suffers from severe food poverty and malnutrition, the fetus will also be affected by her.

First speech: Family

First clause: the nature of the family

After birth, the family environment is the most important factor in the development and evolution of the child's personality. If the family environment is healthy and suitable, the child will develop self-confidence, affection, self-sacrifice, independence, the ability to accept liability, integration, adaptation and finally a healthy personality. On the contrary, in an unhealthy family, the natural development of the child's personality is slow and makes him ready for delinquency. It is obvious that in a favorable environment and among a kind family that can raise their child with enough care and attention, any discomfort and mental complex will disappear. Family is a social unit that is formed from the marriage of a man and a woman, and their children will complete it. (Saroukhani, 1991)

The family is one of the most important pillars of the growth and upbringing of children and adolescents in all fields. Fathers and mothers are children's world and the child has most of his learnings and acquisitions from them. Parents' direct and indirect teachings, inductions, commands and prohibitions, and their behaviors are all effective in the child.

Family is the first cell and unit of social life and the most basic institution of society; it is composed of one or more women who live with one or more men and may have children. Certain sexual relations that are accepted by the society and the rights and duties of people towards each other are characteristics of the family. (Taqvi, 2014)

Anthropologist "George Murdoch" presented a universal definition of family based on his analysis of 500 societies. He stated that family is a social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation and reproduction. It includes adults of both sexes, at least two of whom have a socially approved sexual relationship with each other and have one or more children of their own or adopted children, and adults who are physically related without official marriage. (Stewart, 2014)

Cross-cultural studies on family arrangements and relationships show great diversity in the roles and functions of family members, and historical analysis of our own culture similarly shows the existence of quite obvious differences.

Now there are not many traces left of very large and extended families, and in our culture, most families continue to live individually and separately, and even the local networks of relatives and acquaintances gradually has collapsed due to new housing patterns, the need for job mobility, etc. Along with the widespread birth control since the middle of the 20th century, we have seen a rapid reduction in the size of family units, and the changed patterns of divorce and remarriage have also drawn everyone's attention to the different needs and patterns involved in newly blended families.

Educational patterns and changing job expectations and economic imperatives have brought an increasing number of women into the workplace, which has had important implications for family income and spending patterns and the role of children.¹

Although all sociologists and thinkers emphasize the importance of family in social life, this concept is still one of the most ambiguous concepts of this science.(Tavasol,2000) Levy writes: "The family is a social unit that is created on the basis of marriage."(Mendras,1990)

"William Graham Sumner" and "Albert Keller", American sociologists, say about the family: "The family is a miniature social organization that includes at least two generations and is based on blood relations."(Khasmani,1999)

The family is a social institution, and the social institution is defined as a system of values, ethnic practices, customs and laws, whose role is to establish appropriate behaviors to perform basic functions in a society.(Saatchi,1997) August Comte, a French sociologist, believed that the family should be the social unit of the expanding science of sociology.(Seyf,1997)

Charles Morton Cooley, an American sociologist, considers the family to be the first and most ideal example of the first groups, groups that are responsible for maintaining and supporting the human being and are the creators of the most beautiful known human feelings.(Tahmasebi,1997)

In the final definition provided by Giddens and based on the final summary, the family is a group of people who are related to each other by blood ties of marriage or adoption, form an economic unit, and its adult members are engaged in raising children.

Therefore, the family is a multi-structured social unit with various biological, economic, psychological and sociological dimensions and consists of people who have causal relationships (husband and wife), possibly relative if there are children, and sometimes adopting children, and temporal continuity and social legitimacy is considered as one of the other basic characteristics, and at all times and everywhere, the family is considered the unit of reproduction, and in addition, the family is a social institution that contains the main elements of society like a mirror and is a reflection of social disorders.

Apart from this, the family is one of the most important factors affecting the society. No society can ever be healthy unless it has healthy families.(Naderi,1990)

Deleuze's legal culture has defined the family as follows: "The family is a legal entity consisting of individuals who are connected to each other by blood or adoption by marriage. In a more limited sense, the word "family" refers to the company resulting from marriage, which includes husband and wife and their children".

¹ National Youth Organization, leisure time and lifestyles of young people, third generation publications, first edition, 2011, p. 126

Clause 1 and 2 of Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights consider the family to be the fruit of marriage, and Clause 3 of this article declares: "The family is the natural and fundamental pillar of society and has the right to benefit from the support of society and the government."

It is in this context that the important principle of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, while defining the nature of the family for future legislators, has formulated a general policy and principles as follows:

"Since the family is the fundamental unit of the Islamic society, all related laws and regulations and planning should be aimed at facilitating the formation of a family, protecting its sanctity and strengthening family relationships based on Islamic law and ethics." ²

And in Clause 3 of Article 21 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the government is obliged to establish a "competent court" for the preservation and survival of the family.

Second clause: The importance of the family in juvenile delinquency

Basically, after birth, people are influenced by the thoughts, opinions and behavior of their family members, so the family is the first place and factor that affects behavior. The family is a channel through which a child is familiar with the culture of his community and creates habits and emotions in a person that affect his personality. In general, the way of thinking of parents with other family members, in any form, is more or less effective in their children. What is more important in this case is the negative effects of family defects and deficiencies, which also affect other family members. Since it is the result of these deficiencies and disorders and their effects that under certain conditions expose children and teenagers to corruption and lead them to delinquency. (Shambiati, 2010)

In the early years of life, although the child does not yet walk or speak, he has a strong sense of imitation, the movements and behavior of the people around him are engraved in his mind and the child's personality develops. The foundations of human personality are formed in the first years of life, and the family, as the most important personality shaper, has a special place in the child's later beliefs and behaviors.

