

THE EFFECT OF LACK OF LOVE ON CHILDREN'S DELINQUENCY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ISLAMIC TEACHINGS AND CRIMINOLOGY

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Kindness is one of the most important methods in the formation of human personality and normal behavior, especially during childhood. The Holy Quran emphasized this issue and the Imams have also ordered it. According to scientific findings, one of the important factors in children's behavioral abnormalities is the lack of affection. This research seeks to answer this question: What is the role of lack of affection in children's delinquency and how does it affect it? And what factors cause the lack of affection towards children? The method of fulfilling this research is descriptive-analytical and using library documents. The results of the research show that factors such as parental discord, parental mental disorder, parental addiction, parental employment, divorce and parents separation, death of both or one of the parents, are among the factors that cause lack of affection towards children and lead to children's delinquency. Several justifications of how to influence this issue have been presented. Among them, we can point out the failure to meet the basic needs of the child and providing violent patterns to the child.

Keywords: *affection, delinquency, child, criminology, Islamic teachings, emotional needs, patterns of violence*

Introduction

One of the basic human needs is the need for affection. Man by nature needs affection. By means of affection, people are trained and personalities are adjusted. Affection causes to soften and to obtain the smooth and pure hearts of children and teenagers. It can definitely be said that one of the most important and effective factors and methods of nurturing, especially the nurturing teenagers and young people, is the use of kindness and gentleness in speech and behavior, as the practical life of the Holy Prophet of Islam and other infallible people was also based on this basis and those dignitaries have always acted with love and kindness in their behavior and speech with others, especially with children and teenagers. Therefore, the success of parents in raising worthy children and in line with religious standards is very dependent on how they establish relationships with other family members. Hence, perhaps none of the dimensions of human life experiences is as effective as parents' love and emotional relationship in the development of children's healthy personality. The family is considered the most suitable system for ensuring the security and mental peace of the members, raising the new generation, socializing, meeting the emotional needs of individuals and raising children, and it has a very valuable contribution to the building of human and Islamic civilization (Sharif Qureshi 1993: 15).

The love that children receive in the family gives them mental and emotional peace, and this peace prevents them from inclining to many moral slips. Considering that in today's world, human moral and emotional life has been threatened due to the weakening of value systems and the dissolution of natural foundations, and the human society has faced various moral, political, economic, social and cultural crises and oppressions (Yousufian 2007: 26), the importance of examining the effect of lack of affection on children's delinquency, which is the main goal of this research, is doubled. Before that, it is necessary to explain the basic words of the discussion in order to clarify the title of the discussion and its limits.

1. Concepts

1. 1. Mohabbat (Affection)

The word *mohabbat* is from the word *hobb* and it means to love and friendship (Moin 2007: III/2657). In other words *mohabbat* is friendship, natural desire towards something enjoyable (Amid 2005: III/2188). As Raghieb Isfahani defined the word *mohabbat* as a person's inner desire for what he considers good (Raghieb Isfahani 1995: 364) and in another place, he said: "*Mohabbat* means the passion and desire of souls for what they definitely and possibly consider good" (Ibid.:

315). Others have said: *mohabbat* means loving someone or something; being kind to someone or something (Anvari 2002: VII/6733). In the expression of some other people of the word, *mohabbat* means loving and strong desire towards someone or something; and opposite to that is malice and hatred (Mostafavi 1999: II/152). Various terminological definitions have been provided for this word, such as: *mohabbat* is the desire and tendency of nature towards something that is pleasurable and if this desire gets stronger, it is called love. The opposite of that is hatred, and it consists of hatred and rejection of something that is not free of pain and suffering. When this hatred becomes intense, it is called enmity (Mojtabavi 2002: III/397). *Mohabbat* is a state that arises in the heart of a conscious being towards something that is gentle with him or that is compatible with his desires (Misbah Yazdi 2001: I/358). From all the definitions, it can be concluded that *mohabbat*, in the term, is a deep feeling, a tender interest or a strong attraction, which is seen among living beings, including humans.

1. 2. *Bazehkari (Delinquency)*

Bazehkari in the literal sense is to leave a legal duty or to commit a wrongdoing that is not necessarily a crime. This term is often used as the equivalent of crime, especially in connection with crimes committed by children and adolescents (Najafi Ebrandabadi & Hashim-Beigi 1998: 199). According to criminologists, any act or omission that is dangerous for the majority of people in a society is called *bazeh* (delinquency). In other words, *bazeh* in criminology is any harmful individual or group act or omission and anti-social and human behavior that is contrary to human affairs and disrupts social order (Keynia 2005: 8).

