

“An analytical study”

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Abstract

The researcher recommends implementing awareness programs about marriage, leveraging media to raise awareness about family disintegration and its impact on crime rates, involving family protection and community police, and promoting family participation in positive community activities. Family disintegration leads to deviant behaviour, making it difficult for children to meet their needs and feel inferior. This leads to a rise in deviance and crime rates, as families are the cornerstone of society and can be impacted by economic, social, or psychological conditions.

That is why the researcher addressed this impact on crime, as she divided this research into two sections. The first discussed the conceptual framework of crime and deviance as an effect of family disintegration, and the researcher divided it into two topics. In the first section, the researcher talked about concepts in terms of language and reform, and in the second section, the researcher talked about the elements of the crime (material and moral) are based on the patterns of family disintegration, whether in terms of the causes, or in terms of the size of the family disintegration, or in terms of the type such as legal or social disintegration, and in terms of the aspect such as material or moral disintegration.

In the second section, the researcher talked about the effects of family disintegration on crime and the proposed solutions to reduce the negative effects. In the first section, the researcher discussed the effects resulting from family disintegration, whether the internal affects that affect the individual himself or the external effects that affect society. In the second section, the researcher discussed proposed solutions to reduce the negative effects of family disintegration through the awareness and rehabilitation axes.

However, the researcher reached a number of results, including: There is a direct relationship between the rate of family disintegration and crime, and combating crime in society is done by protecting the family, which is considered the cornerstone of society. There are many reasons for family disintegration, including economic, social, and psychological, a regular crimes committed by family members who suffer from it such as, drugs and alcohol abuse and homelessness.

The researcher recommends implementing awareness programs about marriage, leveraging media to raise awareness about family disintegration and its impact on crime rates, involving family protection and community police, and promoting family participation in positive community activities. Family disintegration leads to deviant behaviour, making it difficult for children to meet their needs and feel inferior. This leads to a rise in deviance and crime rates, as families are the cornerstone of society and can be impacted by economic, social, or psychological conditions.

***Keywords: Crime, Deviation, Family disintegration.**

Introduction

A person is born with a sound nature that does not know crime, and the environment surrounding the person contributes to shaping his personality and influencing him, as he may be exposed to a negative influence from the environment surrounding him, which makes him deviate towards bad behaviour and committing socially unacceptable practices, and this leads them to crime.

The high crime rate has become a major challenge for many societies, whether developing or advanced, due to social transformations and manifestations of social change in society, especially with the emergence of the tremendous technological development that was accompanied by an increase in crimes committed in cyberspace, and with the intervention of many economic, social and psychological factors that affected the deviation of individuals in society and the adoption of criminal behaviour.

The family is one of the social institutions that have accompanied human societies since their formation, and is considered the basic building block in building human societies through raising children and transmitting the cultural, value-based and ideological heritage in what is called family and social upbringing. It is also the first social cell to which the individual is associated and one of its first functions is the psychological, social, intellectual and economic care of its members.

It can be said that there is a close link between crime and family disintegration, as they are two interconnected concepts that greatly affect societies. Crime is a violation of laws, and family

disintegration is deterioration in the family structure due to divorce, separation, neglect, and other reasons that lead to family disintegration.

When talking about the effects that family disintegration can have on society, it is the commission of crimes by members of the disintegrated family, especially the crime of substance abuse, drug abuse, alcohol addiction, homelessness, community violence, and other crimes, in addition to effects on the individual himself, such as moral decadence, deviance, collapse of mental health, feeling of social insecurity, and weak ability to confront problems, which makes him search for the easiest ways to solve them, even if they are illegal, to achieve his goal.

Accordingly, it can be said that raising awareness of the dangers of family disintegration and its negative effects, analysing the underlying causes of family disintegration, and developing sustainable treatment plans and programs for disintegrated families and rehabilitating their members so that they can return and integrate into society is the correct path that must be followed, in cooperation with the relevant authorities within the country.