Although the advancements in technology and its consequences have left their effects in the field of families and the quality of communication between family members and its dimensions have changed, the family still plays an important role in the mental structure of a person. Today, the family has become mostly an economic unit, and because of the employment of parents, the hours of child care in environments other than the home and spending time with people other than parents, the influence of education centers in the formation of children's personality has increased.

However, the family is still the center of gravity of social and economic solidarity, and children and teenagers, especially, always rely on it to meet their biological and social needs. The effect of parents on children's mental tendencies and opinions starts from the very first stages of life, and from these imPublicationsions, basic habits, prejudices, interests, desires and goals of children and adolescents are formed in the form of personality development. The supervision of parents and other adults within the framework of the family in the first years of life is exclusive, and all the actions or reactions of the child against environmental stimuli are not hidden from the scope of this supervision.

It is during this period of life that the solidarity of the family causes the intensification of learning through imitation, repetition and indoctrination. At this stage of life, the child gets to know the meaning of power and sovereignty and realizes the internal regulations of the family and playing different roles. The experiences caused by the influence of the family on the child make the foundations of emotions and feelings. Although the role of the family is no longer powerful and integrated as it was in the past, it still plays a role in the development of skills, motivation, emotions and determining the goals of a child's life, and its effect, directly or indirectly, on subsequent behaviors is very noticeable.

² The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran approved in 1979, amendments and changes and completion of the Constitution approved in 1989

Exercising severe discipline and on the contrary little or intermittent, mother's inattention, lack of proper supervision by parents on the use of information technology and digital media by children and teenagers, lack of emotional enthusiasm of parents and finally a house that is only a place to eat and sleep. (Safawi, 1972)

Educational effectiveness severely weakens the family institution for the child and paves the way for the emergence of abnormal behaviors in the coming years. Another area of influence of family life on children is the matter of religious and political tendencies, which if not on their way, will lead to deviation in children and teenagers.

Enrico Ferri: Regarding the influence of the family and social environment believes that the type of job, place of residence, habits and customs of each social class has a great influence on the way and type of crime. Regarding the economic factor, he believes that unemployment, poverty and scarcity, even prosperity and comfort if it creates new needs, are among the factors of committing crimes.(Mazloman,1995)

Due to the comprehensive dependence of the child on the family and the low effectiveness of formal control tools in children, the controlling role of the family is of particular importance, so that researchers consider the family to be the most important source of controlling the behavior of children and adolescents. Ivan Nye believes that the juvenile delinquency is mostly caused by the weakness of family control. (Wold George, 2009)

"Travis Hirschi", one of the most important experts of social control, has considered dependence, commitment, participation and belief as four components of social bond.(Sadiq Surestani, 2010) Based on this theory, the more people are dependent, committed, involved and believer, the stronger their bond with the social influence factor (family) will be and the better the family can exercise internal control over its members. The theory of social connection, relying on the internal forces of the individual, deals with enlightenment and how to control delinquency, but ignores the negative effects of the environment outside and around the individual. (Mashkani, 2002)

In the research conducted in the field of delinquency, it has been shown that there is a close relationship between the instability of living conditions and the family environment of teenagers and young people with delinquency. Many researches and evidences show the fact that behind many juvenile delinquencies lies an unhealthy and broken family unit.

Research shows that the family is one of the most important elements in the delinquent behavior of young people, especially the criminal activities of parents or brothers and sisters increase the risk of delinquency in young family members. (Alvandi, 2008)

Third clause: The role of the family in the juvenile delinquency

All child's parents are the first role models and examples that the child adapts his behavior to their commands and prohibitions during their affection and admiration. If a child does not find a role model in his family that he can identify with, he will escape from that center and run away. As he is a follower of the principle of pleasure, he runs away from reality and lives in his own imaginary and dreamlike world and contemplate in legendary and mythological situations and thinks that is sitting at the table next to the gods. In such a life which is full of recitation the child mixes imagination and truth, illusion and reality and is exposed to delinquency, disobeys, runs away from home, and becomes aggressive and militant. (Keyniya, 1995)

The second speech: status and behavior and family characteristics

Family, as the smallest social unit, is the foundation of society. One of the effective factors in a person's behavior is the family. A child inherits characteristics from his parents and grows and develops in this way. The influence of the parents on the child is not only hereditary, but it also makes the child familiar with the collective life and culture of the society. The success of the family, the customs and beliefs of the family and the way the parents treat each other are also effective in the child.

Regarding the family, Wright states that the family is the foundation of human society. Children who are rejected by their parents, who grow up in a home full of conflict, or who are not adequately supervised are at high risk of delinquency.

"Imargen" believes that by involving the family in the issue of juvenile delinquency, they can be put on the right path in life. If there is one thing that is involved in delinquency, it is family. The correct understanding of the functioning of the family and the performance of the adolescent in the family is the central core of delinquency. Family is one of the strongest forces of socialization in life. They teach children how to control their unwanted behaviors, delay gratification, and respect the rights of others.(Immarigeon,1966)

Families can also teach children aggression, antisocial behavior, and violent behavior. (David,1994)

This article alone and simply explains how adolescence can lead to delinquent behaviors. Wright believes that proper upbringing of a child during the early and late years of adolescence can act as a shock absorber to prevent the emergence of delinquent behavior and help delinquent teenagers to stop their behavior.

Research shows that exposure to violent situations is the most important resource seen in early adolescence, and this characteristic implies that not only violence in the family affects adolescents, but also outside the home. (hagan,2001) If violence surrounds all the emotional aspects of a teenager's life environment, it is likely that such a teenager will participate in delinquent activities.

