

Criminal Legal Protection for Street Children against Sexual Abuse

Batool Ibrahim Abdulrahman

College of Agriculture, University of Kirkuk, Kirkuk, Iraq.

Email: batoolibrahim@uokirkuk.edu.iq

Abstract: The person is the pillar of Islamic society. The Islamic tradition, therefore, lays deep stress on the family as the natural refuge of upbringing and protection. Protecting children is not only a social duty but a precondition to the long-term planning, which is the key to developing society and its refinement. The current scale and peculiarities of the phenomenon of street children in Iraq and the Arab world, in general, is a comparatively recent crisis, caused by a complex of family, social, and economic interruptions. Children are particularly vulnerable to trauma due to their physical and mental vulnerability; any abuse of their health can result in developmental crises in the long term. The most atrocious of these offences is perhaps sexual abuse- a crime that requires a stern legal examination and effective preventive measures to contain the drastic effects of the crime.

Keywords: Child Welfare, Street Children, Sexual Assault, Harassment, Legal Protection, Criminal Law

Introduction

Children are the seeds of life; the human soul possesses the instinct to love, to care and to safeguard them in case of any harm that could be done to them. This has seen to it that the Islamic Sharia has always made strides to honor the human race, in addition to ensuring that all its rights are honored. On the same note, the international and regional laws have aimed at protecting the dignity of man. Even all these efforts fail to prevent the numerous crimes, which violate the most fundamental human rights. The most conspicuous of them is the crime of sexual abuse- a worldwide issue impacting both men and women children. It poses an apparent threat to their physical well-being, mental and ethical development. In addition, street child process is very serious and leaves an indelible mark on the character of the child and the community since it is social, crime and health hazardous.

I. Importance of the Study

The importance of the study is that it addresses a very serious legal issue: what type of criminal activity has been perpetrated upon the children visiting the streets. The need to investigate this phenomenon in a legal context is urgent in the light of the vulnerability of this group.

II. Research Problem

One of the most essential aspects of the Arab world, in general, and Iraq, in particular, is child sexual abuse which is a very tangible threat to any society. Based on this, the main research question of this paper is as follows: To what degree has the Iraqi legislator managed to prevent sexual abuse of street children according to the Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969 (as amended)?

III. Study Objectives.

This paper will focus on bringing out the different rights violations of children with reference to street children. It examines the efforts by the Iraqi legislator to tackle such violations by instituting a list of punishments in the criminal law to guard them.

IV. Research Methodology

To meet the desired objectives of this study and discuss its major problems in a comprehensive manner, a two dimensional approach has been chosen:

1. Descriptive Approach: It entails gathering of facts and other pertinent information.
2. Analytical Method: The emphasis of the study on the analysis of law texts to give the correct meaning and interpretation of the law.

V. Study Structure.

The research will be divided into two big sections in order to discuss the topic thoroughly:

I: What is a Street Child. This can be further divided into two subsections, the first part will discuss conceptual meaning of a street child and the second part will be the reason why children go into the streets.

Part II: Crimes of the Sexual Liberty of the Street Children. This is further subdivided into two subsections; the first one deals with the crime of rape on the street children and the second deals with the crime of sexual harassment.

A conclusion about the most significant findings and the recommendations is given at the end of the paper.

The defining of the Street Child in section I.

Childhood is the most crucial part of human life. It is what the experiences, skills and values that the individual will take with him/her through his/her life are built upon. Hence, the key to a successful future with progress and sophistication in every form is based on the investment in the care and protection of children. In this regard, the first subsection discusses the concept of the street child and the second discusses the reasons why children turn to the streets.

Subtitle I: The Idea of the Street Child.

In order to achieve a holistic understanding, this subsection has been furthered into a few categories, each of which defines the child in a certain perspective. The first category deals with the linguistic definition of the child; the second category with the idiomatic (technical) definition and the third category with the legal definition.

First Type: The Linguistic meaning of child.

The word child (Tifl in Arabic) is formed out of the trilateral verb Tafala. In linguistic tradition:

- Etymology: It refers to something tender or soft e.g. young plant. The plural of atfal and tufool are atfal and tufool. It speaks of youth and delicacy as poet Amr bin Qami'ah.

General Meaning: the young of any species is a child (Tifl) and a child who is a female (Tiflah). A human boy, in particular, is known as a Tifl as he comes out of the womb of his mother up to the time when he reaches puberty [1].

- Developmental Scope: It is the minutia of any object, or a baby/infant up until they reach the age of maturity [2].

The term child is used in a number of occasions in the Holy Qur'an including:

And then, by a term that we set, then We take you out as a child (Surah Al-Hajj, Verse 5) [3].

And when the children amongst you grow up, permit them ask permission [to enter]. The childhood stage is the linguistic stage of life between birth and puberty age [4].

Second Group: The Idiomatic (Technical) Definitions of Child.

