



AENSI Journals

Advances in Environmental Biology

ISSN-1995-0756 EISSN-1998-1066

Journal home page: <http://www.aensiweb.com/AEB/>



Studying Beggary of Children and Adolescents in Zahedan City and Its Prevention Strategies

¹Hamidreza Khazaeifar, ²Saeed Sardashti Birjandi, ³Ali Heydari Nia, ⁴Fatemeh Khazaeifar

¹Faculty member of department of Jurisprudence and legal practices 1 Master of Science in Criminal Law crime, of Iranshahr, Islamic Azad University, Iranshahr, Iran

²Master of Criminal Law and Criminology, Iranshahr Branch, Islamic Azad University, Iranshahr, Iran

³PhD student in law and jurisprudence, Islamic Azad University, Zahedan Branch, Young Researchers and scholars, Zahedan, Iran

⁴Master student of Jurisprudence and Principles of Islamic Law, Islamic Azad University, Zahedan Branch, Iran

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 12 October 2014

Received in revised form 26 December 2014

2014

Accepted 5 January 2015

Available online 28 January 2015

Keywords:

beggary, children, adolescents, prevention

ABSTRACT

Background and objective: beggary of social problems and this is the city of Zahedan, the city has an ugly face, given the importance of the present study beggary of children and adolescents in the city of Zahedan and its prevention strategies so that the results of the proposed approaches for solving social issues. **Methods:** A qualitative study, data were collected through interviews and questionnaires with the survey results have been achieved. The results show that several factors that can cause beggary to include personal factors and psychological factors. A person commits the offense of the side effect of some aspects of gender and feel like a part of some other psychological disorders that can include moral weakness (duplication NRVA), greed, and the ease of laziness monetization Psychological problems such as shortages of emotional deprivation and frustration and inferiority complex named. **Conclusion:** As children and young people and vulnerable groups in our society are exposed earlier crimes are, they need to support their families and society. The lack of protection of the environment was caused by the family in the first place is the safest place for them, and in turn seek unsafe media. In this way the child or teen to meet their daily needs and other expenses, with no money, or if you have just consumed the easiest way to earn money, i.e. panhandle be, and the action unrepeated anti-social act, it is odd that the result will be broken; it will not be anything but ruin and his corrupted.

© 2015 AENSI Publisher All rights reserved.

To Cite This Article: Hamidreza Khazaeifar, Saeed Sardashti Birjandi, Ali Heydari Nia, Fatemeh Khazaeifar, Studying Beggary of Children and Adolescents in Zahedan City and Its Prevention Strategies. *Adv. Environ. Biol.*, 9(2), 981-987, 2015

INTRODUCTION

This can be said that history of this phenomenon as anti-social phenomenon has been from long time ago and all societies have suffered from it. Today it is tied by the elementary police, more or less in different countries can be seen in different forms.

One glance at the history of human life that attracted more than anything, it is that every day the evolution of human society and urbanization has increased (life) the is the there are so many new state cultural and social issues not only remains unresolved, but the extent to which they have been added, including the panhandle noted.

Panhandle Another issue in society today, in addition to other social seen the press release cycle has also been drawn. What is certain beggars, but there are occasionally being collected. They are organized from time to time, but still can be seen. Panhandle phenomenon not only in Iran but also comprised the entire history of industrial development in all countries of the Far East countries, panhandle together or interchangeably with terms such as homelessness, vagrancy, disabilities, disability, incapacity, requirements, loneliness, illness and social problems in the cities, there is an ugly face and it has to arouse the sympathy of the people mental structures of damage.

Panhandle of things that previously were not criminal in many aspects, and if you pay a young beggar, but today it did not know the mass of the conflict to the adverse impact of this in the country and also morality, Therefore In most countries, the act was committed and for which punishment is considered legal in France, for

Corresponding Author: Hamidreza Khazaeifar, Faculty member of department of Jurisprudence and legal practices 1.