"Cashwel" and "Niccholas Vacc" believe in the theory of coercion in the family that the family environment can have more force on the way and internal relationships of individuals, they tend to be more connected with each other, and such relationships increase the likelihood of delinquent behaviors. Therefore, understanding intra-family relationships, which include family compatibility, solidarity and satisfaction in the family, can provide more information in understanding adolescence. (Cashwel,1996)

Among the social conditions that are involved in determining the future of a person, it is enough to know that the family plays a fundamental and main role in this field. Conflict, hypocrisy, inconsistency, and arguments between parents or aggression and disputes between both of them or one of them with the child, the violent behavior of the surrounding people with the child and the lack of understanding among them, leaves such a sinister and damaging effect on the child's psyche that with its heinous actions and the emergence of corruption shakes the palace of happiness of its society.

Not only militancy and hypocrisy and violent behavior bring dangerous corruption to the society, but also the coldness and silence of the parents and the cold and indifferent center devoid of their love, affection and caress will also have an ominous sequence. In the studies conducted, many dangerous and hard-hearted people and habitual criminals are those who were deprived of mother's caress and father's love in childhood and have suffered from this deprivation. In the etiology of juvenile delinquency, the main family plays a direct and very important role.

First clause: parents' employment status

The employment of parents outside the home causes a decrease in the quantity of the family center, harm and conflict and disturbance in the role of parents and most importantly causes juvenile delinquency.

The leaven of the main components of balanced and dynamic or unstable and vulnerable personality of children and teenagers is formed in the family center. Research has shown that in many cases, non-working mothers are better able to respond to the emotional, social and personality needs of their children and establish behavioral and emotional interaction while taking care of them and make them benefit from their loving emotions.(Biriya,1997)

A mother who is successful in performing her duties as a housewife with complete leisure and makes the home environment safe and peaceful for herself, her children and her husband, can better create emotional and human relationships between herself and other family members and in this way, conveys the right and appropriate role models to the children. On the other hand, mothers who are working outside the house, because of tiredness, return home in a dull state and cannot perform their duties at home properly. In such cases, neither the father nor the mother can establish the necessary communication with the children due to the fatigue caused by work, which causes emotional and psychological problems in the children. Maybe these deficiencies will disrupt different aspects of their lives in the future.(Biriya,1997)

The research conducted on the full-time employment of couples shows that this form of employment is the most harmful form of employment for couples, because the greatest damage is done to the family, especially children, if both men and women are employed full-time.

Therefore, the full-time employment of couples, especially the mother, will be very risky for the children, and the recent research conducted by researchers in this field confirms this claim. Here we only mention the results of one of the research projects. At the University of Con Cordia in Montreal, a group of researchers conducted a complete and comprehensive study on the effect of mother's employment on children who were 4, 10 and 15 years old. This research was conducted on a large number of boys and girls. For each age group, the concepts of gender role, social adaptation and cognitive performance were measured. The results of this research showed that in terms of adaptability, 10-year-old children scored lower than preschool children from non-working mothers. Of course, in other aspects, a significant difference was seen between the children of working and non-working mothers.(Biriya,1997)

Couple s' employment, even if it is part-time, may make parents unable to provide the child's needs on time and in a fixed manner. This problem causes the child to not know his world well and cannot interact with it. This lack of interaction creates permanent problems in the child's growth process.

The last word is that although the employment of couples will bring benefits such as improving the economic situation, housing and health, and the material needs of the family and the well-being of children, at the same time, the absence of one of the parents can have adverse effects on the behavior and mental and psychological needs of children and adolescents.

Second clause: Parents' education level

The level of education is one of the important branches in the social class of people, the level of education of parents plays an essential role in reducing or increasing the delinquency rate of children and adolescents. In other words, it can reduce or increase the conditions and contexts of crime and delinquency. Families with high education, in the case of delinquency by their children, according to the level of awareness they have should analyze it and choose the best way to deal with it.(Ashrafi,2010)

It is obvious that those who are deprived of education and do not have a correct vision of society, education, morals, etc., do not have the possibility to treat correctly and flexibly in the necessary time for dealing with deviant and illegal actions of their children.

If the family is ignorant of their child's needs, talents, and emotions, they will cause irreparable damage to their child's personality and mental health. The purpose of parents' education and literacy is not only reading and writing, but the low level of culture and lack of knowledge about educational, mental and psychological issues, and scientific issues can also lead to the deviance of children and adolescents and ultimately their delinquency. (Majdafar, 2015)Cultural poverty and restrictions and discrimination caused by cultural poverty lead young people to social deviations. One of the important factors in the emergence of delinquency is the social and cultural level and class of the family.

Level of education (illiteracy and low level of education of family members), the low level of social status of the family, ignorance of family members especially parents about educational, moral and religious issues, the family's incompatibility with the official and even unofficial norms of the society, breaking the norms of family members and the fame of other such issues are the factors that are effective in causing psychological shocks to young and adolescent children in the form of cultural poverty of the family and double their motivation to commit all kinds of crimes. (Majdafar, 2015)

Third clause: the amount of family income

Unemployment on a large scale and the reduction of social programs to help the poor and the severity of financial need have caused an increase in delinquency. Recent researches have shown that the financial limitations of time lead to more crime and delinquency, which is accompanied by unequal social distribution.

If a juvenile feels that his material and spiritual needs are not met to the extent of other juveniles, a kind of rebelliousness and militancy will arise in him. All children should have proper nutrition, clothing and entertainment. A juvenile should no longer engage in any work in the society to get his clothes and food or make himself the illegitimate target of others and be exploited.

Although according to the current laws and regulations of the Islamic society, children and adolescents are under the care and guardianship of their parents and even when their parents are in disagreement with each other according to the duty law, the guardianship and living expenses of the children will be determined by the court. However, without the financial and spiritual assistance of the government, some families cannot provide a suitable life for their children. Unemployment, loneliness, lack of mobility and activity, lack of entertainment that interest children and adolescents are among the factors that cause deviance and delinquency.