Bazehkari (delinquency) is a global social phenomenon that in all human societies, this term is used for people who commit acts against the law or Sharia, and it is usually used for crimes committed by children and adolescents with age under 18 years. In Iran, a delinquent child is said to be someone who commits an act that is prohibited by the law or Sharia, or abandons an act that the law considers it obligatory and necessary. Such a person is considered a sinner in Islam, and if he does not repent, he must be punished, whether or not there is a specific sentence for his crime and in the second case, he will be disciplined and reprimanded according to the order of the qualified jurist and competent authority (Hosseini 1983: 392).

1. 3. *Tefl (Child)*

Tefl, literally, means a child (Ansari 2013: II/1311). Some people of the word have applied the term *tefl* to children from the time they were born until

they have not reached the age of puberty and have not yet matured (Tureihi 1995: V/411). Literally, it means a child, baby, infant and the plural of those children (Dehkhoda 1973: XXXIII/275; Moin 2007: II/2228). A *tefl* in Arabic means an immature child, a baby, an immature child, and a child as long as it is small (Mustafa et al. 1989: I/560). Therefore, a *tefl* is equivalent to a minor, and a minor comes from the root of sagher, which means smallness and being young (Ansari 2013: II/2121).

But the concept of a child in legal terminology, every country and military uses several words for a human being from the beginning of life to the beginning of adulthood, such as fetus, baby, child, minor, non-distinctive child, distinct child. Each of them, although they have a common territory, depicts independent concepts and specific stages of human development. Therefore, a *tefl* is called a child from the time of birth until he reaches puberty (Ansari: *ibid.*). In general, from the legal point of view, a child is someone who has not reached the physical and mental growth necessary for social life (Abbasi 2014: 5).

2. The Importance of Affection and Methods of Providing It

The desire to be loved and to love is one of the natural tendencies of a human being, which he needs in every period of his life and this great and basic need should always be provided in accordance with his growth period from birth to the time of leaving this world. Nothing can transform a person and win his heart like affection. The effect of affection on the mental development of children is like the effect of light and heat on the growth of plant seeds (Mohammadian 2008: 169). The presence of parental love is essential for a child and his emotional development. Just as a child needs all kinds of food and protein for physical growth, in the same way, he needs emotional feelings and affection for his emotional growth and entry into society. More than good food, beautiful clothes, toys and open air, children need to be cared for by their parents' emotional feelings and love. The child does not understand whether he lives in a palace or in a cottage, but he understands very well that he is loved by others. With the feeling of affection, he can continue his growth and development slowly and easily and evolve into the high qualities of humanity (Amini 2011: 97).

From the point of view of the holy religion of Islam, the exchange of love and kindness should be started and established from childhood, and the best people to establish it are parents (Vaziri 2008: 207).

The importance of affection in education is due to the fact that affection brings obedience and causes companionship (Khorramshahi & Ansari 1997: 682). If parents and teachers can penetrate the hearts of teenagers and young people through love and affection, they can make them obey them

and implement their educational goals in them. Basically, the importance of the method of love in education is the same, that love brings obedience and causes similarity and companionship. It means that the beloved imitates lover. Imam Muhammad Baqir said in this context: “A person is with someone who loves him” (Kuleini 1986: II/127).

Maurice Debesse (1994: 79), in explaining the theory of emotional unity, states: “When a child or teenager becomes interested in a popular model, he tries to attribute his existence to his qualities and show a behavior that is approved by him”. Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi also, in education, bases his work on love and does not apply dry discipline combined with violence – which was common at that time. He believed that love and affection is the only permanent foundation of education. Without love for the educated person, his physical and intellectual powers will not develop naturally (Mohammadzadeh 2006: 21).