Master of Science in Criminal Law crime, of Iranshahr, Islamic Azad University, Iranshahr, Iran

example, in accordance with Article 274 of the Criminal Code enacted in 1810 AD mump crime and punishment from 3 months to 6 months of imprisonment, and punishment for other places mump permanent residence from 6 months to 2 years imprisonment was determined but the Penal Code of 1992 is the criminalization of begging and exploitation of new crime under the terms of the panhandle. Although Article 712 of the Penal Code, such a phenomenon is a crime in cities across the country, people have turned to it and beg to be considered as a profession, and through it to make a living which is part of them are children. Mathcad is a barrier to punish such children and perhaps what makes the child is not coping with this phenomenon, the lack of criminal responsibility of children. The result of this exemption, Cherie beg them to children in ways contrary to the will of the party posting such crimes similar to the training and discipline of children when their parents plays an important role in the panhandle of such children, not only the benefit no but no punishment from parents and Encourage them to do this, an important factor in pushing them to the side and on the other hand, the deposit of such children in juvenile institution is familiar with the environment and bad friends learning and practice wrong, is not effective.

Begging in all societies, generators and other crimes are in the sense of not less than prison irregular and corrupting. Most criminologists believe that crimes such as theft and begging factor in the rise in many countries as an illegitimate behavior deemed incompatible with social harmony and the name of crime, and punish the prosecution.

Panhandle usually comes in two forms:

1. Panhandle covered and hidden by people like dervishes, sign makers are done.
2. panhandle evident and clear that the need to reach out to others, following the lives of others and followed done. Traditionally respect the dignity and honor and obey moral beliefs and family will be less people and beggars to beg and beg to get really sick and disabled people who are unable or incapable of such people, but nowadays this proportional unique evident With population growth and the customs and beliefs of society.

History and literature:

Although limited literature on juvenile delinquency conducted by the authors in this field, but also some practical research on the subject of our research, the panhandle of children and adolescents in the city of Zahedan strategies Prevention research uninterested if taken together, the overall aspect in the sense that some general statistics on child and adult beggars presented in Zahedan, while the causes of the panhandle, in particular the research and statistical age were not observed

Realm of time and space

This research institution, welfare, juvenile institution and the city streets, intersections, terminals, countryside and the city of Zahedan is the case.

Need for research:

On the one hand, the study of the theory and the theory of legal scholars criminologists use it, and on the other hand have a practical aspect to check the accuracy of the theory, the field survey has been made. So gather information from both library and field method is used. In the field of research to identify the character of a person or thing that causes Mathcad and the panhandle, it was very useful, is applied. In practical research, questionnaires, interviews and observations were used as research tools.

Research questions:

The main question:

1. What are the causes of beggary in children and adolescents in the city of Zahedan?

Sub-questions:

1. The physical and psychological factors and social factors which cause the greatest impact on children and adolescents in the city of Zahedan in beggary?
2. the most effective strategy for the prevention of beggary of children and adolescents in the city of Zahedan is?

The main hypothesis:

The panhandle of children and young people, for many reasons, including personal factors, including physical and psychological factors are, on the one hand and social factors, including the family, the friends, and the school environment to be effective on the other hand.

Hypotheses:

Individual factors than other factors may be more severe in the panhandle.

Social development of effective strategies for crime prevention and crime reduction are in crime-inducing effects.

Research purposes:

In brief synopsis of the research objectives are:

1. Beggars and the impact of environmental factors and individual characteristics and social factors in the prevalence of children and adolescents in the panhandle.
2. Criminologists in the field of ideas and adapt them to the findings of this research.
3. Describe and explain the situation and circumstances in order to discover some examples of action research and the roots are panhandle.
4. Planning for future of children and adolescents with regard to knowledge gained
5. Prevention of informing the community and their panhandle.

New aspects of research and innovation:

Topics discussed in this thesis are placed in the realm of ecology. The study seeks to explore new aspects of beggary and prevention strategies, and maintain order in the city of Zahedan, the features and aspects of the local environment into consideration.

Panhandle definition and Mathcad:

Panhandle of root code means hard times come and beg. Literally means you'll need, crave and beg off, begging and asking alms is also entitled to encroach beg for money and are broadly defined question to the floor. 1

Sociologically, panhandle can be a form of social deviance in its specific role and has to take into account different times or as the example of the job beggars professional, no decent Decently (illegitimate) in occupations considered deviant., and legally can beg and demand money or property as you wish people to be defined. 2 The definition of child

Child literally means a baby, baby, baby is born. The Arabic word for word the child has been interpreted to mean the child. The customs man newly born mother, the child or the child or children or minors called. 1

Note the order of the child in an Article 49 of the Penal Code, a person who is not the legal age of puberty.