Research problem:

Fighting crime and protecting members of society from deviation is the requirement and goal of any country that wants to progress, advance and develop. Because the phenomenon of family disintegration, domestic violence and marital infidelity leads, either directly or indirectly, to the collapse of the cornerstone of society, the "family", and the deviation of children from the right path, this leads to an increase in crime rates in society, which in turn deprives the state of progress, development and prosperity. Therefore, the relationship between family disintegration and crime appears, and from here came the problem of this research, which is "To what extent does family disintegration lead to an increase in the rate of crimes and deviation in society?"

From this question, the following research questions branch out:

- 1) What is the concept of crime?
- 2) What are the elements of the crime?
- 3) What is the concept of deviation?
- 4) What is it the concept of family disintegration?

- 5) What are the patterns of family disintegration??
- 6) What is the impact of family disintegration on deviance and crime?
- 7) What are the proposed solutions to reduce the negative effects of family disintegration?

Research objectives:

The research aims to find out what The following:

- 1) Knowing the concept of crime.
- 2) Knowing the elements of the crime.
- 3) Knowing the concept of deviation.
- 4) Knowledge The concept of family disintegration.
- 5) Knowing the patterns of family disintegration.
- 6) Knowing the impact of family disintegration on deviance and crime.
- 7) Knowing the proposed solutions to reduce the negative effects of family disintegration.

Importance of research:

The theoretical importance of this research lies in the fact that knowing the reasons for the high crime rate in society, analysing the phenomenon of family disintegration and explaining its causes, and linking the effect of family disintegration to the increase in crime, helps in adopting appropriate solutions to reduce family disintegration, which in turn plays a fundamental role in reducing crime in society, which is reflected in the state becoming a state of law in which the law is respected by everyone.

The practical importance of this research lies in These studies and research can be used to develop programs and take preventive and therapeutic decisions and procedures to reduce the negative effects of the phenomenon of family disintegration when it occurs, especially protection from deviation.

Research methodology:

The research relied on the descriptive and analytical approach, because it is the most appropriate for the nature of this Search because this approach contains rules of induction. Crime and the phenomenon of family disintegration, an explanation of the causes leading to family disintegration, and an analysis of the impact of family disintegration on crime.

Previous studies:

- ✓ Study of Bouhali, Hajar, (2020-2021), Family disintegration and its impact on criminal behavior, Master's thesis in law, specializing in criminal law and criminal sciences, Ziane Achour University (Djelfa).

Reviewed this study The conceptual framework of family disintegration in the first chapter, in terms of the concepts, causes and manifestations of family disintegration, and the impact of family disintegration on criminal behaviour in the second chapter, in terms of the internal and external effects of family disintegration.

As for the topics that constitute an addition and difference from this study These are the solutions provided to address this family disintegration, to reduce the trend towards deviance and crime.

- ✓ Study of Bardaoud, Zana Ahmed, (2019), The relationship between family disintegration and juvenile delinquency, a study published in the scientific journal of Qahlavi Zanist, Volume (4), Issue (4), Erbil, Iraq.

This study reviewed the patterns of family disintegration and the concepts related to it, and explained the reasons leading to juvenile delinquency. This study was specific to juveniles, while the topics that constitute an addition and difference from this study are explaining the effects resulting from family disintegration on all family members, whether juveniles or adults, as well as the solutions provided to reduce delinquency in the event of family disintegration.

- ✓ Study of Al-Hawari, Azhar Khalaf and Al-Habarna, Najah Hussein, (2020) Factors leading to family disintegration and juvenile delinquency in Jordanian society, published research, Journal of the Faculty of Education, Al-Azhar University, Issue (186) Part Two.

This study reviewed the factors leading to family disintegration and juvenile delinquency in Jordanian society.

Through the study sample, which is (220) juveniles from the inmates of juvenile care centres in Jordan, the topics that constitute an addition and difference from this study are the statement of the effects resulting from family disintegration on all family members, whether juveniles or adults, as well as the solutions provided to reduce deviance in the event of family disintegration.

- ✓ Study of Al-Qassim, Ahmed bin Saleh, (2015), The reality of family disintegration, its effects and ways to treat it, Master's thesis, College of Sharia, Riyadh.

This study reviewed the concept of family disintegration and its causes from a legal perspective, and explained the most important treatment methods for family disintegration. The topics that constitute an addition and difference from this study are the classification of family disintegration into different patterns, as well as the solutions provided to reduce deviation in the event of family disintegration.