"Albert Cohen" in his book *Delinquent Boys: the culture of the Gangs Chicago* presents a model based on the construct concept of "Publicationsure". (Kohen,1989) "Jerry" attributes this pattern to the skew of the social base and the difference in social classes. He looks for its origin in the inaccessibility of the accepted goals of the society, and finally considers it a protest caused by the desperation and deprivation of the deprived and low-income classes, which manifests itself in the form of destruction and denial. In this regard, Cohen emphasizes that teenagers and young people from the lower classes are actually against the middle class by resorting to destructive crimes.

Some sociological theories of deviance, such as ecological (Shaw and McKay, 1942) and Publicationsure theory (Moten, 1938), based on the official statistics of social deviance, have considered the economic and social base of the family as variables related to delinquency. The experts of these theories believe that the feeling of deprivation of young people in families with a low economic and social base, lack of suitable living conditions and inadequate satisfaction of young people's needs, lead them to delinquent behavior. These theories have considered the job position, educational level and parents' income as major indicators of the economic and social base of the family and have shown the effect of these indicators on the delinquent behavior of young people.

These theories also point to parents' inability to provide appropriate rewards for normal behaviors. Failure to satisfy the needs of young people and delaying their success in families with economic and social poverty is a justification for young people who only satisfy their short-term desires and wishes through delinquent behavior.

Family poverty makes it impossible to satisfy basic needs and has personality complications for children and teenagers, and all these factors make them take the way that eventually causes them to commit crimes, because children and teenagers by comparing themselves with others, feel inferior, lacking, and deprived, and lose their spirit to continue living, and commit illegal acts to achieve their desires and needs.

According to Karl Marx, the German philosopher and economist and the founder of the school of socialism, capitalism is the source of social anomalies and delinquency. He believes that capitalism causes exploitation and war, and inequality in the distribution of wealth leads people to all kinds of delinquencies. The occurrence of crimes is actually a reaction against this social injustice.

Economic crises have a significant effect on motivating teenagers and young people to steal and other deviations. Economic crises cause a decrease in incomes, poverty, unemployment, and family disorder, and it is the motivation that leads people to commit crimes and violate social regulations. The impossibility of providing healthy entertainment and filling free time and the inability of families to protect their children from the corruption in unhealthy environments and socializing with unscrupulous people are somehow related to the poverty of families. (Ahadi,2011) The conducted research indicates that unemployment and poverty will lead to an increase in delinquency. (Najafi Abrandabadi, 1999)

English speaking researchers from 1965 onwards, with their extensive research on the relationship between juvenile delinquency and the economic level and social class of their main family, have come to the conclusion that teenage boys from good and well-known families and the prosperous social class are the perpetrators of new types of juvenile delinquency, but for justifying such a surprising result have commented as follows: the delinquency of the affluent and upper social classes, apart from being a new type of delinquency, is a temporary and fleeting state and a sign of emergence of their growth, not their secondary nature, and now the delinquency of the adolescents of classes deprived of blessings and natural gifts, has a fixed behavior and an addictive aspect. (Keynia,1995)

Forth clause: the number of family member

There are many problems in today's society and it has caused parents to not be able to properly educate their children, especially if there are many children that parents will no longer have the opportunity to control and care for them.

The large number of family members makes parents spend more time working to provide for the family, however, the abundance of children has had important negative effects in terms of social, emotional and economic aspects in societies, which will develop the factors of committing crimes.

Families with many children have to send their children to work in the market to earn a living. Children and teenagers who still do not have the necessary experience to work outside the home, enter this field and socialize with anyone and everyone. Such interactions cause the child to not grow up properly, so they will have problems in the future.

Children run away is another problem of such families. Unfortunately, due to various reasons, such as lack of attention, discrimination and frustration caused by lack of income and poverty of parents, children and teenagers start running away from home and fall into the trap of evil, which leads to delinquency. The large number of children in families that are at a weak level in terms of livelihood and income causes less attention to the children's health and children are exposed to infectious diseases. Such children grow up in a pathological manner due to weak financial ability.

It is worth mentioning that according to researchers' studies, many unfavorable physical biological conditions, such as poisoning, physical injuries, malnutrition, mental fatigue and dePublicationsion, etc., reduce people's endurance and act as predisposing causes for mental illnesses. Sometimes it leads children to delinquency.(Salhi,1999)

The problem of population density and multiplicity of families has important emotional and educational consequences in children's misguidance and their deviations towards crime and should be considered and investigated. Inadequate housing may have adverse effects and especially it leaves negative effects on children's sexual life. In a house where children sleep with adults in the same room, children may be witness the sexual acts of adults.

Professor "Leone" believes that the position and order of a child's birth in the family does not play an important role in his delinquency, but the large number of brothers and sisters and the emotional state that governs the atmosphere of the family center, plays an important role.(Salahi,1999)

Susceptibility to general factors of delinquency increases in families with many children. The children of such families are more ready to commit crimes. Statistical results confirm this opinion.

According to numerous statistics, the research of the "National Center for Prison Studies and Research" emphasizes the point that the families from which criminals arose have more children than the average number of children in general families.³

In his research, the social worker "Dugrif" concluded that the 500 prisoners they examined came from families that had an average of 7 children. "Bedasun" while researching about Moloz prisoners found that 56% of them belonged to families that had 3 to 10 children.

The "Glocks" in Boston concluded that the families of 500 delinquent teenagers who had one to five children were much smaller than the families of 500 non-delinquent teenagers. Instead, families with six children were higher than them (15% in total against 9.6% of the control group 9 as well as families with 7 children 14% against 10% and families with 8 or more children 23% in against 17 percent).