In legal terms, it is said that the age of the child to a person's physical and mental development is not necessary for social life. 2

Some believe that the child is at the age that is special to me still not mature and mature, and generally it takes ages 11-18 years. 1

According to the article, a child rights treaties ratified by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989, a child, a person under the age of 18 unless the age of majority under domestic law, under diagnosed. 2

Children can be divided into two categories: 1 child 2 children of non-point point.

Clean the detection limit, the law is silent, the minor's legal judgment that is perceived as good and evil or harm not know and thus is not able to exercise their rights will say a minor point. Conversely and road condition, minor criminal point of view, we can say that the issue is somewhat different and non-point child to child is said to be able to understand if you have the good and evil strength and ability to a child known will.

In Islamic Jurisprudence, at the age of seven, he is clean. 3 The source of this belief, the hadith of the Prophet (pbuh) said: children in seven years to make prayer a habit. The meaning of the hadith above concluded that the lack of clean child is under the age of seven, so that at least seven years of age discrimination has stated. Although lawyers inspired by religious orders, childhood has been divided into two categories: (1) lack of clean and utter lack of criminal responsibility. 2. Clean and lack of criminal responsibility relative to the beginning of the first period and the beginning of the birth of seven years The second period of seven years continues and will continue until maturity, but our law under Article 49 of the Penal Code, a child is considered to be absolutely free from criminal liability mentioned in Note 1 of the child as an absolute one He is known to have reached the legal age limit. Therefore, pursuant to the provisions of the above article, the difference between a minor point and non-point is not to judge, but it is.

Note an amendment to Article 1210 of the Civil Code (solar system) 14.10.1991, the age of puberty in boys and girls of fifteen years 9 lunar years is known. Given the above definitions, we see that the end of childhood, puberty is because of a treaty and the Penal Code, landlord liability puberty is known, we can clearly understand that these texts except for age and other criteria have not reached puberty and puberty Since the that adults can have their rights enforced, and on the other hand, the criterion of responsibility for the Islamic Penal Code puberty is, therefore, important topic, briefly explain puberty.

Maturity:

The dictionary meaning of maturity is in the development and perfection of the thing. 2 and in terms of criminology in the second stage of life is called. 3 some maturity in the first stage of puberty, adolescence is when it is obvious, they are defined. 4

In legal terms, maturity, when a minor physical strength, growth and reproduction to be as it is said (maturing) the sexual maturation maturing obligations. None of the Koran, the age of puberty is not mentioned

as a criterion and the criterion for the Marriage reach maturity, patience and growth (ie, growth and sexual development) is placed. Consequently, the signs and sacred Emirati lawyer has stated that such autoerotism, age, pubic hair, menstruation, etc., but there is not any relevant text of the law it would have to rule 15 years of age by the law of boys and 9 lunar to extrapolate the lunar years for girls.

Teen definition:

Before the word teenager from different perspectives, it is necessary, appropriate; provide a brief description of teens and young adults to define them. Adolescence, adolescent period when it is not the privilege of childhood and adult rates, in other words, a young person who is between the end of the period of middle childhood and early adulthood, of the form. as well as the period of adolescence is often unstable and unpredictable and difficult to define. In this period, apart from the personality traits of a person, partly shaped by his family, like most of their peers, and their relationship to the pattern. In this period, assertiveness and independence of character and strive for independence on the one hand, a limited life experience and knowledge to deal with the problems on the other hand, young people to struggle with his inner conflicts which stimulates , calls.

The United Nations documents are so young, so defined. Children or young person is in a particular legal system, it is possible to cause offense, the way he is treated differently from the treatment of adults. 2 and in the other place has any person under 18, teen called will.