In Islamic teachings and the traditions of the Infallible Imams, there is a lot of emphasis on love and expressing it towards each other, especially children. As mentioned in the biography of the Holy Prophet of Islam, one day he kissed his children Hassan and Hussein and Aqra' ibn Habis, who was present in the assembly and witnessed the Holy Prophet's love and affection to his children, said: “I have ten children and I have not kissed any of them yet!” The Holy Prophet said: “He who does not show mercy to others will not be shown mercy”. It was narrated from Imam Sadiq: “A person came to the Messenger of God and said: ‘I have not kissed any of my children’. When he left the assembly, the Prophet said: ‘I believe that such a person is from the fire’”. The love that children see in the family brings them peace of mind, and this peace of mind prevents them from committing many moral lapses (Shambati 2004: 269). One of the most important ways to express love is to respect and preserve the child's personality. The sense of moral character in humans is like an internal barrier that prevents them from engaging in wrongdoing and controls humans from the inside and prevents them from committing ugly conducts. This feeling makes a person feel great and dignified and does not dare to go towards ugliness and abnormality and if one day he commits a mistake, he tries to hide it from the eyes of others so as not to be humiliated and unappreciated (Ibid.: 267). There are some parents who humiliate their children by using inappropriate and sarcastic words in front of others and even strangers and humiliate them by saying obscene words and sentences. This work stains the mirror of children's pure soul and causes constant resentment and emotional instability in them (Organi Haeri 2002: 124).

A child should receive the attention, love and affection of parents. However, at the same time, excessive affection and caressing is problematic and causes the child to be unhealthy. This is a point that has been proven by experience and has been pointed out by religious leaders and the Infallible Imams. As

Imam Muhammad Baqir in an enlightening statement, said: "The worst parents are those who exceed the limits of moderation in loving their children" (Shirazi Ansari 2008: III/383).

One of the ways to express love is to give gifts. Gift giving is one of the favorite activities that leave a positive and valuable impact on emotional relationships. This tool is the most effective tool that expands and strengthens the bond of love because the trained person becomes attached to his trainer and when the love is two-way, the trained is ready to do anything for the trainer or leave it (Moti'i Taleghani 2012: 265). People, including parents, spouses, children and friends, should pay attention to this important work on different occasions. Although the type of gifts is different for people in terms of age, gender and level of value, what is important is the gift itself, which is effective in raising the emotional dimension of people and causes attracting more friendship and interest between them and the persistence of those moments in the unconscious mind of people. It is because of the positive effect of gifts on human emotions that the Holy Prophet Muhammad said: "Give each other a gift so that it creates a foundation of love between you and the other, because giving a gift removes grudges" (Ibn Babeweyh 1993: I/27).

The play is one of the natural needs of the child and it is the biggest entertainment of the child, especially in the years before elementary school. Some psychologists believe that just as a child needs air, he also needs play and entertainment. Islam also pays attention to the natural needs of children and orders them to give him freedom to play. Imam Sadiq said: "Let the child play freely until he is seven years old" (Tabarsi 1991: 222). God has combined the first period of human development with play so that, while playing, he can imitate the work of adults, express his feelings, and also learn how to express or restrain his emotions and interests in time. If the game is regular and healthy, it can develop the child's thinking; this is why they say that the game is the child's thinking (Tabasi 2004: 72).

In addition to not forbidding this natural desire of children, the holy religion of Islam recommends that parents and teachers prepare appropriate toys and entertainment for the child, taking into account the age of the child and in whatever position and social status they are, they should allocate time to play with their children and play with the child or respond positively to the child's request to play with him, because the participation of parents in children's play, although it takes a little of their time, has very good effects. In addition to being very joyful and uplifting for the child, the game also develops his social intelligence and it enables him to solve the problems he faces during the game, to prepare himself to solve the serious problems of the future life.

The Prophet of Islam and the infallible Imams meanwhile stressing and ordering a lot on this issue, they themselves played with their children. At least they

supervised their play and encouraged the children. As it has been narrated, Imam Hassan and Imam Hussein used to ride on the Prophet's back and say: "Hal Hal", and the Prophet said: "Your camel is a good camel" (Jazayeri 2006: 1/85).

One of the preferred methods that plays a fundamental role in strengthening human emotions is the method of forgiveness is a logical confrontation with trauma caused by mental injury and reconstruction of personal feelings and beliefs (Davis 2003: 75). The most important order of the holy religion of Islam in the family life style is for husband and wife to forgive each other's slips, temper tantrums and mistakes because if they have a common spirit, they are still not safe from mistakes, errors and anger (Kashfi 2009: 178).

Not being harsh on children's behavior and forgiving their slips is one of the factors that are effective in raising the dignity and desirable emotional personality of children. The Prophet of Islam says: "May God have mercy on the one who helps his child in goodness and charity and raises him to be a good person. They asked: 'How?' He said: 'Accept what the child can do from him and forgive him what he cannot do satisfactorily or slips up and don't force him to sin by being harsh and don't commit wrong actions against him so that he will be brought up badly'" (Tusi 1986: VIII/113).