Chapter One:

The Conceptual Framework of Crime, Deviance and Family Disintegration

Deviance is nothing but following a path that leads to criminal behaviour, which in turn leads to committing crimes.

Family disintegration is nothing but a state of dysfunction that arises as a result of disagreements or the abandonment of one of the parents of the basic function assigned to him. This results in a general dysfunction of the family's work, which in turn leads to failure in the family's primary educational role and a decrease in its level of contribution to the process of socialization, as well as in building the individual's personality on an on-going basis and controlling and directing the individual's behaviour according to the requirements of life (Abubaker, 2017).

Therefore, the researchers divided this topic into two requirements. In the first, the researchers discussed the conceptual framework of crime, deviance, and family disintegration in language as well as in terminology. In the second requirement, they talked about the elements of crime and patterns of family disintegration.

The first requirement: The concept of crime, deviance and family disintegration in language and terminology.

Section One: The concept of crime in language and terminology.

First: Crime in language

It is transgression and the acquisition of sin, and the crime is the guilt, and the criminal is the guilty, and the crime is the amputation, and it is said that a crime is criminalized, a crime meaning amputation.(Al-Razi, 1989)

It is mentioned in Lisan Al-Arab that the word “jarm” means to commit a crime. Jarm means to commit a great crime, i.e. to sin.(Perspective, Lisan Al-Arab, 1990)

Second: Crime in terminology

Jurisprudence has defined crime as “any act or omission punishable by law.”(Al-Saeed, 2011) Dr. Mahmoud Mahmoud Mustafa defined it as “an act or omission for which the law imposes a penalty.”(Mustafa, 1974). Mahmoud Najib Hosni also defined it as a crime: “an unlawful behaviour resulting from a criminal will for which the law prescribes a penalty or precautionary measure.”(Hosni, 1968)

We note that the previous definitions agree that a crime is the commission of an act or omission that is considered a crime under the law.

The researchers defined crime as the perpetrator doing something that the law requires him not to do and yet he does it, such as the crime of theft, murder, or assault, or the perpetrator not doing something that the law requires him to do and yet he does not do it, such as a witness refusing to go to court to give evidence.

The second section: The concept of deviation in language and terminology

First: The concept of deviation in language

It is inclination, aggression and avoidance.(Al-Araji, 2000)

Second: The concept of deviation in terminology

It is deviating from the set path or violating the rules and standards of society and deviating from the values of tolerance.(Tash, 2000).

Deviance is defined as “any departure from the norm of social behaviour without reaching the point of disrupting social security in a noticeable or dangerous manner that threatens the internal stability of a society.”(Yassin, 2011)

He is the person who commits an act that contradicts the agreed-upon patterns of behaviour for normal people of his age and in the same environment as a result of his suffering from unconscious psychological conflicts that involuntarily push him to commit this shameful act, such as theft and lying.(Jaber, 2004)

We note that the previous definitions spoke about the social behaviour of the individual. If he deviated from the norm, he is deviant. Therefore, we say, what is the norm? And what is the unconventional? Because it differs from one society to another.

The researchers believe that deviance is the commission of behaviours that are considered socially unacceptable in a given society.

The third section: The concept of family and the concept of family disintegration in language and terminology

First: Family in language

It is meant in it: to capture him, capture, and capture: to bind him and take him prisoner. It is said that capture is what the prisoner is bound with. It is said that God strengthened his capture: He perfected his creation. It is said that this thing is yours in its entirety: all of it. They came with their families: all of them. The family: the strong armor, the man's family and his clan. It is said that the prisoner was captured: the one taken in war. (The Mediator, 2011)

The word “family” in the language also means: It is a word derived from (A, S, R) and it means confinement and holding, and “Asr” means strength and bond. The term “family” was derived from this linguistic material due to the obligations that each of its members has towards the others. (Al-Firouzabadi, 2005)

Second: The concept of family in terminology

It is necessary to know the concept of family in terminology first. Family means “the husband, wife and children, and it is a social system and a basic component of society.”(Mansour, 2000)

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The family is defined as “a group of individuals linked together by marriage or more specifically by adoption (kinship) and living under one roof (dwelling).”(Ghaith, 2013)

Third: The concept of family disintegration in terminology

Family disintegration is defined as “the lack of strong family ties and bonds that unite family members, where disagreements and discord replace solidarity and cohesion, along with the loss of communication and the loss of desire for family communication. The reasons for this are due to the loss or absence of one or both parents, or the absence of their role in reuniting the family, such that each individual feels isolated from the rest of its members within the family system.”(Jaafar, 2020)

We note that this definition came to clarify the reasons for family disintegration, and focused on the point of the absence of communication in its definition of family disintegration.