Article 80 of the Act of Parliament 02.07.1989 and 08.29.1990 Expediency Council has stated that the worker is between 15 to 18 years, a young worker called. Thus, we refer to the definition of civil and criminal laws teenager not only Article 80 of the Labor Law, which defines child labor. 1

Definition of crime:

Literally, crime is defined as sin and guilt. 3 of delinquency and crime, the words that come to different definitions of crime and according to various factors, of which there have been various interpretations.

1. delinquency, and criminal action that is a concept that criminal law is so juvenile delinquency, social phenomenon, consisting of a series of crimes committed by children and adolescents. 4

2. crime, a serious violation of the law, the punishment for which is determined, theft, destruction, wounded and injured and hurt people, illegal and immoral sexual acts, murder and so on, in other words, crime , rebellious individual against society has been interpreted by the provisions of the Act. In other words, act contrary to the norms, rules and cultural values of the society, the community, the delinquency or crime. 1

3. In many countries, criminal legislator refers to the actions foreseen by the law and is punishable, but it may be a criminal action in a society no longer the criminal is a feature. For example, the laws of some countries like the United States of America, social and even moral norms that are reviled, crime and punishment have been set for them. Like running away from school, vagrancy, disobeying parents, etc., while in other countries with different view, the action is considered criminal by the law, the prosecution and punishment of the crime, whether it is an adult or a child.

4. Psychologists, criminal, a phenomenon of biological, psychological and social. 1

In other words, the meaning the difference between criminals is not the only difference is that the crime of committing crimes that is less than a certain age to have taken place. Determination is the age of the law and according to different communities.

5. Crime in the meaning of words, the Turkish legal duty or committing an act that is not necessarily an offense. However, the term is often equivalent to a crime, particularly in relation to the offenses committed by children and adolescents are used. 2

6. The United Nations does not define the term delinquency and crime has used words and acknowledged that crime is any act (act or omission) that is punishable by law at the legal particular. If the crime, the crime is interpreted as a general phenomenon (total offenses committed in a given place and time)

Definition of criminal:

Crime, property crime is complex and subjective term.

Literally, means non-sin delinquent, rebellious, and criminal, offense-oriented, guilty, guilty as sin is defined. 1 in different communities, different definitions of child offenders have been presented in France, Switzerland and most countries world, a child that is a criminal offense to the contrary, misdemeanor or crime committed. 2

In children who are said to have committed the criminal act that the law, or sharia, which prohibits the commission of an act done or leave it is obligatory and necessary. 3

In the criminal context, the word refers to juvenile offenders and criminals, most often used in law books and criminology, criminal offenses that is less than a certain age where there determining the age of the law and to determine the age of the said Act. 4

The results:

As previously explained, panhandle, including crimes committed by children and adolescents in the various cities of our country and the most important factors and specific reasoning during the commission of the crime mentioned, even though into one or more of will not be a factor in the occurrence of several factors involved, but some of it will commit more than other factors, although the relative influence of each of these factors in the panhandle of the above discussions, however, taking into account the Now, findings and results of the factors described in the following expression preceded it.

A) Individual factors (both physical and mental), we can say:

1. Children and adolescents to commit a crime girls panhandle, and this is because girls are less social activity and a sense of shame, and on the other hand, unlike boys, often with their families and live in the house and since the girls beg research, statistics are not allowed.
2. Although the current study, only 9 percent of children and adolescents, Mathcad, but the injury has been caused to the mental disorder in the child or adolescent and the other is the ridicule of others, can be indirect, play an important role in the occurrence panhandle.
3. Imbecility or imitation of other factors because of panhandle children until the child reached the age of majority is still not complete intellectual and evil act committed does not understand the imitation of the parent or friends, and peers; Mathcad There is no effect on the panhandle of children.
4. Psychological problems such as lack of emotional deprivation and frustration and inferiority complex are also factors affecting the panhandle. Neglected children and adolescents in families with both parents and their willingness to address as well or not at all satisfied and family members are perhaps contempt for the family environment have leave and come outside the and in touch with friends and peer delinquency unfit animals are affected.