Just as the family can be a suitable platform for the growth and flourishing of children's talents and abilities, in the same way, by creating factors, it can create an environment for delinquency in children or even force children to commit delinquency. One of the important factors in children's delinquency is the lack of love and failure of the family to provide an emotional, calm and safe environment for the child because one of the important and basic needs of a child for physical and mental growth is to have the love of others, especially parents. A child who enjoys the love of his parents has more adaptability when faced with the environment and if he is satisfied with the feeling of peace and security of his mind, he will have more self-confidence, and his tolerance and endurance will be greater against the shortcomings, problems and disorders of life. Lack of love is often one of the very strong factors that lead children and teenagers to committing abnormality, deviance and delinquency. Sometimes it has been seen that some children have been dragged into stealing, bullying and beating others due to the neglect and unlove of their parents (Shambiati 2004: 212). At first sight, this statement may seem a bit baseless, i.e. what is the relation between a child's delinquency and the lack of attention and lack of parental love? The important thing is that psychologists and child crime experts who have studied several thousand examples of crimes have come to the conclusion that some children are neglected by their parents in the family environment, and, as a reaction to this lack of love, they start stealing or harassing and assaulting those younger than themselves (Abbasi 2014: 124). Facing the lack of love of parents in childhood causes irreparable damage to the child,

which causes moral deviations and tendencies towards peers who have alternative power, and the sense of revenge against others is strengthened in him. Lack of affection is often one of the most powerful factors that lead children and adolescents to committing crimes. A child who is faced with a lack of love in childhood will take revenge on society in adulthood (Mahdikhan 2003: 23). This lack of love and affection towards children has various factors, such as family disputes, addiction of parents or one of the family members, divorce and separation of parents, etc.

3. The Effect of Lack of Love on Delinquency

Today, it has been proven that young children urgently need the love and care of their parents. It is obvious that someone who is deprived of love may commit theft and murder to take revenge on the society that does not love him. He may commit suicide, to escape the terror of being alone and unpopular. Most thieves and criminals were deprived and obsessive people. Many children and teenagers who have run away from their homes, cities and countries, have said that the reason for doing so is lack of love from their parents.

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Many of the norm violations that happen today by children in society are due to the lack of love and the lack of proper use of human emotions in the family center. Most parents, either because of lack of knowledge or because of busy schedules or family disputes, do not have time to establish a close and loving relationship with their children reasonably and correctly. Some parents do not refuse to show their love until their children are small, but when they are a little older, they gradually reduce their show of love and during adolescence and youth, they completely stop and say: "He has grown up and does not need expressing love". However, this is not correct, because a person needs love throughout his life, and he gets happy from the love of his parents and depressed from their unkindness. Especially during adolescence and youth, which is the period of mental crisis, more than other times, he needs

the sympathy, kindnesses and consolations of his parents. It is because of this unkindness that many teenagers and young people run away from their homes, cities and countries or commit suicide (Amini 2011: 100).

English psychologist John Bowlby believed that the deprivation of the mother's love between the ages of 1 and 5 is the basis for a person's delinquency at other ages. He believed that a child up to the age of 5 needs a close and continuous relationship with his mother, and the disruption of such a relationship can lead to the child's inability to establish a correct and meaningful relationship with others and even lead to his delinquency in some cases (Haji Deh Abadi 2018: 122; Keynia 2005: II/622).

When a person enters the stage of adolescence and youth, he faces many problems. One of the indirect educational ways is to recognize and deal with the problems and issues of children and adolescents, without which, other educational methods will not have much effect. The empathy of parents has an important effect on the protection and care of the child, because when parents are aware of the situation and conditions of their child and understand him, they increase the accuracy and level of care for their child when problems and injuries occur and in his personal and social life, they bring love and affection.

Facing the lack of love of the parents in childhood causes irreparable damage to the child, which causes moral deviations and a tendency towards peers who have alternative abilities. Moreover, the sense of revenge against others is strengthened in him. Lack of affection is often one of the most powerful factors that lead children and adolescents to committing crimes. A child who is faced with a lack of love in childhood will take revenge on the society when he grows up.