Family disintegration means “the dissolution of family relationships and ties between family members, either through divorce, desertion, or separation, or the loss of one or both parents, either through death or imprisonment of one of them, or because the parents are characterized by vice and bad morals, or because of lack of experience in raising their children.” (Al-Khashab, 1985)

We note that this definition deals with family disintegration in terms of the causes leading to it, as well as the resulting impact of the dissolution of the family relationship.

Family disintegration is defined as “a state of failure in the performance of family functions that deviates from the common general goals that society expects it to achieve.” (Shafi, 2006).

We note that this definition talks about the functions of the family and the goals for which it exists.

Family disintegration is also defined as “weakness, maladjustment, or dissolution of the bonds that connect the family group to each other. Weakness of the bonds is not limited to what affects the relationships between men and women, but also includes the relationships of parents with their children.”(Ghaith, Social Problems and Deviant Behavior, 1982)

We note in this definition that it looked at family disintegration in terms of the strength and solidity of the relationship between the spouses and the children as well.

The researchers believe that family disintegration is a crack and collapse in the family structure for any reason, whether economic, social, psychological, or cultural.

The second requirement: the elements of the crime and the patterns of family disintegration.

The first section: Elements of the crime.

There are general elements for all crimes and there are specific elements for each crime separately. I will talk here about the general elements of the crime, which are the body and structure of the crime. Without them, the crime does not occur. They are three basic elements, taking into consideration that the legal or statutory element “no crime or punishment except by text” is not included as an element in the body of the crime because it is a legitimate matter. Therefore, we will talk about only two basic elements, which are the material element and the moral element.

First: The material element:

A crime cannot be imagined without the physical element, which is an essential element and is based on three elements. If these elements are fulfilled and combined, the physical element is complete, which are:

a) Criminal behaviour: The agreed upon rule is that there is no crime without physical behaviour. Accordingly, no matter how serious the person’s intention and criminal thoughts are, they are not punishable because they are merely thoughts that have not come to the physical surface. If the perpetrator commits a physical behaviour, this falls within the scope of criminalization. This behaviour may be by committing a positive act, which is the person’s value of an act that the law prohibits by committing it, by making a voluntary organic movement issued by the perpetrator, such as the behaviour of theft, murder, etc., and the behaviour may be negative (abstention),

which is when the legislator requires an organic act and movement to be performed at a specific time and he abstains from committing this behaviour or organic movement, such as a witness' abstention from attending court to give testimony.(Jean, 1988).

b) Criminal result: It is the harmful result that results from the crime, and it is the change that occurs in the external world surrounding the perpetrator as a result of the action he committed. The victim in the crime of murder was in love before the bullet was fired, then he became dead after it was fired.(Ramadan, 1961).

c) Causal relationship: It is not enough for the perpetrator to engage in a physical behaviour that results in a harmful result. Rather, the harmful result must have occurred as a result of this physical behaviour, i.e. there must be a causal relationship between the physical behaviour and the criminal result for the physical element of the crime to be established.(Obaid, 1966).

Second: The moral element: It is the criminal intent. The Jordanian legislator defined intent in Article (63) as "the will to commit the crime as defined by law," meaning that the perpetrator directs his will to commit the crime in the manner specified by law. Accordingly, criminal intent is based on two basic elements: knowledge that the perpetrator knows that he is committing a criminal act, and will.

Mahmoud Najib Hasmi defined criminal intent as "knowledge of the elements of the crime and a will directed towards achieving or accepting these elements."(Hosni, 1966)

And so It can be said that the perpetrator wants the act and wants the result, and the will to act is an assumed will, since it is assumed that no act is issued by a person except by his will, and the will to result is that the perpetrator wanted to commit the assault.