In justifying the effect of multiplicity of children on delinquency, he writes; the large number of children in the family may decrease the level of care and upbringing of the children, resulting in consequences. Also, the child's personality may be changed due to the lack of housing space and the sleeping of several people in the same bed. Muir concluded that one-third of juvenile delinquents belong to families with several children. The research of the "Vekerson" center in France has found that 22.4% of delinquency cases are caused by the multiplicity of people inside the house.(Keynia,1995)

³ Center national dEtuds et de Recherches penitentiaires (CNERP)

Fifth clause: breakdown of the family center

The breakdown of the main family organization is a fatal blow to the future happiness of the child and his community. Even the communities that did not go to school and did not write calligraphy are of the opinion that disorder in the family will have a bad effect on the children. A tribal proverb in South Africa says that if an old bird dies, the eggs it laid will rot. This idea is not far from the reality because research shows that 30-40% of criminals belong to broken families, and in this way, it can be said that on average 40% of criminals are the bitter fruit of the breakdown of the family unit. (Keynia, 1995)

"Nee" realized that in families that maintain unity despite existing disunity and differences, the occurrence of delinquency is more than in families that breakdown and lose their unity. (F. Lvan Nye, 2004)

Children and teenagers may be led to delinquent behavior due to family, educational and cultural reasons. In the first step, these are the families who can play a decisive role in the future of their children by maintaining their bond. As with proper upbringing, they can lead the child to the right path. Researchers and thinkers have confirmed the disorderly situation of the family environment in the occurrence of crimes through social research and have acknowledged that a person's family situation has a direct relationship with the emergence of his dangerous and delinquent state. In other words, supporting the family and maintaining the marital bond will reduce the specific crimes of teenagers.

Regarding the different periods of growth and development of children's personality, especially the first seven years of life, The Holy Prophet (PBUH) has said: A child is "lovable" in the first seven years of life, "teachable" in the second seven years, and "consultable" in the third seven years of life. Many studies have shown that there is a strong correlation between delinquency or crime and single-parent families. Research by "Wright" (1994) has shown that single-parent families, especially single-mother, offer more delinquent teenagers to society compared to two-parent families. In fact, the small number of healthy families attracts teenagers to gang groups. (Muehlenberg, 2002)

According to Wright, a two-parent family provides more guardianship and supervision in the field of property, while a single-parent family increases the possibility of delinquency and victimization of children and adolescents because in such families only one person supervises the behavior of children and adolescents.

Although most of the delinquents are from single-parent families, delinquency is strengthened due to the absence of a relationship between the parents and the teenager. The amount of monitoring the child's behavior by the family leads to delinquency. Spending time with your teen as a family member is not only provide necessary monitoring to know where he is at, how he is reacting emotionally, and how he behaves as an adolescent but also can provide the positive interactions with parents that are necessary for healthy parenting. (Doggett, 2004)

According to the American Journal of Child Psychiatry, approximately one-third of children whose parents live apart from each other, experience a severe drop in education for three years. Usually, the more time children spend with their mother alone, more dropouts they have. (Fitzgerald, 1988)

According to "Selvin", "Hanson", and "Nobel" (1980), illegitimate pregnancy and childbirth, and father absence from home are the most common predictors of child and adolescent abuse. 60% of male sex offenders and 72% of male murderers come from fatherless families. Researches on Tehrani boys between 13 and 18 years of age who ran away from home for various reasons and motivations show that emotional deficiency, conflict with parents, inappropriate living conditions at home for reasons such as death, divorce, remarriage of parents and the Publicationsures caused by parents' conflicts have been the causes of running away from home. (Mazlomi, 1992)

Sixth clause: Having a stepmother in the family environment

A stepmother is a woman who is married to the father of a family whose mother is separated from that family due to divorce or death. The children of the families who have lost their mothers for different reasons and another person enters their lives as a stepmother, examine her as the most emotionless and irrelevant person in their lives, and therefore, from the very beginning, they start to be incompatible with her with tantrums and deliberate behavior. In this regard, "Santrak" and "Stral" have pointed out several reasons for this mutual negative attitude of the relations between them. The first point is because of the biological relationship and early history between children and their fathers, children are likely to have a closer relationship with their mothers.

However, the negative attitudes towards their stepmothers cannot be explained. Secondly, because there was already a physical separation between them and their birth (biological) mothers, the presence of a stepmother in the family may threaten the children's dependence on them.

Thirdly, the presence of a stepmother may be a constant memory for children who experience the loss of a mother. This may be the reason for children to replace their despair, pain, anger with both parents to their stepmother. (Santrock,1982)

Stepmother's unkindness may appear in them in the form of committing a crime. If delinquency does not appear in childhood, it is like a hidden pus that will pop up a little later. Committing a crime means freeing yourself from the clutches of a painful complex and opening it. The incompatibility of these people with their society is the result of their incompatibility with their family, with their stepmother or stepfather, which has made them hot-tempered and incompatible for a lifetime. Basically, incompatibility is rooted in these people. In any case, these poor people and victims of their families are either suffering from neurosis disease or they get involved in crimes. These two complications have the same origin and this common origin is nothing but emotional injury and failure.

Seventh clause: Having a stepfather in the family environment

Children and teenagers with stepfathers are most likely to be affected by emotional deprivation.

Stepfather: It refers to a man who is married to the mother of the family whose father has separated from that family due to divorce or death.