B) In addition to demographic factors, social factors such as panhandle phenomena affecting children and are as follows:

1) Family environment:

Family is the most important institution of socialization of children, particularly in the early years of life is crucial and critical role in the upbringing and development of their personality and their behavior. Studies show that the result of such offenders are family centers, has the following characteristics:

Father of these children and adolescents have imposed most difficult jobs such as printing jobs that are less father in the family present in the event of the return of the job less severe, and the needs of an enormous opportunity in according to the demands Emotional teenager has not survived.

- Most parents have a low level of education or are illiterate and therefore to the educational and emotional needs of gifted children have no consideration.
- The moral characteristics, parent bored, angry and have strict.
- In terms of religious beliefs, most of them are not only committed to the principles of religious belief and religious duties to perform, but have been neglecting their children.
- From family disruption caused by divorce, death or imprisonment of parents or one of them has been effective in crime panhandle.
- In such families, parental conflicts and incompatibility and system partners have been infringed.
- The multiplicity of child abuse Drew's mother, violence and abuse and physical abuse and humiliation and insults, discrimination against children, the family atmosphere and cause unwanted and stray away from home or are panhandle.
- Lack of parental care, children in the control of behavior, of course, friends and peers, neglect and disregard the wishes of their parents than children of other families Mathcad is a prominent feature.
- Concluded that the most important factors in the incidence of family environment is panhandle.

2) Environmental Education:

After the family, the second factor in the personality development of children and youth plays an important role, the academic environment if the environment is inappropriate educational environment, and Deviance in the development of antisocial behavior of children is very effective. Lack of teachers and trainers to strengthen the foundations of ethics, emotions, emotional and social education and high expectations of students and parents rather, the lack of regular contact between teachers and parents, lack of adequate facilities for the coaches, recreational vehicles, space, classrooms, and laboratories. .. proportional to the number of students, the curriculum and discipline regardless of talent, intelligence and talent of students, discrimination and injustice in the course instructors, coaches and inappropriate behavior, violence and severe punishments and do not use them. Encourage adequate tools to improve their situation

3) Environment Friends:

According to studies, socializing with friends and peers as one of the factors contributed to the delinquency of children and adolescents condition including the panhandle. Lack of parental monitoring on the impact of these factors can intensify their relations with friends.

4) *How leisure:*

Lack of planning and facilities for the leisure time and leisure to unemployment and spending time in the park, cinema and streets, lack of facilities and the lack of employment opportunities for young people to snake sports facilities, recreation, cultural and other important factors in the development of panhandle is a misdemeanor.

5) *Immigration:*

Family migration from rural areas or small towns to big cities and provincial capitals, displaced and wandering spiritual parents and children and their inability to adapt to the conditions which will panhandle, including the family of many deviations no money and no consistent structure.

6) *Economy:*

Poverty and financial crisis and its consequences are not as unique factors but the most important factor is the lack of human deviations. Insufficient income, nutrition and clothing necessary to meet people from harmful and cause that of their children, as they can be, and probably is, educate. Although the extent of poverty in itself is not a crime of no effect by itself is not a crime. However, failure to meet financial needs of children and adolescents may have finished their tolerance and respect for other deviations occur in the panhandle and strengthen their