4. Factors and Beds of Lack of Affection towards the Child

4. 1. Parents' Dispute

Parents' disputes and arguments are one of the important factors of children's deviance. A child who is always a witness and observer of such scenes is bound to run away from the insecure and disturbed environment of the family and look for friends and comrades to compensate for the life and spirit deficiencies and spend his free time with them. If these friends and comrades are unscrupulous people, they lead children and teenagers to corruption and deviance and immerse them in the mire of misery and make them fall into the worst and ugliest morals and habits (Beheshti 2011: 57).

Unfortunately, in today's society, one of the biggest social problems is family disputes and conflicts that shake the foundations of the family and endanger the mental health of its members. So, an institution whose main task is to create

a healthy spirit and personality becomes the cause of emotional, behavioral and personality disorders. Because psychologists believe that the basis of human personality is formed at the age of seven, for this reason, the fundamental effect of parental differences on the spirit and fate of children can be understood. Parents' disagreements and arguments have destructive effects on the child, and due to such behaviors at home, the person is constantly anxious and disturbed in the school environment and society, which, after a while, appears in the form of aggression and rebellion. According to research conducted in France, 80 percent of deviant children were from families where there was incompatibility and disagreement between their parents and their home environment was constantly tense. This disintegration of the family has had a profound effect on the deviance of the family's children (Khakpour 1975: 195).

Psychologists have found that violence at home leads to violent and aggressive behavior in children. Most people who suffer from various personality problems and lack mental health come from unhealthy families. In any case, it must be said that hypocrisy, inconsistency and constant arguments between parents and the people around them will leave a negative impact on children's psyche, and because of the lack of mental peace, the child will become disinterested in his studies and work and will be constantly anxious and disturbed. Therefore, it can be seen that family discord and incompatibility between husband and wife has a direct and unfavorable effect on innocent children and often leads them to committing crimes or committing suicide because in a family that is ruled by division and separation, although the child is practically and outwardly not excluded from the family center, but inwardly, he is often deprived of the love of his father or mother or both, and as a result, he becomes spiritually withered, sullen and bored (Shambiati 2004: 216).

Parents' disagreements and arguments with each other is a kind of unconscious child abuse, which, in addition to depriving children of mental comfort, will bring modeling to the child; modeling parents' behaviors is one of the developmental phenomena that if the situation of the family center is like this, it will have very destructive effects on children.

According to the opinion of many scientists, the majority of people's tempers, violence, stubbornness, bullying, pessimism, addictions, depressions, withdrawals, disappointments and incompatibility is the result of the inferiority complex that has arisen as a result of being deprived of love. As a result of this inferiority complex, he may commit theft, suicide, or rebellion to take revenge on his parents and people who do not like him. He may even commit suicide to save himself from the painful horror of being unpopular. Theft, crime and riots caused by children and teenagers are often the result of this mental complex. Many children and teenagers who have run away from their

home, city and country have considered the lack of love of their parents as the reason for their escape.

Conflict, hypocrisy, incompatibility and arguments between parents or fighting and arguing and differences between both or one of them and the child, violent behavior of the surrounding people with the child and lack of understanding between them leaves such ominous and damaging effects on the child's psyche that he shakes the palace of happiness of his society with his heinous actions and corruption. Not only militancy, hypocrisy and violent behavior bring dangerous corruption to the society, but also the coldness and silence of parents and the cold and silent center devoid of love and caress will also have an ominous effect. Many dangerous and hard-hearted people and habitual criminals are those who were deprived of the mother's caress and father's love in their childhood and suffered from this deprivation (Keynia 2005: II/606).

The most important factor in delinquency, which is always emphasized, is the role of the family. Gabriel Tarde, a French scientist who was the head of the Department of Criminal Statistics of the Ministry of France, writes in his book entitled *Comparative Delinquency*: "Most murderers and thieves are people who have been rejected from their families since childhood and have come to work without their protectors and guides, and the alleys and streets have been a training place for them to delinquency" (Najafi Tawana 2002: 63). The more logical and friendly the parents' relationship is, the fewer the conflicts in the home. Apart from exposing children to appropriate behavior patterns, this affects their security and mental health because the conflicts of parents in the presence of children cause a lot of damage and psychological damage to children and make the proper development of their personality difficult (Haji Deh Abadi 2014: 233).