Research conducted by "Finkelhor" shows that girls and boys in such families have been sexually abused equally which has led to mental disorder, fear, nightmares in them.⁴

Another research conducted by "Hetherington" and his colleagues, declared that in families with a stepfather who lived for less than two years, there were many mental and psychological problems in the children. Children who live at home with their unrealistic parents, have a more inappropriate fate than the rest of the children who live with their birth parents. According to the research, children without a father are twice as likely to fail in education. McNickle believes that due to issues such as economic status, social status, gender, age and talent, high school students without fathers about twice more than others have problems with educational failure. (Mcneal.Joe,1995)

Seventh clause: How parents behave with each other

The love and affection of parents and the stability and peace of the family environment is an important factor in the development of a child's personality and can be the most important factor in establishing a healthy personality. On the contrary, in an unhealthy family, the natural development of the child's personality is slow and makes him ready for delinquency. The incompatibility of parents and their separation, the social and economic status of the family, and the lack of religious tendencies and moral standards of parents have a deep effect on the child's personality and play an important role in his delinquency in the future.

The most important feature of the family that makes it distinguished from the civil society is the rule of affection, love and intimacy in it. If in civil society, the law governs human relationships, in the family, love, forgiveness, and intimacy govern the relationships of family members. Although the emergence of intimacy between two people is not an easy task and requires special conditions, maintaining it is more difficult and requires more care and attention.

Sometimes it is seen that parents argue verbally over minor issues or in the presence of their children show their conflict and inconsistency in relation to their children and how to deal with them. Certainly, two people will never be alike in all aspects, and in many cases, there will be diversity of opinion or differences in recognition between them. So, parents should try to make their relationship stronger day by day with tolerance and compromise and not turn intimacy into coldness and indifference and perhaps hostility and conflict with unreasonable expectations and strictness, because in this case, the first person who will suffer from this issue will be their innocent children.(Ahadi,1991)

⁴ Finkelhor, ◊ david,child sexual Abuse: new thory and Research: Newyork free puess

The report provided by the Tehran Correctional Center shows that one third of the families of the criminals lived in another house and 50% lacked the necessary affection that brings the members of the same family together. In the Mashhad Correctional Center, 84% of the offenders pointed to the faulty family relationships. (Ahadi,1991) Undoubtedly, these children, with the bitter memory they have from that time, while trying to coercively respond to violence, they will become spiteful, aggressive, nervous and violent people and turn to delinquency.(Ansari,2013)

Professors "Stephanie" and "Georges Levasseur" and "Jambomerlen" write about the conflict between couples as follows: "The moral conscience, superior ego or superego of the child is strongly influenced by the personality of the parents. Irregular or non-unified center in which there is no agreement between the parents is the generator of almost incurable disorders and abnormal transformations for young children, and its disastrous consequences will be felt in youth and adulthood."(Keynia,1995)

Mr. "Sheldon Gluck" and his scientist wife "Eleanor Gluck", the famous professors of Harvard University, write about mutual emotional relations between parents: "The harmful effect of conflict and disagreement between parents on children does not need to be expanded and explained."

The communication between parents plays an important role in the performance and delinquency of children and adolescents. "Clark" and "Shields" believe that the importance of positive communication in the optimal functioning of the family has the greatest effect on delinquent behavior. They also found that communication is effective in committing delinquent behavior and the emergence of existing differences related to age, gender and marital status in the family. (Richard D. Clark,1997)

"Gorman", "Smith" and "Tolan" found that the conflict of parents and their aggression causes violence and abuse of others. Meanwhile, the lack of mother's love and father's violence have been effective in the formation of crimes related to other people's property in teenagers. Family characteristics show that antisocial behavior or values such as family history in the field of criminal behavior, parental strictness and family conflict are among the things that have high stability. In another study conducted by Gorman Smith and his colleagues, data showed that children will become violent when there are violent relationships in their family.(GormanSmith,1998)

Children who witness family disputes and fights are at greater risk of becoming delinquents. Researches have confirmed the relationship between parents' divorce and family fights on the one hand and children's psychological disturbance in adulthood on the other hand.(Amato,2001) "Wright" in the theory of social learning theory believes that aggressive behaviors are acquired. In the same way that parents show aggressive behavior, children also learn to use acceptable means such as aggression in order to achieve their goals.

Eighth clause: Disorders in the family

The above discussion stems from the relationships between family members, especially the relationship between parents and children and the way they are treated, and discrimination in the family and the delinquency of parents and the various reactions that arise from this point of view.

This debate is one of the important issues of criminology. Since, it is the existence of these relationships that establish the main and primary foundation of the family and its type and quality have a definite effect on the strength and weakness of the family and its survival and decline. Children are like seedlings that need to be nurtured and cared for, and this will not be possible except under the supervision of parents. It is obvious that if children and teenagers do not see the color of peace and intimacy at home, they will inevitably find it somewhere else outside the home environment and may fall into the trap of evil spirits and deviant people and deviate from the right path.

Therefore hypocrisy, inconsistency, conflicts and constant arguments between parents and the people around them will leave a negative impact on the child's soul and psyche, and the child will not be successful either in education or in employment due to his nervous and mental problems, because his mind is always involved in this kind of disorder in the family, so he runs away.

The relationships within the family have such a depth that cannot be compared to any social group.(Ahmadi, 2012)

P. Natal writes: "In the etiology of juvenile delinquency, the family plays a direct and very important role. In most cases, delinquency is a reaction to a conflict that arises in the family situation, but beyond this direct role, the main family has an effective involvement in the development of the delinquent's personality and shaping it.(Keynia,1995)

"Karen Murtai" in her psychological studies emphasizes love and enjoying it in the early years of life. If a child is deprived of love in the early years of his life, the main and basic core of nervousness and mental illnesses will develop in him which later in adulthood becomes the source of many emotional conflicts and deep anxiety in a person.(Sharghi,1985) The research of psychologists and pediatricians shows that the lack of loving relationship is often one of the most powerful factors that lead juvenile to commit crimes. Sometimes it is seen that some children resort to stealing, bullying and beating others due to the neglect and unlove of their parents in order to gain attention. Gluck's research on emotional relationships between parents and juvenile showed that non-delinquent children had a positive emotional relationship with their parents compared to delinquent children.