Branch Second: Patterns of family disintegration

The natural state of the family is that it is dominated by an atmosphere of love, harmony and understanding between its members and consideration of each other's interests. However, when a rift occurs in this family, social relations crack, leading to family disintegration, which has several patterns that have been classified as follows:

1) In terms of reasons, they are:

First: Social reasons:

A) Divorce and desertion: Divorce is the failure of the spouses or the failure of one of them to meet the requirements of married life together, and it results in the disintegration of the family. Divorce is the greatest danger threatening the family because it is not only the separation of the spouses, but its impact extends to the lives of the family members.(Al-Jumaili, 1994)

Desertion is the separation of the husband from his wife without divorce while maintaining the false image of marriage. It exists in our societies, where one of the spouses may leave the marital home for a period of time that may be long or short, and this leaves a negative impact on the family members.(Deden, 1997) .

For Death of one or both parents: Death is a severe shock that leaves bad psychological effects on family members, because the feeling of lack of care and attention and the feeling of neglect and deprivation is negatively reflected in the lives of family members, and the same applies in the event that one or both parents go to prison.

C) Domestic violence: any verbal, physical, psychological and sexual violence, which is the use of physical, psychological, economic or sexual force against a family member within the family.

C) Alcoholism of one or both parents: The addict loses the ability to carry out the burdens of the family and the burdens of work due to his social and economic deterioration, so he becomes a burden on the family and a factor in the destruction of its structure..(The hill),net.islamweb.library://)

The researchers believe that the social causes of family disintegration increase the risk of family members going astray, as one or both parents are preoccupied, especially with the woman going out to work, and the many preoccupations imposed by contemporary reality.

Second: Economic reasons:

a) Poverty: If the family suffers from poor financial conditions, such that it cannot meet all the needs of its members, this creates a feeling of insecurity. And deprivations, which in turn may lead to searching for other illegal ways to meet those needs, such as theft, fraud,

and other crimes that will, over time, lead to the disintegration and deviation of the family.(Rabah, 2005).

- b) Unemployment:** One of the biggest problems faced is that the father (head of the family) is unemployed, as it can be said that the deterioration of relations between the unemployed husband and the family members is clear and very bad, as the quarrels do not stop and this affects the psychological and social situation of the family, and we must not forget here the negative impact on the financial situation of the family, as if the father is unemployed this means that there is no source of income for this family, and thus other methods are resorted to, especially with the presence of free time, and this leads him to gambling and here is the beginning of the disintegration and deviation of the family.(Saad, 1990).

The researchers believe that economic reasons play a major role in family disintegration, because the economic factor (poverty and unemployment) has a prominent impact on the collapse of the family, because the lack of a decent living and a financial source leads to the family falling easy prey to exploitation by others in a negative way.

Third: Cultural reasons

The educational level of the parents is reflected in the family members. The more educated and cultured they are, the more knowledge and culture the family members have. The cultural atmosphere of the family is also linked to what the parents provide to their children in terms of books and magazines and the cultural atmosphere that surrounds them through trips, cinema and listening to the radio. The cultural atmosphere within the family is also very important due to the need to separate it from the social and economic level, as it includes the circumstances that contribute to the formation of thought among the family members. (Complete, 2001)

Fourth: Psychological reasons:

- a) Life pressures:** The effects of psychological and economic stresses such as job loss or financial problems can cause tension within the family..
- b) Family persecution:** Domestic violence and psychological abuse can cause significant family disintegration.(Lankar, 2005)

- c) **Psychological disorders:** The presence of psychological disorders such as depression or anxiety in family members can affect family relationships. (Saad, Crimes against the Family System, 1990)
- d) **Change in personal development:** Life changes, such as transitioning from adolescence to adulthood or retirement, can affect family relationships.
- e) **Internal problems:** There are marital problems where tension between partners escalates and lack of agreement in visions and values can lead to the collapse of the marital relationship, as well as children's problems, as the difficulties of raising children's behaviour can be a source of psychological pressure on the parents..
- f) **Disorders of relations between spouses:** The lack of understanding between the parents is a cause of the child's poor social compatibility, as quarrels and fights greatly affect the formation of the child's tendencies, and some situations that arise in the home may lead to aversion to family life. There is no doubt that the effect of this personality will appear in school work, so the atmosphere in which the child grows up must be an emotional atmosphere filled with love, as an atmosphere of quarrels and conflict within the home is not in harmony with the psychological health of the family members. Then the ties between the parents play a dangerous role in raising children, as if the relationship between the spouses is one of cooperation, understanding and love, these families will have preserved their entity and it is inevitable that individuals who are emotionally and psychologically balanced will grow up in their atmosphere.(Bouqsima, 2006)