The definition of child is: "An adult whose abilities of perception and choice are not complete as a result of the impossibility of the mind to grasp the nature of things to distinguish the beneficial and avoid the harmful ones. It does not occur due to the pathology of the mind but due to immaturity of the mind and lack of mental and physical capacity of the infant at the early age. It is also anyone under the age of 18, which is popularly termed as a juvenile (Hadath) due to age. Such individuals are not legally bound but they are left in the custody of their parents, single parent and in the worst case scenario, the responsibility of some other guardian [5]. A child is said to be: In Psychology: A full in creation and form in terms of mental, emotional and sensorial potential but not yet mature, in the social interaction, to be called as an adult [6]. A child in sociology is defined as: A minor, between birth and social and psychological maturity, whereby the aspects of personality and selfhood are entirely involved when an individual is of age of majority, and does not necessarily have to be tied to some rigid minimum or maximum age.

Third Group: Legal meaning of the Street child.

The Iraqi lawmaker did not explicitly define the child but merely in the Labor Law No. 37 of 2015, Article (1, para. 21) where in the definition of a child is: "Any person under the age of fifteen years. Throughout effective Iraqi laws [7], it is possible to find different synonymous words, e.g. the word juvenile (Hadath). The concept of juvenility was dealt with by the legislator in several laws that deal with the rights of children. The above Labor Law, which defines a juvenile in Article (1, para.), is an example. 20) due to: any person whether a male or a female who is between the age of fifteen and below and who has not yet reached the age of eighteen. Article (1) of United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) says: A child refers to all human beings who have not reached the age of eighteen years unless the law that applies in the case of the child provides otherwise. In June 1994, Iraq ratified the same. Since then, the government has undertaken several steps to realize the right of children including the establishment of the Child Welfare Commission, the creation of the National Child Data Portal and the amendments of the laws to fulfill the requirements of the international laws.

According to UNICEF a street child is: "A child who has lived on the street and depends permanently on street life as his or her means of survival, without having direct or regular access to his or her family [8]. According to UNICEF, there are three types of street children:

1. Children Living on the Street: Children who live on the street permanently, many of whom are runaways, whose attachment to their original families is lost or extremely loose.
2. Children on the Street: Children who work in the street most of the time on various activities to survive. They come home at some times and in some cases they may spend the night on the street due to poverty or over-crowding.
3. Street-Family Children: The children that live in the streets with their families.

Synthesis: Based on the foregoing, we could define a Street Child as: any individual under the age of eighteen, who sleeps or lives in the street and lacks protection, supervision or control over a given individual, leaving him or her vulnerable to dangers and sexual abuses.

Subsection II: Reasons why Children Turn to the Street.

Street children are not a spontaneous and random phenomenon, but the outcome of certain contributing factors that facilitate its proliferation, just like other phenomena in society. The major causes could be classified as:

First Division: Social Causes.

A child is raised in the family which is the largest social unit. It is the essential aspect, which determines social behavior of a child and is regarded as the most important socializing agent—much more important than other socializing institutions because of the far-reaching positive or negative impact it produces on the personality of a child [9]. Socialization is the most critical role of the family system as determined by sociologists. The process socializes the child into certain behavioral patterns and also strives to assimilate the child in terms of cultural, social, aesthetic and moral values, as well as imparting on him the skills that he or she needs in his or her environment [10]. The family socializes the child, turning negative behavior in positive ones, so that the child is able to fit in the life, learn language to interact with others, and find his social status. In essence, the family functions as a kind of social teacher that makes sure that the person is established in the society [11]. Nevertheless, contemporary families have to deal with a great number of challenges caused by the development of technology and blistering social change. Family disintegration is one of the most evident social factors that have directly led to the increase of street children. This has also turned into a serious problem caused by the social change, which has had adverse consequences that affected family structures and functions. These transformations usually cause the absence of social control, and loss of traditional norms resulting in new habits and mental issues to be developed, which portray the children in poor light [12]. The failure of the family unit and the breakdown of social roles when one or more members do not fulfill his or her assigned roles appropriately defines family disintegration [13]. The reasons of this break up are many:

- Divorce: It is one of the main causes of family disintegration. Divorce of the couples destroys social relations in the family and directly affects children. In many cases, when a mother

remarries, the new husband will not want to look after the children of the former marriage; a stepmother might not be able to take proper care of the children. As a result, children are the ones who suffer [14]. Divorce is still one of the most threatening contemporary problems since children are not only affected by the shocking experience of a broken house but also by the loss of their whole support system [15].

- **Death of a Parent:** A mother or father dying is a terrible ordeal. When a child fails to get a surrogate that would offer the required love and care, his or her psychological stability is affected. This tends to compel children to work early in life, and as a result, they end up in bad company, exposed to inappropriate environment with no supervision and development of inappropriate behaviors like smoking or alcohol abuse [16].

Other Factors: Polygamy, incarceration of a parent, or the long-term absence of a father because he has traveled or neglected his duties are all causes of juvenile delinquency. Moreover, children are likely to run away to the street because of domestic violence and the fear of being punished [17].