Also, their research showed that the unloving and hostile behavior of the father with the child in delinquents is about three times and the hostile relationship with the delinquent child is about 5 times that of non-delinquent children.(Keynia,1995)

Love creates love. The value of love increases the amount and development of its scope. In the foundation of personality and how people's emotions develop, no social factor can reach the small environment of the family. It ties the fabric of the mental life of people in the center of the family.

Ninth Clause: Discrimination in the family

In some families, they discriminate between male and female children and sometimes they even exPublications this openly, and they feel unhappy that, for example, they have a female child, and they consider women as ominous creatures. if boy and girls are equal in terms of human characteristics and in this respect, there is no difference between them, that is, both of them are human beings and have the same characteristics, neither one is superior to the other nor one is inferior to the other.

One of the most important factors affecting juveniles, which is also among their rights, is the observance of justice and equality and non-discrimination between them in different parts of life, because if we discriminate between them, some children will be humiliated and as a result suffer from a contempt and jealousy complex and it leads to differences and resentment in juveniles.

In Islam, the principle is to observe justice, and equality is a manifestation of justice. The appearance of justice can also be seen in emotional encounters. It has been narrated that when the Holy Prophet (PBUH) saw a person who had two children and kissed only one of them, said: "Kiss the other one too, so that he does not hold grudges against you and his brother."(Mir Mohammad Hosseini, 1999)

Failure to observe justice and equality for children leads to unpleasant effects, one of which is the issue of jealousy, and jealousy is an emotional state that manifests itself in the form of a feeling of closeness to another person, and envy is the person who is upset about having a blessing for another person and wishes for it to disappear.

Mental preparation is the link between belief and action.(Piro,1999) "Witridge Groberg Wolf" believes that the rivalry and competition in the family leaves a very destructive effect on the children's spirit and causes the child to compare himself with other brothers and sisters and because of the greater affection of the parents toward them, he feels less warmth.(Ahmadi, 2012)

Discrimination at home is against children's sensitive spirit and self-esteem and causes irreparable harm to their soul and spirit, and by creating mental crises and frustration, it leads them to negative reactions such as theft, addiction and running away from home. Therefore, creating discrimination among children can be a reason for delinquency.(Mosavi,2011)

Behavioral disorders, lack of hearing, vandalism, neglecting toward parents, running away from home and dozens of other cases are abnormal issues of discrimination. Children who are discriminated against in the family environment cannot be normal people in the society. Such people may try to hurt others to satisfy their inner desire. In this case, Islam also considers discrimination as a moral vice.

The Holy Prophet (PBUH) said: "Treat justice among your children, as you would like to be treated with kindness and goodness among you."

Tenth clause: Parents' delinquency

Parents are the first ones who shape their children's personality and the situation and position of children in the family is one of the important and effective factors in their personality development. Children learn social attitudes from the family and if one of the parents is infected, their children will be exposed to the risk of infection more than anyone else. For example, parents who commit theft or are addicted to drugs, the ugliness of this act disappears in their children due to socializing with them, and in case of favorable conditions, it will be easier for the children to perform and repeat these acts.

In general, criminals have parents who are either very angry and strict, or on the contrary, they are indifferent and careless towards their children, and most of them are illiterate or poorly educated, and countless of them are unemployed and in terms of finances and well-being are at a low level. In the field of victimization, one of the basic axes is aggression, which leads to victimization. The child starts life with a detailed view of himself and his surroundings, and the most familiar faces, i.e., parents, gradually become a part of the child's experience and remain in his mind. One of the most basic concepts in the comprehensive investigations related to the child's personality is the educative effects of the family. Although the victimization caused by inappropriate and unbalanced education is hidden, it leaves deep and lasting effects on the child's existence, including the late complications caused by insufficient education, creating grounds for changes in the child's cognitive perceptions of himself and his surrounding world, and as a result, creating a wrong worldview which causes the formation of the identity and personality of the criminal in the child.

With the above belief and in Iran's legislative policy regarding juvenile delinquency and crimes, the legislator in 2002 passed the Juvenile Protection Law for completing its protection for victimized children. The above law took other criminal concepts into consideration and considered the following actions against children and teenagers as crimes and punishable: 1- Purchasing and selling children (Article 3) 2- Exploiting and using children to commit illegal acts such as trafficking (Article 3) 3- Physical and mental harm and persecution of children (Article 4) 4-Ignoring mental health of children and adolescents, 5- Preventing children and adolescents' education. Also, banning the purchase and sale of children and adolescents is a new title that did not have a criminal record in the previous laws and has been taken into consideration by the legislator.

"Sutherland's" differential association theory: relatives and peers who are delinquents have a great influence on the formation and strengthening of delinquent attitudes and lead a person to delinquency. The differential association theory considers the social content of delinquency and considers the delinquent in his social position in terms of his relationship with his family, neighborhood, friends and associates. Joining with delinquents or separating from non-delinquents (differential association) leads to the learning of material that favors breaking the law. The frequency and format of encouraging materials about delinquency and breaking the law in comparison with anti-delinquency lessons leads to the acceptance of delinquency.⁵

According to Sutherland, most delinquent behaviors are learned within the first groups.(Giddens,1997)

Being a criminal and deviant family has a strong influence on the behavior of criminals. Families suffering from basic problems such as addiction, history of theft, reputation for prostitution are gradually rejected by the people around them and friends and relatives. The cause of intergenerational deviation is still not clear. Environmental, genetic, psychological factors or factors related to child rearing may be the cause of the relationship between generations. Children are influenced by adults and have the opportunity to learn delinquent behavior, which makes them more likely to intervene in adult behavior. There is also evidence that the behavior of deviant siblings may also affect a person's behavior.

