



## Comparative study of children's rights in international documents, Iran and Scandinavian countries

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### Abstract

The right to the child's identity is one of the rights mentioned in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and examples are listed for it. This convention has also provided solutions to protect the right to identity; But by examining the laws of different countries, it can be seen that many countries, although they have joined the Convention on the Rights of the Child, do not pay much attention to the identity of the child. It seems that inadequacy in the laws of these countries has caused such a right for the child to be assumed in the convention. According to international research, currently the most successful method of child education is applied in Scandinavian countries (Sweden, Denmark and Norway). Now, can the issue of identity be raised as a right for children, or is it the wrong foundation of the laws guiding Western societies, including the legalization of free sexual relations, anonymous birth, and secrecy in donating gametes and embryos has led to the recognition of this right. In the author's opinion, Islamic laws prevent the loss of the child's identity due to the lineage and sanctity of adultery, and as a result recognize this right to protect the interests of the child, and as a result, there is no need to propose the right to identity; While the western documents mention it, they do not adhere to it. This article tries to answer the question whether the right to the child's identity is considered as one of the children's rights, or is it a result of the western human rights system, which was created due to the adoption of wrong laws when there was a conflict between the interests of the child and his parents?

**Keywords:** identity, Islam, international documents, ancestry, Scandinavia

### Introduction

One of the rights listed in the Convention on the Rights of the Child is the right to his identity. Child convention

The Convention of the Child is to guarantee the human rights of all children. Children have a special dependence on adults for their human rights to be respected. This makes children live in a vulnerable state. The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that all children have individual personality and rights. The Convention on the Rights of the Child also emphasizes the individual integrity of each child. Children have individual integrity, they have their own needs, interests and points of view. The Convention on the Rights of the Child contains rights that apply to all children until they reach the age of 18. For example, children should be protected against war and aggression. This right is also about children's right to have a private life. For example, children have the right to talk to their friends or write diaries that adults do not read.

This convention also has regulations. A country that signs this convention promises to follow its provisions. Sweden and almost every other country in the world have agreed to comply with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention on the Rights of the Child has also become a law in Sweden.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child has existed since 1989. Sweden signed this convention in 1990, but even before that, it has been working on children's rights. For example, beating students and teachers was banned in 1950. In 1979, it was forbidden to beat the children of parents and relatives. Since then, any kind of violence against children has been banned.

This right has been recognized for him in different situations in this convention. Countries that have joined this

convention must include it in their current laws. Iran is also among those countries. In this regard and based on the constitution of the Islamic Republic, Islamic sources can help clarify the limits of this right and how to consider it in the current laws. It should be noted that Islam has enumerated countless rights for children in different periods of life, which can be considered as an independent convention for children's rights. The right to the child's identity is one of the rights mentioned in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and examples are listed for it. This convention has also provided solutions to protect the right to identity; But by examining the laws of different countries, it can be seen that many countries, although they have joined the Convention on the Rights of the Child, do not pay much attention to the identity of the child.

It seems that inadequacy in the laws of these countries has caused such a right for the child to be assumed in the convention. Now, can the issue of identity be raised as a right for children, or is the incorrect foundation of the laws guiding western societies, including the legalization of free sexual relations, anonymous births, and secrecy in donating gametes and embryos, causing this right to be recognized. In the author's opinion, Islamic laws prevent the loss of the child's identity due to the lineage and sanctity of adultery, and as a result recognize this right to protect the interests of the child, and as a result, there is no need to propose the right to identity; While the western documents mention it, they do not adhere to it. Children's rights are one of the important legal fields that are discussed and examined from different perspectives and in different fields of law and have legal, political, economic, domestic and international cultural dimensions. These rights have been given special attention both at the international level (1989) and at the

domestic level (1372). But the westerners, due to their strong insistence on complying with the articles contained in this convention, do not adhere to it, and due to the legalization of open sexual relations, anonymous birth, secrecy in donating gametes and the lack of identification of the child, this right, i.e. the right to the child's identity, has been raised. However, in Islam, due to the lineage and sanctity of adultery, the child's identity has been prevented from being lost, and as a result, this right has been recognized to protect the child's interests, and as a result, there is no need to establish the right to the identity of the child. The rights of parents in raising children and other issues have been determined, and for their implementation, tasks and responsibilities have been assigned to them, and also in special circumstances, governments should support families in doing their tasks and enjoying their rights.