The researchers believe that psychological reasons are no less important than economic and social reasons, especially if this person is being belittled within the family, constantly insulted, and ostracized as if he does not exist.

2) Depending on the size of the disintegration (partial or complete):

By partial disintegration we mean temporary separation, or intermittent desertion, which is the return of the husband and wife to family life after a period of estrangement for a certain period, either due to external intervention to fix the dispute between them, or due to fear for the children, or any other reason. Therefore, it is unlikely that the normal relationship between the spouses will return to what it was before the estrangement. Total disintegration can be said to be the end of the marital relationship, either by divorce, or the murder and suicide of one or both parents. (Khashab, 1985)

3) According to the aspect (material and moral):

The physical disintegration of the family means the absence of one or both parents, whether due to death, imprisonment, or divorce. This type has a direct impact on the deviation of the individual in the family, as he is deprived of an important source of upbringing, education, sound guidance, and correct education. This in turn makes him lose the feeling of security and social stability, and he becomes vulnerable and easy prey to deviation and then committing crimes. As for the moral disintegration of the family, it means the absence of dialogue and discussion between the parents and family members, and the loss of interest and monitoring of family members by the parents, either due to the parents being busy outside the home, or excessive attachment to cyberspace and social networking sites, which leads to a lack of integration with the family, and living in another world. (Ibrahim, 2009)

4) By type (legal and social):

Legal disintegration is defined as the legal termination of a marital relationship, such as divorce, while social disintegration is separation and discord in the family without taking on an official character. (Al-Yassin, 1981).

Section Two

The effects of family disintegration on crime and proposed solutions to reduce the negative effects of family disintegration

Crime and deviance are nothing but behavioural patterns that fall within the scope of the phenomenon of family disintegration, through deviating from the usual correct social behaviour

and deviating from the usual societal path and values. To clarify these effects and what are the solutions to them, the researchers divided this topic into two requirements. In the first requirement, the researchers discussed the effects resulting from family disintegration, especially on crime, and in the second requirement, the proposed solutions to reduce these negative effects of family disintegration.

The first requirement: The effects of family disintegration on crime:

There are many effects of family disintegration on crime in society, including:

1) Committing crimes and breaking the law, including the following crimes:

- a) Drug and alcohol addiction:** Family neglect and disregard leads to resorting to drugs and alcohol as a means of escaping family problems and pressures. (Al-Shadifat A., 2010).
 - b) Theft and fraud:** Theft, financial fraud and extortion are more common among individuals suffering from family breakdown. In order to meet their material needs.(Al-Awawdeh, 2013).
 - c) Sexual violence:** Increase in cases of sexual violence within the family.(Rayan, 2008).
 - d) Homelessness and running away from home:** Due to lack of follow-up and care by parents.(Samul, 2001).
 - e) Suicide:** Family disintegration greatly affects mental health, increasing the likelihood of suicidal thoughts, especially among young people and adolescents.
 - f) Community violence:** Failure to adhere to social values leads to the spread of hostile behaviour within society. (Homed, 1999).
- 2) Escape to social media:** The reason for the weakness of communication between family members, and the absence of dialogue between them, and with the development of technology and the spread of social networking sites in cyberspace, many individuals resort to addiction to smart phones and the Internet as if they live in another world, as the single family that lives under one roof has become morally disintegrated.(Peace, 2014)
- 3) Terrorism:** Family disintegration leads to weakness and lack of monitoring and follow-up by parents of the actions and behaviours of individuals, and this makes them easy prey for monitoring by terrorist organizations and Takfiri groups, who lead them in one way or

another to waiting To those groups and organizations, and brainwash them, by introducing the takfiri thought, and convincing them of it, as well as implementing their demands and obeying them.(Godfather, 2019).