⁵ www. pezeshketo. ir

Due to the living of siblings in the same environment as well as the genetic influence or their warm and close interaction, the behavior of deviant siblings may also affect a person's behavior. This connection may have a biological origin. Research on sons belonging to addicted parents shows that they suffer from many neurological disorders in the context of chronic delinquency. (Moazami,2011)

Some families also live in miserable conditions. Parents have a physical or mental illness or are addicted to drugs or alcohol, which causes children to run away from home at a young age and seek refuge on the street in any possible way, and as a result, they are at risk of sexual abuse and delinquency.(O'Donnell, B. T.)

Regarding the justification of juvenile delinquency, Professor Stefani and his colleagues ask in their joint work whether parental alcoholism has any relation with their children's delinquency? In other words, can children's delinquency be seen as the result of the hereditary corruption of their parents' alcoholism, because alcoholic parents spend their wealth on promiscuity, leaving no more resources to meet the children's vital needs, or because the parents' drunkenness does not allow them to provide the minimum educational facilities for them, and sometimes they pay for the minimum upbringing or that the degradation of the moral level of the family justifies the spiritual failure of the child.(Stefani, 124)

On how the culture of crookedness is transmitted, Sutherland argues that crookedness is achieved through a flow of social communication that actually gives life to the term "bad guy".(Farouddin Adl, 2013)

Eleventh clause: supervision and care of parents

Family relationships within social class groups are the best prevention of delinquent behavior. Methods of disciplining children who became delinquent were lax, unreasonable, or harsh, usually accompanied by corporal punishment, and rarely discussed with the child about his misbehavior. Recent research shows that a much more important factor in juvenile delinquency is lack of parental supervision. A study in England showed that one of the family variables that has a lot to do with delinquency is the lack of parental supervision. Parents do not supervise the activities of teenagers. They do not have a decisive attitude towards the child's unacceptable behavior and do not know what effective ways are to deal with family conflicts.(Keynia,1995) Finally, the breaking up of families and the high incidence of delinquency are related.Of course, at the same time, studies show that the possibility of juvenile delinquency in families that are not broken up, but there is mutual hostility, indifference and insensitivity, and lack of parental supervision between its members' relationships is more than in families that are broken up (usually only consisting of the mother and children) and mutual love, support and connection between its members prevails. Father's presence in the home plays an important role in the development of the child's personality, and the father's presence in the family leaves an undeniable effect on the child's spirit, which its effect manifests on adolescence and maturity period.

As much as the family needs the mother's love and affection, it also needs the father's strength, decisiveness, resourcefulness and management, and because these qualities are naturally stronger in men, therefore, Islam has entrusted the administration and management of the family to the father.(Sadat,1992)

Researchers have concluded that children belonging to families that are deprived of father's blessing or their father was not present at home, have problems in terms of academic progress and cognitive ability.(Shapiro A,1999) This research shows that children belonging to this group of families have a very high percentage of delinquency and immoral behavior.

The role of father's importance on children's health as well as the presence of negative emotions of fatherless children has been statistically revealed in various researches. For example, half of single-parent families live below the poverty line. According to the report of Crime and Delinquency Research Journal, the best predictor of crime and violence in neighborhoods was related to fatherless families.

In a study of 25,000 incarcerated juveniles in the United States by Dewey et al in 1987., it was found that 72 percent of them belonged to broken families. The truth is that fatherless families suffer from many disorders. Evidence shows that being bring without father causes physical, emotional and mental harm to a child. Emphasizing the special role of the father, Hertzeg says that children deprived of a father will experience "father starvation", because they need to be in contact with a central adult in order to appropriately regulate their aggression towards others.(Hertzog,1980)

"Freud" has emphasized the role of the father beside the mother in the first years, that he plays an essential role in strengthening the foundations of the children's personality. "Mirello" draws the father as a bridge to the outside wide world for children and considers it a model for many future relationships of children.

Conclusion

The family environment is one of the most important structural models effective in learning behavior, including the occurrence of delinquency and aggression and criminality of children. An incompatible family environment with constant arguments between father, mother and family members leaves side effects on the child's behavior. In puberty and adulthood, these effects are manifested in the form of rebellion and aggression, disobedience of social rules and regulations in men, or indifference, isolation and seclusion in women and lead to criminal acts. Children who are deprived of a safe, secure and calm environment and family love and consider themselves rejected and isolated from the family and society, easily violate the norms and values of the society. The behavior of parents in monitoring and caring for juvenile, if is done well and organized, can have a very good effect on creating a healthy atmosphere in the family and within the individual, but the incorrect and ineffective behavior of the parents at this stage can certainly cause an unwanted deathblow to the individual that the impact of this behavior will be seen in the not too far future.

As a result, it can be said that defective and unfavorable family relationships, and applying incorrect educational methods such as rejection and lack of care and aggression and violence against children cause feelings of insecurity and anxiety, negative self-concept and vindictiveness towards others, delinquent behaviors and anti-social actions and eventually committing a crime; Therefore, attention should be paid to children's negative experiences and their relationship with antisocial behaviors in adulthood.

It is hoped that parents and all family members, who with their opinions and behaviors can play a role in the moral and educational structure and formation of juveniles, will behave in an organized and efficient manner at this sensitive stage in order to play an effective role in the kind future of their children. Such wishes have been expublicationsed many times, but I am waiting for a future when no child or teenager is involved in the heart of the crime story and has no role and can grow sufficiently in the warm environment of the family.

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