Islam also considers the right to educate, love and play with a child as one of his rights during childhood and enumerates the rights for him in the periods of adolescence and youth. This article tries to answer the question whether the right to the child's identity is considered as one of the children's rights, or is it a result of the western human rights system, which was created due to the adoption of wrong laws when there was a conflict between the interests of the child and his parents? Is there a basis for the formation of this right in Islamic jurisprudence, or has Islamic jurisprudence closed the way for the loss of lineage from the beginning so that the child does not face such identity problems? This article is done in library method and using descriptive analytical method and it is based on the following hypotheses: the right to identity of the child is not one of his original and inherent rights and it is a result of the human rights system. Also, with its remarkable solutions, Islam has closed the way to the loss of lineage, and as a result of these preventive solutions, it is no longer necessary to recognize the right to identity.

### **The Convention on the Rights of the Child**

Articles 18, 7 and 9 of this convention have protected the child's right to name, nationality, identification of parents and not to be separated from them. In Article 8, identity, the limitless word of the Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted in November 1989 by the United Nations General Assembly and entered into force in September 1990. This treaty, which states the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of children, is the only document that has the most members in terms of the number of countries that have ratified it. So that if the United States and Somalia join this convention, it will become the only document accepted by all the countries of the world. States that have signed this treaty are obliged to implement it, and complaints about it are submitted to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (Don Cipriani, 2009: 19).

The Convention on the Rights of the Child in the field of children's criminal law includes important principles, which undoubtedly reflect these principles in the domestic laws of countries and their implementation is a suitable solution for improving the protection of children and realizing criminal justice for children. It is noteworthy that after the convention on eliminating all forms of discrimination against women, more than all the human rights conventions, conditions have been placed on that right. The Universal Convention on the Rights of the Child includes 54 articles

and two optional protocols, which are guided by four basic principles. Among these principles are the prohibition of discrimination and the observance of the best interests of the child. Regarding the minimum age of criminal responsibility, Article 40(3)(a) of the Convention requires contracting states to determine the minimum age at which children are considered criminal. This commitment is also repeated in paragraph 4 of Article 17 of the African Children's Charter.

Although, in the set of laws of many member countries of this convention, compliance with these principles in relation to the minimum age of criminal responsibility faces serious challenges. The general principle of compliance with the best interests of the child, which is included in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, is a strategy for adopting protective measures. The main point is to create legal procedures and regulations in accordance with the nature and behavior of the child, which paragraph 1 to 3 of article 3 is the most complete expression for this concept. In this principle, the legal status of children and their benefit from a wide range of rights and protections based on their socio-cultural conditions has been emphasized. In order to ensure that children are treated in a way that is appropriate to their well-being, conditions and crime, paragraph 4 of Article 40 of the Convention stipulates that various arrangements should be made, such as provisions for care, guidance, supervision, as well as counseling, suspension of punishment, custody. Adopted by alternative family, education and professional training programs and other alternative care measures in institutions. For this reason, in the case of children who commit crimes, referral to family, school and social programs and services are among the primary tools that are usually used to moderate children's misbehavior, and many countries combine these services with local welfare. Care, support, administration and related civil legal procedures are directed. In exceptional cases where such welfare-oriented procedures require deprivation of freedom, children have the right to have a greater set of guarantees and supports; including medical, educational and training measures and other measures that can be considered depending on the issue (Dan Cipriani, 2009: 20-21)

In this regard, paragraph B of Article 37 of the Convention states that deprivation of liberty can only be used as a measure of last resort and to shorten the appropriate period of time. In addition, according to this convention, children have a range of additional rights and legal guarantees, such as:

Deprivation of liberty should be in accordance with the law and not arbitrarily. (Paragraph b of article 37) the right to immediate access to legal aid and other cases (paragraph d of article 37)

The right to criticize the legality of the deprivation of liberty before a court or other competent, independent and impartial authorities and to make an immediate decision. (paragraph d of article 37)

The right to periodically evaluate the treatment of these children and other conditions related to the place, the place where the deprivation of liberty is based on the care, support or treatment of the child's physical and mental health. (Article 25)

Children should be kept separate from adults unless it is in their best interests. (Paragraph C, Article 37) The right to maintain contact with the family. (paragraph c of article 37) Human behavior and respect for the inherent dignity of the human person in a way that takes into account the age needs

of children. (Paragraph C, Article 37) Parents have more rights than children, which limits the deprivation of children's freedom. For example, paragraph 1 of article 9 of the convention states that the contracting states must ensure that a child cannot be separated from his parents against their will, except when the competent authorities for judicial evaluation determine in accordance with applicable legal rights and procedures. Such separation is in the best interests of the child. In addition, all interested parties should have the opportunity to be present in the proceedings and their opinions should be taken into consideration (Don Cipriani, 2009: 22-23).