REFERENCES

- [1] Abachi, Maryam, 1993. Children in the Criminal Justice United Nations documents (Council of Scientific and Cultural Organization), 35.
- [2] Afshari Mohammad, 2007. examined the incidence of theft by children and adolescents (printing) Qom: Modarres Press, 101.
- [3] Afshari Mohammad, 2007. examined the incidence of theft by children and adolescents (printing) Qom: Modarres Press, 211.
- [4] Afshari Mohammad, 2008. The Psychology of Criminal Kids (printing) Tarbiyat University Press Modarres 244.
- [5] Alavi, Reza, 2009. young offenders (printing). Tehran: Amir Kabir Page, 65.
- [6] Azkiya, Mostafa, integrated rural development and development of Iran, (Fourth Edition), Tehran: Etelaat, 35.
- [7] Dehkhoda, Aliakbar, 2006. Dictionary of Volume V (Mission Edition) Tehran: Rozaneh p. 75.
- [8] Feyz, Alireza, 2008. and implemented in conjunction Islamic criminal law (second edition) Tehran: Ministry of European and Islamic Guidance, 75.
- [9] Hajiyan Motlagh, Mahmud, 2009. prostitution, street children and beggary (second edition). Tehran: pp.11. Agah publication
- [10] Khosravi, Reza, 2008. psychological basis of gender, Institute Ghaside Saray Tehran, 65.
- [11] Saffari, Ali, 2003. Theoretical Foundations of crime prevention, Legal Research Journal, 32-11.
- [12] Salahi, Javid, 2009. A comparative study and training of children and juvenile justice institutions (printing) Qom Publications Allamh Mohaddes Nuri Page, 23.
- [13] Shafi Abadi, Abdollah, 2009. Principles of Psychology (tenth edition). Tehran: Chehreh 84.
- [14] Shambiyati, Hoshang, 2008. juvenile delinquency (twelfth left) Tehran: Majd Page, 128.
- [15] Shambiyati, Hoshang, 2008. Juvenile delinquency (twelfth left) Tehran: Majd Page, 187.
- [16] Smith, Haluk, 2007. working with street children in conflict and crime, Translator: Ghadir Golkariian, (First Edition), Tehran: Taye, 299.
- [17] Tabatabaei, Mohammad, 2009. public freedoms and human rights, Tehran University Press, 67.
- [18] Najafi Tavana, Ali, 2010. abnormalities and juvenile delinquency view of Criminology (printing). Tehran: Rahe Tarbiyat 45.
- [19] Hajiyan Motlagh, Mahmud, 2009. prostitution, street children and beggary (second edition). Tehran: Agah, 69.
- [20] Salahi, Javid, 2009. A comparative study and training of children and juvenile justice institutions (printing) Allameh Mohaddes Nuri Qom Publications Page 23.
- [21] Ebadi, Shirin Ebadi, 2009. Rights of the Child (Fourth Edition) Tehran: Center Page 28.
- [22] Feyz, A., Alireza, 2008. and implemented in conjunction Islamic criminal law (second edition) Tehran: Ministry of European and Islamic Guidance, 75.
- [23] Child of a treaty ratified by 1989.
- [24] Feyz, Alireza, 1990. implementation of Islamic criminal law, Volume I, Second Edition, published by the Ministry of Culture, 260.
- [25] Dehkhoda, Ali Akbar, 2006. Dictionary of Volume V (Mission Edition) Tehran: Rozaneh Page 69.
- [26] Shambiyati, Hooshang, 2008. Juvenile delinquency (twelfth left) Tehran: Majd Page 187

- [27] Afshari Mohammad, 2007. Examined the prevalence of theft by children and adolescents (printing) Qom: publisher Modarres Page 211.
- [28] Farjad, Hossein, 2005. Social pathology, family and divorce (printing) Tehran Publications Mansuri Page 63.
- [29] Abachi, Maryam, 2003. Juvenile criminal law in United Nations documents (Scientific and Cultural Society), 97.
- [30] Article 80 of the Labour Act of Parliament 02.07.1989 and 08.29.1990 expediency
- [31] Dehkhoda, Aliakbar, 2006. Dictionary of Volume V (Mission Edition) Tehran: Rozaneh, 372.
- [32] Najafi Tavana, Ali, 2005. non-normality and juvenile delinquency (second edition), p. 223 Rahetarbiyat Tehran publications.
- [33] Farjad, I., Hossein, 2005. social pathology, family and divorce (printing) Tehran Mansuri Publication, 123.
- [34] Abachi, Maryam, 2003. Children in the Criminal Justice United Nations documents (Council of Scientific and Cultural Organization) Page, 35.
- [35] Tabatabaei, Mohammad, 2009. public freedoms and human rights, Tehran University Press, 211.
- [36] Dehkhoda, Aliakbar, 2006 Dictionary of Volume V (Mission Edition) Tehran: Rozaneh, 224.
- [37] Noriha, R., 2009. Caught Criminal Policy, Legal Research Journal, 45-21.
- [38] Shambiyati, Hoshang, 2008. juvenile delinquency (twelfth left) Tehran: Majd Page, 128.
- [39] Khosravi, Z., 2007. psychological basis of gender in the panhandle of Pediatrics, Institute Ghasideh Saray Tehran, 66.