4. 2. *Mental Disorder of Parents*

One of the factors of lack of children's love is the mental disorder of parents. Parents who have mental disorders and are under mental pressure are people who use force and coercion to control their children's behavior. They usually have family and interpersonal problems and have not been able to establish a positive and constructive relationship with the child or other family members. Isolation and withdrawal from friends and society are also present in such people, and these parents' perception of being parents is accompanied by psychological pressure and dissatisfaction, and there is a problem in the child's educational skills and in the ability to solve life issues, especially issues related to raising children. Parents who suffer from mental disorders are not able to control their nerves and usually lose their temper quickly, which causes them to abuse and torment their children as far as the marks of the beating remain

on their bodies. Such people have problems such as depression, low tolerance for failure, low self-esteem, inflexibility, problems in controlling anger and being impulsive in establishing empathy and anxiety (Sajjadi 2014: 64).

One of the common disorders that are related to both negligence and child abuse is parental depression because superficial emotion and lack of energy are prominent characteristics of this disorder and each of them can increase the possibility of child abuse and neglect. A person who is depressed due to his condition and state, he is unable to bear the noise and annoyances of his children and they harass their children with every little noise (William 1996: 41). What is certain is that the children of such families are prone to committing any kind of abnormality, deviance and delinquency and running away from home to escape from physical and mental abuse by their parents, who prefer the consequences of leaving and running away from home to being with the family.

In 1945, John Bowlby, an English psychologist, compared 44 children who were thieves with 44 maladjusted children who were not thieves, and in his research, he concluded that children's theft was caused by educational defects related to infancy and mother's pre-existing disorders (Keynia 2005: II/622).

4. 3. Parental Addiction

Family is one of the fundamental institutions of human society. Man learns many things from family. Addiction of all or some family members to drugs and alcohol can directly or indirectly affect the behavior of children and adolescents. Basically, in terms of the relationships and interests that exist between family members, whether or not some of them have contamination, it will relatively affect the others and will probably cause them to become contaminated as well. Assuming that it does not cause them contamination, it will most likely affect the family's situation and may cause them to face unfortunate and irreparable consequences (Sajjadi 2014: 81).

Children of drug dependent parents are forced to adapt to many problems. They usually have more limited physical, psychological and social resources than children living in healthy families have. Their psychological resources may have been weakened due to not satisfying their safety, emotional, support and psychological needs, lack of love and affection, lack of sense of responsibility and the existence of many stresses (Maboudian 2014: 60).

Criminality and family deviance have a strong influence on children's delinquent behavior. In general, the quality of family life means the possibility of a close and sincere relationship between the parents of criminals and their children, or the participation of children in criminal acts, the indifference of parents towards their children and having strong differences can have a great effect on the child's delinquent behavior (Moazzami 2013: 222).

Children and adolescents who are unwittingly involved in issues caused by the addiction of their parents or an addicted member of their family are at risk of committing various crimes and the fate of being caught in the ranks of abnormal or delinquent children and teenagers is waiting for them. Criminal factors can have the greatest impact on their delinquency. When drugs are brought into the family unit and consumed or distributed by one of the members of the family, the fate of the children and adolescents of that family is unfavorable and they are exposed to serious threats.

Usually, addicted parents and family members only think of preparing drugs to cure their hangover and do not feel responsible for their children and other family members. Many of these families have lost their breadwinner because they were sentenced to death or sentenced to long-term imprisonment, and this has caused the family to disintegrate and, as a result, children have become homeless.

When the corruption of the parents is revealed to the child, or when he finds out that his parents were arrested and sent to prison for the preparation and distribution of drugs, how will he feel? Will this not have a negative effect on the child and cause him to deviate?

Imprisonment and confinement of parents, especially the mother, who is the center of the child's love, honor and chastity, in addition to causing the separation of the child from the mother, will cause abnormal complications. In families where both parents are drug addicts in the worst possible way, children are abused under various conditions (Pour Naji 2008: 90). In 1983, Shokuh Nabawinejad conducted research on delinquent teenagers of the Iran Correctional Center, which indicates that 39% of these teenagers had broken families and were drug addicts.

Addicted parents do not have the patience to deal with the situation of the child and his upbringing, and as a result of drunkenness, the family environment is constantly tense, and observing the pathetic and touching state of drunkenness of the father or mother will have an unfortunate effect on the child's spirit, the consequences of which will remain on his life for a long time. There is a close connection between parents' addiction and children's running away from home and their addiction, each of them can be the cause of another. Addiction is a scourge of women, which deprives a person of the power of thinking, will and the ability to manage life (Heydari 2003: 87). For children living in an alcoholic household, "life" is a challenge. They have to deal with and get used to constant stress, anxiety and turmoil. In these families, because the alcoholic is in the center of attention, children's needs are generally ignored. These children are often victims of violence, abuse, neglect or sexual assault. When such children grow up, compared to children raised in non-alcoholic families, they are more prone to becoming alcoholics (Abbasi

2014: 104). For this reason, families should do their best to prevent teenagers and young people from getting addicted and prepare their children for a healthy life in society by raising them properly (Shaygan 2011: 36).