The government of Iran joined the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1372 under the condition that if the provisions of the Convention are in conflict with the internal laws and Islamic standards in any case and at any time, it is not necessary for the Islamic Republic of Iran to comply with it. Although the mentioned condition takes precedence over domestic laws and Islamic standards, the most important point is that by including such a condition, the Iranian government has in fact accepted and admitted that there is no fundamental contradiction between the domestic laws and the provisions of the convention and there should not be. and only in minor cases, internal laws and Islamic standards are preferable. Arguing against it means that there is also a possibility that the Iranian government can ignore all the provisions of the Convention under the pretext of domestic laws, it will certainly lead to a violation of the intent because in this case there was no need to join the Convention on the Rights of the Child and it should not be forgotten that the provisions International laws, including the Convention on the Rights of the Child, must be in force as well as domestic regulations, otherwise it does not make sense for any government to declare that it will implement it whenever it wants to, and not implement it whenever it is not expedient. (Abadi, 1386: 188)

The Convention on the Rights of the Child was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in November 1989 and entered into force in September 1990. This treaty, which states the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of children, is the only document that has the most members in terms of the number of countries that have ratified it. So that if the United States and Somalia join this convention, it will become the only document accepted by all the countries of the world. States that have signed this treaty are obliged to implement it, and complaints about it are submitted to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child (Don Cipriani, 2009: 19).

The Convention on the Rights of the Child in the field of children's criminal law includes important principles, which undoubtedly reflect these principles in the domestic laws of countries and their implementation is a suitable solution for improving the protection of children and realizing criminal justice for children. It is noteworthy that after the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, more than all the human rights conventions have been placed on that right. In September 1990, when only a few weeks had passed since the entry into force of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, one of the largest gatherings World leaders were formed in the United Nations. The slogan of this summit was "Ensuring the survival, support, growth and development of children in the next decade". 71 heads of state and 88 senior representatives of the countries gathered

in this conference and declared that no two issues are more related to each other than children and the future. According to this declaration, no commitment can be more honorable than creating a better future for children. In this summit, the special importance of the Convention on the Rights of the Child was emphasized and countries were asked to join it, and for this purpose, an official call was issued by world leaders in the final document.

The Universal Convention on the Rights of the Child includes 54 articles and two optional protocols, which are guided by four basic principles. Among these principles are "prohibition of discrimination" and "respecting the best interests of the child". Regarding the minimum age of criminal responsibility, Article 40(3)(a) of the Convention requires contracting states to determine the minimum age at which children are considered criminal. This commitment is also repeated in paragraph 4 of Article 17 of the African Children's Charter. However, in the set of laws of many member states of this convention, compliance with these principles regarding the minimum age of criminal responsibility faces serious challenges.

The general principle of observing the best interests of the child, which is included in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, is a strategy for adopting protection-oriented measures, creating legal procedures and regulations in accordance with the nature and behavior of the child, which is the most complete expression for this concept in paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 3. In this principle, the legal status of children and their benefit from a wide range of rights and protections based on their socio-cultural conditions has been emphasized. Article 40, paragraph 4 of the Convention stipulates that "in order to ensure that children are treated in a way that is appropriate to their well-being, conditions, and crimes, various provisions should be made, such as provisions for care, guidance, supervision, as well as counseling, suspension of punishment, Care by alternative families, education and professional training programs and other alternative care measures should be adopted in institutions. For this reason, in the case of children who commit crimes, referral to family, school and social programs and services are among the primary tools that are usually used to moderate children's misbehavior, and many countries combine these services with local welfare. Care, support, administration and related civil legal procedures are directed. In exceptional cases where such welfare-oriented procedures require deprivation of freedom, children have the right to have a greater set of guarantees and supports; including medical, educational and training measures and other measures that can be considered depending on the issue (Dan Cipriani, 2009: 20-21)

### **History of the convention**

The first legal step to protect children's rights after the First World War and in 1924 due to the consequences of the war and the damage caused to children in this way was set by the League of Nations in Geneva, mostly in the field of nutrition, health, housing for War-affected and displaced children and their support against physical and mental injuries caused by war. After that, in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was approved in 1948, the rights of children were mentioned in a limited way, but the special situation of children and the violation of their rights, especially in armed conflicts and the vulnerability of this group during the Second World War, is a necessity.