- 4) **Cyber-attacks:** The lack of supervision when the family is disintegrated, and given the existence of the vast cyberspace, and the widespread smart applications, and as the digital age is the current virtual world, this reality leads most individuals, especially the youth, to commit crimes related to cyber security, whether data theft, fraud or swindling. Electronic, hacking websites, spreading rumours and extremist ideas and other cyber security crimes(Brezat M., 2022).
- 5) **Family member deviation:** Family disintegration disperses the family, and results in its members feeling socially insecure, and the individual's weak ability to confront problems, and searching for the easiest and fastest ways to achieve his goal, without considering and taking into account whether this method or means is legitimate or not, especially the youth category who are easy prey to deviation and following criminal behaviour as a result of family disintegration.(The deed) <http://library.islamweb.net>))
- 6) **Family instability:** The family's departure from stability due to family disintegration is the result of the emotional shock that the family members were exposed to. After they used to live within a family full of feelings of tenderness, affection and reassurance, they now live outside of this affection and tenderness, which causes them emotional shock, prevents them from adapting to their new life, and exposes them to psychological disorders.(Fatima, 2016).
- 7) Members of a broken family are lost due to lack of Care and attention from both parents. It is true that one of the parents may be with them, but this is not enough. The father is the permanent caretaker and guide of the family, and the mother is the tenderness, affection and follow-up. As a result of this disintegration and the absence of the father and mother together, the individual feels lost.(Retribution, 2008).
- 8) **Moral decadence:** Moral decadence, prostitution and sex, and involvement in prostitution networks and blackmail with photos and videos are common among members of broken families, as a result of the lack of monitoring and guidance of family members.(Al-Baghdadi, 2013).

The researchers believe that the relationship is clear and the effect is evident between the collapse of the family and the weakness of its entity and between the deviation and criminal behaviour of its members.

The second requirement: Proposed solutions to reduce the negative effects of family disintegration.

This research came to provide solutions to this problem and provide protection for family members from deviation and criminal behaviour, which could help in reducing this problem. Therefore, the researchers divided this requirement into two branches. In the first branch, they addressed the axis of awareness and education, and in the second branch, the researchers addressed the axis of rehabilitation.

The first section: Awareness axis:

Awareness for family members is achieved through the following points:

- 1) **Providing guidance and counselling:** that Providing guidance and advice to individuals on how to deal with life's challenges and make the right decisions.(Al-Amoush, 2009).
- 2) **Participation in positive activities:** Encouraging individuals to participate in activities that enhance their skills and positive interests, such as joint family activities such as trips and group play, and participating in volunteer work as a family such as cleaning campaigns, visiting nursing homes, as well as exercising together, participating in preparing shared meals, and artistic and cultural activities. All of these positive activities play an effective role in enhancing family communication and creating a positive environment within the family.(Jaber A., 2014)
- 3) **:Learning about the risks of family disintegration:** Educating family members about the risks of delinquency and risky behaviours through open and honest discussions, clarifying the potential factors that may lead to domestic violence, addiction, as well as economic pressures, and educating about prevention and what preventive measures are to reduce these risks and address them before they turn into crises that are difficult to solve.(Al-Warikat, 2013).
- 4) **Media:** There are positive effects of the media in raising awareness of the importance of preserving the family and developing positive social values among family members, whether the medium is television, radio or newspapers, through many programs broadcast on various media outlets.(Moaz, 2006)
- 5) **Activating the role of social development centres:** Strengthening the role of social development centres can contribute significantly to combating the effects of family disintegration, as these centres can provide awareness and educational programs by holding workshops and seminars for families periodically on the importance of family communication, and can provide free consultations to families by professional specialists in the field of family relations. These centres can also provide educational care for

parents, such as how to resolve conflicts, effective parenting methods, and how to build positive relationships with children.

- 6) **Activating the role of non-governmental organizations in providing essential services to needy families:** Social and health-related organizations can provide some social and health services to needy families, as well as cooperate with educational organizations such as universities and schools to raise awareness of the dangers of family disintegration and its effects, and coordinate with charitable associations and religious institutions to enhance cooperation among members of society.