4. 4. Parents' Employment

Full-time employment of spouses is the most harmful form of employment of spouses because it causes the greatest damage to the family, especially children. If both men and women work full-time, the emotional connection between children and parents will be minimized, even the couples themselves will not have the patience to interact with each other due to excessive fatigue because their physical and mental energies have been spent outside the home and work environment, and they mostly come home to rest and relieve fatigue. Sometimes, instead of showing love to their children who have been waiting for hours, parents treat them with aggression and violence. Mothers who are busy with social work outside the home and due to work and physical fatigue, forget to take care of the child's affairs and actually make the child an orphan during their lifetime. An overview of the state of many advanced industrial societies shows that juvenile crimes have increased since the day when mothers opened their doors to government offices and other institutions to perform public or industrial and commercial services (Keynia 2005: I/218).

The absence of parents at the same time causes some of the essential needs of children, especially minors who need the mother's presence, not to be met and the child is deprived of the mother's presence for several hours. Leaving them to kindergartens cannot fill this void either, because the people working in those centers do this based on their job duties and they cannot establish the necessary emotional relationship with the child. Research has shown that in many cases, a non-working mother can respond positively to the emotional, social and personality needs of her child. And during the investigation, she establishes an emotional interaction with the child and makes it benefit from her loving emotions.

A mother who is successful in performing housework and motherhood duties with complete leisure and makes the home environment a place of safety and peace of mind for herself, her children and her husband, can better create emotional and human relationships between herself and other family members and, in this way, she passes on the correct educational patterns to the children. Conversely, a mother who comes home tired after several hours of work and effort outside the home cannot do this important thing properly. In such cases, when children count the moment to see their mother, but usually the mother's tiredness and possibly boredom prevents the emotional connection between them and the mother. Especially, the mother is often responsible for taking

care of the household affairs. Children who are deprived of their mother's care and caress and are kept in orphanages, although they are cared for physically according to health and scientific principles, but due to the deprivation of caress and affection, which leads to psychological dissatisfaction of the child, their personality development is disturbed. Some experts believe that the child's deprivation of mother's emotions in the first few months of life is one of the factors of youth insanity during puberty (Danesh 2002: 287).

Unfortunately, the current state of human life has become such that many children are forcibly deprived of this great gift, and are entrusted to orphanages, nannies, nurses, and grandmothers, but due to the urgent need that mother and child have for each other, not only motherless children have a dangerous future and a cold and soulless life. Moreover, certain dangers also threaten women and mothers who are away from their children (Ansari 2013: 520). These issues have made the advocates of children's rights think of solutions and it is emphasized in the Universal Declaration of Children's Rights that children should live with their parents. In the sixth principle of this declaration, it is stated that a minor child should not be separated from his mother except in exceptional cases. Society and government authorities pay special care and attention to children without families and the poor.

4. 5. Divorce and Parents' Separation

Divorce has ominous consequences for children and causes them to deviate. Everyone knows that if a child does not find himself in the warm arms of his mother and is deprived of the shadow of his father's grace, he will not be educated as he should and may be caught in crimes, corruptions and deviations (Beheshti 2011: 57). The family is like a building whose pillars are the husband and wife. The collapse of each of the columns will weaken the strength and stability of this building. The existence of parents and living with children in family relationships and preventing deviation and delinquency of children is absolutely effective and vital. Absence of parents for any reason such as the death of one or both of them or their divorce and separation and leaving the family will be extremely effective in children's morale and delinquency by children. Because children feel suffering and humiliation as a result of the absence of their parents and being deprived of their love and affection, and the reactions of these discomforts will appear later. Divorce and separation between parents causes anxiety and worry for their children, and at the time of separation of parents, it is not possible to determine exactly which one of them the child has the most affection for. As a result of being deprived of seeing their father or mother, children feel a lack of love, which later manifests itself in the states of anger, bad temper, disobedience to the orders of the

father, mother and others, and finally social maladjustment and non-conformity (Danesh 2002: 289).