attention to children's rights and their protection in a separate and special document. In 1959, the provisional draft of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of the Child was presented by the Human Rights Commission to the Economic and Social Council of the organization and was approved, which actually laid the foundation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. But since the declaration of 1959 did not create an executive obligation for the governments of the world and did not have the legal value of the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, and on the other hand, the world clearly witnessed the violation of children's rights, so that shocking reports of There was an increase in the exploitation and abuse of children, the Polish government proposed the creation of special mechanisms for the protection of children in 1978, and finally, after ten years of discussions between the governments, the aforementioned draft was adopted on November 20, 1989, through a resolution in 54 articles were approved by the General Assembly, and in 1990, with the approval of 20 countries, it came into force, and little by little other countries also accepted it, so that in 1997, almost all countries of the world adopted it in different ways - conditionally or unconditionally. have approved it or have sent a request to accept it to the United Nations (out of 193 countries, 189 countries accepted it).

### Features of the convention

The Convention on the Rights of the Child has special features that distinguish it from other international treaties, the most important of which are briefly mentioned:

The first and most important feature of the convention is that all the countries of the world (with the exception of a few countries), despite the existence of differences in its various fields - cultural, social, educational, health, judicial, safety and welfare - due to the extraordinary importance of childhood in Human development and the role of children in the future development and progress of human societies and the relative awareness of governments have accepted this agreement. One of the other features of this convention is the wide audience, which is due to the inclusion of people under the age of 18 according to Article 1 of this agreement, which is the largest population, especially in third world countries, belonging to this age group. Another feature of this convention is its flexibility, because this agreement can be enforced in all countries of the world despite cultural, social differences.

The comprehensiveness of the convention is one of the other features of this convention, because this convention considers all aspects of the child's growth and life, including physical, mental, emotional, psychological, and social development. This agreement is also the result of the experiences of child issues experts in various fields, which have been collected away from national, racial, political and religious prejudices. Also, paying attention to the child as an independent entity from adults with its own identity and special needs is one of the other features of this agreement. The treaty's emphasis on government intervention; Even in cases where the observance of children's rights is related to the family or other institutions, the government is obliged to monitor, care for, help and support children. Also, among the other features of this convention, we can mention the wide range of implementers including the government, family, non-governmental and international institutions,

attention to the institution of the family and giving priority to the interests of children.

### Dimensions of the convention

In general, the rights proposed in the convention can be classified into basic and fundamental principles, the right to participation and civil liberties, the right to support and the right to provision (), which are referred to below to the different parts of each of the above rights:

A) Basic and fundamental rights

#### 1- Non-discrimination

Respecting the rights mentioned in the convention regardless of the gender, color, race and nationality of children in all countries, as well as having equal opportunities for disabled children and children in special circumstances (Article 2), is one of the things that It has pointed out the non-discrimination between children.

#### 2. Respecting the interests of children

Prioritizing the interests of children in every action (Article 3), emphasizing the duties of parents in the growth and upbringing of children (Article 8), observing justice in dealing with criminal children (Article 40), has taken care of children's interests.

#### 3. The right to life, survival and growth:

According to Article (6) of the convention, the right to life for children is considered as part of the inherent rights and the duty of governments to use tools and mechanisms that guarantee the survival and development of children is emphasized.

#### 4. Respect for the child's views

Giving opportunities for children to be able to form their own opinions (Article 12, Paragraph 1) and considering filing a lawsuit in any of the executive and judicial authorities related to children directly or through a suitable representative (Article 12, paragraph 2), is one of the cases that emphasized respect for children's views.

##### a. The right to protection

Among the protections mentioned in the convention are the protection of refugee children (Article 22), the guarantee of full protection and protection of war-affected children (Articles 38 and 39), the non-torture of children under the age of criminal responsibility (Article 37 paragraph A), the prohibition of arresting children and their arbitrary imprisonment (Article 37 of Bandab and c) and...

##### b. The right to participation and civil liberties

including the right to freedom of thought, belief and religion for children (Article 14), the right to participate in peaceful gatherings and assemblies (Article 15), non-interference in children's private affairs (Article 16), language teaching to children belonging to minority groups and They belong to the indigenous people (Article 17, Paragraphs A, C, and D) etc. It is one of the cases that deals with the right of participation and civil liberties of children.