The researchers believe that awareness plays an important role in protecting society from breaking the law or committing crimes because it has become known that whoever violates the law will be subject to punishment, thus achieving private deterrence for the individual and general deterrence for society.

The second section: the rehabilitation axis.

Solutions are not complete with awareness alone, as family members must be rehabilitated and rehabilitated in the event of family disintegration, and this is done through the following:

- 1) **Building self-confidence for family members:** Enhancing self-confidence and self-esteem can contribute to reducing the likelihood of delinquency, as it plays an important role in reducing the effects of family disintegration through self-esteem and encouraging each family member to express his or her achievements and talents, as well as enhancing positivity in self-esteem and confidence in their potential, and involving family members in making family decisions, which makes them feel that their opinions are important and valued. (Al-Aboudi, 2008)
- 2) **Find specialized help:** In cases of great difficulty, seeking the help of professionals, family counsellors and psychotherapists may be necessary..
- 3) **Follow developments:** Monitoring the developments of individuals and interactions within the family and intervening when necessary, and following up on family members in a proper and effective manner not only enhances the effects of family disintegration but also contributes to strengthening family relationships and effective communication between them by understanding the individual needs and aspirations of each family member, as well as providing support and encouragement to achieve their goals and providing guidance and advice at every stage of development.
- 4) **Striving to achieve mental health for family members:** By creating a psychologically stable family atmosphere capable of satisfying various needs through encouraging healthy practices to control stress and tension, as well as providing space for relaxation and calm and allocating time for that, stimulating good sleep, maintaining a healthy sleep pattern, and organizing the daily work schedule that helps improve mental and psychological health. (Al-Aboudi, 2008).

- 5) **Satisfying the different psychological needs of spouses:** In order for the marital relationship to be characterised by an appropriate degree of stability and understanding, it must seek to satisfy a number of needs such as love and security, which enhances the psychological security of both spouses, as well as satisfying the various psychological needs of the children.
- 6) **Strengthening family emotional connection:** Setting aside time to communicate and talk among family members can enhance relationships and strengthen bonds between family members. Strong emotional connection is one of the foundations for building self-confidence among family members, by encouraging them to share their feelings and emotions with each other and to talk about their thoughts freely and without fear of criticism or judgment.(Electronic, 2013).
- 7) **Working on controlling and refining emotions:** It is an essential part of maintaining stability. Family, as this helps reduce family conflicts and solve problems, because self-control helps to think clearly, assess the appropriate current situation, and reach a solution to the problem. And setting clear rules of behaviour reduces family tension and pressure. Acceptable behaviour contributes to creating a stable and safe environment. (Al-Mazini, 2005).
- 8) **Achieving proper education:** By focusing on social values by promoting tolerance, respect and mutual appreciation, as well as encouraging a sense of responsibility and bearing it.
- 9) **Social treatment of family problems:** It is following procedures and measures that aim to analyse and address the challenges and problems facing the family by analysing the problem, setting goals, searching for community support and resources, and positive thinking.(Al-Shadifat, 2016)

The researchers believe that treating a family that has suffered from family disintegration is not impossible, but rather it can be returned to society by subjecting it to a treatment plan and psychological and awareness rehabilitation with the help of the relevant authorities.

Conclusion

There is no denying that the family is the basic seed from which the individual grows. If this seed is good and righteous, this means that the individual will be a righteous and good branch of society. If it is not, then it will be easy prey to deviation and crime.

This is what it came to the researchers To a set of results and recommendations, which are:

Results:

- 1) The strength and development of society is linked to the strength of the family and the solidity of the relationship between its members.
- 2) There is a direct relationship between family disintegration and crime.
- 3) Combating crime in society is done by protecting the cornerstone of society (which is the family).
- 4) There are many reasons for family disintegration, including economic, social and psychological reasons.
- 5) The presence of common crimes of family members suffering from disintegration, such as drug and alcohol abuse and homelessness

Recommendations:

1. Conducting awareness and educational programs for people about to get married.
2. Activating the role of the media in spreading awareness of the dangers of family disintegration, especially its impact on increasing the crime rate.
3. More effort by civil society organizations to raise the level of Family participation in Positive community activities.
4. Activating the role of family protection and community police in the security apparatus to be a helpful and friendly member of society.

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