A broken family, whether due to divorce or parental incompatibility, in any case, causes discouragement and escape of children (Salahi 2013: 308). Divorce is a bitter and shocking experience for those who are caught in this fate, like the amputation of a limb from the body. For parents, divorce is the end of hopes and dreams, and for children, it may be the end of the world and their sweet dreams. Divorce causes anxiety to all family members, but its effect is more unfortunate on children (Pickhardt 2001: 1/79). It is after the divorce and separation of the parents that the dark and difficult times of their children usually begin, especially if they do not have a guardian, responsible person and sufficient financial foundation. Divorce between parents can be considered as one of the exceptional reasons for committing crimes by children and adolescents. This work may sometimes cause the stray child to go astray and lead him to the abyss of crime. The disintegration of the family in girls often leads to running away from home and school and vagrancy. Boys prefer the street to the environment of a broken family, and by accepting membership in gangs, they are led to committing various crimes (Danesh, *ibid.*).

Research in America indicates that living with real parents makes children less likely to commit crimes (Haji Deh Abadi 2014: 227). Willer (1972) also concluded in his research that many criminals or young delinquents from divorced families were handed over to the society. According to experts, fear, homesickness, depression, moodiness, anti-social behavior, dropping out of school, negativity, theft, addiction and suicide are common effects of divorce on children because divorce often happens after arguments and public differences, and the children neither expect such a difference nor have a clear picture of their future. Therefore, they endure a lot of psychological pressure. Since children have lost their points of support due to the separation of their parents, there is a high possibility that they will turn to running away from home. In addition, they may be exposed to the abuse of opportunists in the distribution of drugs and illegal activities, and eventually commit many evils and crimes.

4. 6. Parents' Death and Its Effect on the Lack of Affection and Child's Delinquency

One of the problems of the society is children who are deprived of the blessings of their father, mother or both. The main problem of these children is emotional and economic vacuum. Emotionally, the child feels that he is deprived of the love and support of a kind man or a kind of woman, whose names are parents, and economically, the hardships in the lives of such children are

noticeable. The death of the father, who is the provider of the family economy, puts more pressure on the family than the death of the mother. This incident itself is a prelude for the children of some families to run away from home. Since the children of the family are left in a corner after the death of their father, there is a possibility of deviance and misbehavior in them (Sajjadi 2014: 95).

Due to the lack of both parents or one of them, the financial needs of the child may not be met and it may be under economic pressure and on the other hand, observing other children's pity and desire for comfort facilities in their lives tempts them to commit theft and financial crimes. Of course, this important point should not be forgotten and we cannot apply the label of abnormal and delinquent to every child and teenager who has lost one of his beloved parents for any reason. With the death of parents and their loss, children lose not only their economic support, but also their psychological and social support, which causes the isolation and seclusion of children and adolescents. Willingly or not, they are on the path where the disturbances of life affect their spirits and gradually they are exposed to delinquency. Losing a father at a young age may lead to an insatiable need for affection and an attempt to compensate for emotional deprivation in this way. This effort to compensate for the emotional deprivation in this age causes the tendency and attraction of teenagers to robbery and delinquency gangs (Karimi 2014: 146).

It was not in vain that the holy religion of Islam ordered so much about orphans and instructed Muslims about managing the affairs of orphans for the sake of developing their spiritual powers and preventing them from committing crimes. The Holy Quran has emphasized in many verses benevolence to orphans and respecting their rights and preserving their property, for example, in a verse from the Holy Quran addressed to the Prophet of Islam: "And they ask you about orphans, say: 'It is better to correct their deeds'" (al-Baqarah: 220). And in another verse of the Holy Quran, God says: "So you, too, never hurt an orphan" (al-Duha: 9).

Conclusion

The findings of criminology emphasize the role of lack of affection on the child's delinquency or its aggravation. Islamic teachings have also depicted important aspects of this by explaining the role of love in the formation of a healthy child's personality and the effect of the lack of love on the formation of children's abnormal and delinquent behaviors. In general, we can talk about the alignment of religious teachings and science in relation to the effect of lack of love on children's delinquency. However, considering that this is an educational and cultural issue and different cultures and customs differ in determining the manner of love, it is necessary to explain the principles and

boundaries of love carefully with regard to the records of delinquent children. This is a matter that strongly requires the cooperation of scientific, executive and especially police and judicial centers.

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