### c. Supply right

From the right to provide for children in the convention, it is possible to place the primary responsibility of the child's growth and development on the legal parents (Article 18, paragraph 1), recognizing the rights and responsibilities of parents and other legal parents by the governments (Article 5) and providing special services. Mentioned children whose parents are divorced (Article

### d. The right to health

Providing the maximum necessary health and medical services for children (Article 24), providing special services to children whose parents are employed (Article 18, paragraph 3), enjoying the benefits of social security and insurance premiums (Article 26) and providing children with a suitable standard of living. For physical, spiritual, mental, moral and social development (Article 27, Clauses 1, 2 and 3) it has addressed the right of children to health.

### e. The right to benefit from education, free time and cultural activities

Creating equal opportunities for girls in school, eradicating illiteracy and compulsory education (Article 28), creating suitable conditions for minority children to use educational benefits, adapting education to the mother tongue (Article 30) and identifying children's free time, right to play and recreation. Article 31 mentions this right.

The role of governments in the convention:

As mentioned, in about 13 of the 54 articles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the duties and responsibilities of governments towards children are directly addressed, and in the other 30 articles, each directly addresses the role of parents and other institutions, but in fact this The articles have also emphasized the role of governments in creating favorable conditions for various institutions in line with the proper care and upbringing of children. Therefore, since about 43 articles of the convention directly and indirectly address the role of the government in this field, it shows the importance of the government in the implementation of this convention, the reason for this is that the solution of many children's problems is within the responsibility of the government. Families or other institutions do not work, and attention to children's rights must be taken into account in the welfare and social programs of every country.

But the actions of the governments show that the governments do not pay much attention to the implementation of this convention as much as the role that is intended for them in this convention, or they act weakly, and also cases like this, first of all, considering The role considered for the governments in this convention and secondly the many problems that children are facing in all parts of the world are very small and insufficient and it is necessary for the governments to take more measures in this field.

The fields of recognizing the child's right to identity in the West

Identity is one of the concepts that have entered the field of school thought in recent centuries. Identity has been raised in various political, social and psychological fields; But it should be known that the identity of the individual, whose

place is in the science of psychology, has inevitably entered the field of law and law due to the passage of some laws. Liberal democracy by developing free sexual relationships and legalizing them during the adoption of laws such as the law of joint civil coexistence, has created special conditions for the children resulting from these relationships, such that these children are either aborted before birth or anonymously. are born (Larijani and Zahedi, 1385, p. 7)

### Research background

In this article, he compares the rights of the child in the laws of Islam and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The thesis of Sharara Elenari with the title "The scope of parents' rights in raising children in international human rights documents" (2006), which in this research examines the rights and duties of parents in raising children and the supporting role of governments in international human rights documents. Marzieh Abbasabadi Asiyaban's thesis entitled "Comparative study of the Convention on the Rights of the Child with the Convention on the Rights of the Child in Islam" (1387), which in this research compares the "Convention on the Rights of the Child" (adopted in 1989)<sup>[16]</sup> with the "Covenant on the Rights of the Child in Islam" (adopted in 1989)<sup>[16]</sup>. 2005) has been discussed and some problems related to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Covenant on the Rights of the Child in Islam have been raised and suggestions have been made to bring the Covenant closer to the views of Islam and to fix some of its shortcomings.

In this article, we examine the mutual rights of children and parents in Iran's private law and international documents. First, we examine the official and unofficial laws of Iran's private law regarding the rights and mutual duties of the child and parents and the guarantee of existing legal enforcement, then we evaluate the differences between Iran's laws and international documents and Iran's condition on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. we put. In the end, we will identify the legal deficiencies and provide legal solutions to eliminate the deficiencies.

13 of the laws protecting children's rights in Sweden

1. The primary law for the protection of children's rights in Sweden is currently the law of parents
2. Education Act and laws related to children such as the Act with Special Provisions for the Care of Young People (LVU)
3. LVU allows the government to obtain protective custody of the child against the will of the parents, if the child needs care.
4. Provisions related to child protection measures are also included in the Social Welfare Law of SOL. These include general protections, such as the duty to consider the best interests of the child in all transactions, as well as specific protections, such as the duty to provide public measures and assistance that It meets the needs of the child and his legal guardian
5. Sweden also has several international obligations regarding the protection of children. Sweden is a signatory to the Convention on the Rights of the Child at the United Nations
6. Sweden is also a signatory to the European Convention on Human Rights
7. The main focus in Swedish child law is the best interest of the child, which means protecting the child in all transactions

8. This longstanding focus is also reflected in the language of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child
9. European law also requires Sweden to protect the human rights of children
10. Children's rights in the field of inheritance
11. The Law Prohibiting Corporal Punishment or Other Offensive Behaviors, which protects children from physical and mental abuse.
12. Sweden is the first country in the world that prohibits disciplinary violence against children in a family
13. Disciplinary violence against children law in the school environment inspired by the Norwegian law

### **First Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions**

The commitment of governments to the minimum age of criminal responsibility does not come from the text of the protocol, which does not mention the minimum age of criminal responsibility, but from the extensive discussions related to this issue that were raised during the drafting of this document. At that time, the International Committee of the Red Cross had prepared a text as drafts of two additional protocols, which were distributed to all governments in 1973. Then the Swiss government held a diplomatic conference that invited all member states of the United Nations and the Geneva Conventions to discuss these drafts. Paragraph 3 of Article 38 of this protocol prohibited the death penalty against persons under 18 years of age whose crimes were related to certain armed conflicts. This considered space was relatively limited with the argument that it excluded common criminal offenses in general. As stipulated in paragraph 5 of article 77 of the final text. In consideration of the draft paragraph 3 of article 68, the Brazilian panel suggested that the following sentence be added to this paragraph, which refers to certain international conflict crimes: criminal procedures and punishments against persons who are under 16 years of age at the time of committing the crime are not can be issued or applied (Don Cipriani, 2009: 45).

Among the 3 preparatory committees of the diplomatic conference, the third committee included this proposal in the draft related to Article 68. In the first session, the representative of Brazil explicitly announced his proposal by explaining that the age of punishment in Brazil's criminal law is 18 years. However, this commission amends its proposal with the age of 16 to consider the minimum age of criminal responsibility in the hope that more agreements will be reached. But during the conference, there were differences of opinion regarding the minimum age. Although the first additional protocol was approved on June 8, 1977, and in the end, different opinions about the age of children who committed criminal offenses were not agreed upon in some specific international disputes, and it did not include any age limit for criminal prosecution in this article. But the third committee involved in preparing the final report registered the first official claim that a general principle of international law was created in this area. In fact, the participants in the conference agreed on this issue and never questioned the principle that no person can be accused of a criminal offense if, at the time of committing the crime, he was not able to understand the consequences of his actions (Don, 2009: 4885)

### **Conclusion**

Children's rights are one of the important legal fields that are discussed and examined from different perspectives and

in different fields of law and have legal, political, economic, domestic and international cultural dimensions. These rights have been given special attention both at the international level (1989) and at the domestic level (1372). But the westerners, due to their strong insistence on complying with the articles contained in this convention, do not adhere to it, and due to the legalization of open sexual relations, anonymous birth, secrecy in donating gametes and the lack of identification of the child, this right, i.e. the right to the child's identity, has been raised. But in Islam, due to the lineage and sanctity of adultery, the child's identity has been prevented from being lost, and as a result, this right has been recognized to protect the child's interests, and as a result, there is no need to assert the right to the identity of the child.

### **Offers**

1. The government paying more attention to children's rights is the first and most important solution for the full implementation of the convention and the realization of Iranian children's rights. Because according to Article 4 of the Convention, after joining the Convention on the Rights of the Child, countries are required to take the necessary measures for this, while the Iranian government does not perform this duty properly. Therefore, the government of Iran can provide legal and strong protection for children by following the rules of the convention.
2. Since the institution of the family is the first and most important place for the growth and upbringing of the child and the realization of many children's rights depends on the health, safety and comfort of the family, therefore, attention to the institution of the family can be very effective in the realization of children's rights.
3. Paying special attention to women and mothers and working towards their education, growth and development and solving their needs and obstacles to their progress in various fields. Because it is not possible to realize children's rights without the participation of women.
4. In our country, there is no legal authority, information center and safe place where the child can go if necessary, therefore, the existence of a single and integrated authority for children under the title of the High Council of Children can minimize the problems of this huge group.
5. The existence of safe places to keep injured children can be very fruitful in the direction of realizing children's rights and reducing their harassment. Because when a child is raped by his stepfather, if there is a safe place for him, he no longer has to return to his stepfather's house and endure more abuse, and he can continue his life in that safe place easily and without harassment.
6. Awareness and education can also play a very effective role in the realization of children's rights. Because many people are unaware of the laws; So that parents consider many of their actions, including beating, threatening and even imprisoning children, as an educational method. Therefore, educating and informing the people, besides being one of the duties of the government, can be useful for the realization of children's rights.

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