The majority of the street children experienced family breakups at a tender age and therefore they lacked the disciplinary control and the psychological and social stability that they needed at the beginning of their life [18].

Second Group: Economic Reasons.

The most important aspect of family life is the economic factor, which determines whether it is possible to satisfy different needs of the family or not. Constant source of money would provide financial stability, guaranteeing the family to attain its objectives. On the other hand, adverse economic conditions are cited to be one of the causes of various forms of behavioral delinquency. When a breadwinner is in distress and cannot afford the basic needs, then the child will often turn to the streets in order to obtain them be it through work, stealing or asking as a way of fulfilling such needs which will many times result in a rebellion against the parental authority. In the majority of cases, poverty is the main cause of family crisis. It is an international issue and a social phenomenon with economic and political-social consequences. No society is completely devoid of it, but its degree and cause are different in magnitude [19]. Poverty is a condition whereby the income of the family does not adequately meet the basic, dynamic needs needed to sustain the family unit. This has dire health and cultural norms effects in the house. Economic obstacles lead to instability and disintegration. After failing in school, many poor families force their children to enter the labor market at an early age so as to sustain the family. This irregular way of seeking money to meet the needs of the family can expose such children to delinquency [20].

Moreover, the economic transformations experienced by the society have also caused the family social structure, especially concerning women, to change enabling them to be involved in the economic process in many sectors. Although the entrance of women into the labor force was a prerequisite of the industrial society, as it reinforced the economic foundation of family, as well as community, it also led to a shift in social values in the relations between spouses and their equal contribution to the social education of children [21]. The increased cost of living and the desire to have a higher standard of living has seen women stretched out of their normal roles as caregivers and nurturers [22]. Therefore, the lack of presence of a mother with her children may have direct psychological impacts when the mother works long hours outside the home. Children can experience a sense of deprivation of emotional needs, and the absence of maternal control can jeopardize the integrity of a family, loss of behavioral control, and environmental adaptation problems.

Chapter Two

Types of some Crimes against the Sexual Freedom of the Street Children.

One of the most basic rights that no one is ready to give up is the right to the protection of honor and dignity. This is the reason why all divine and positive legislations have tried to defend this right by punishing any violation of this right especially in cases where the victim is a person who is unable to defend this right independently. The Iraqi lawmaker has therefore introduced more

severe punishment on the perpetrator in case the victim is a child who has not attained the legally stipulated age. Violence against the sexual freedom of the street children can be in different forms. The forms will be discussed in this chapter in the form of two sections.

Section One

The Crime of Rape of Street Children

The crime of rape is considered one of the most heinous sexual crimes in all countries of the world. The humiliation and loss of dignity that the victim suffers due to the rape is much more than the damage on other types of crimes like theft or robbery. But when the crime is perpetrated against a minor, it becomes even more atrocious since it is the violation of the innocence of a child. The criminal takes advantage of the innocence and sexual ignorance of the minor so as to gratify his sexual urges[23]. Criminal policy has thus been geared towards criminalizing offences that infringe the honor of the child like rape. Articles (393-395) of the Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969 were made a crime in the Iraqi legislator, which criminalized rape. Child rape can be described as any sexual intercourse with a victim who is imposed without her will using any physical or moral coercion to affect her body, psyche, or will. It is regarded as one of the worst types of violence against children and is punishable by strict criminal law, yet such punishment can still be inadequate in view of the serious violation of the male sexual organ into the natural sexual organ of the female without the presence of a marital relationship between the two[24]. As per the Iraqi law, rape is defined by Article (393) of the Iraqi Penal code as the sexual intercourse between a female against her will. Nevertheless, the Iraqi legislator did not create a certain provision on rape of a minor girl, but rather restricted aggravating circumstances to the peculiarities of the perpetrator. Rape is a crime with two critical components, or elements, which have to be present to commit the crime: the material component and the moral component.

Subsection One

Elements of the Crime of Child Rape.

First: Material Element of the Crime of Child Rape.

The material element of rape is broken into two:

The first one is the Act of Sexual Intercourse.

The process of sexual intercourse involves unlawful natural sexual intercourse between a man and a woman involving penetration of the male sexual organ (penis) into the natural sexual organ of the female (vagina). Once penetration is done, the rape crime will have been finished irrespective of the completeness of the penetration or otherwise. The reason is that the only thing needed to commit the crime is the simple penetration of the glans of the penis in the vagina of the victim. Neither is delivery of semen needed to perpetrate the crime nor is tearing the hymen of the victim. The victim of the crime of rape is invariably not male[25]. Criminal law of Iraqi ascertains that there is no special circumstance that the female victim is young, adult or old as the justification of criminality is to safeguard sexual freedom rather than honor alone.

2. Lack of Consent of the Victim.

This lack of consent of the victim is a basic component in the creation of the crime of rape, and the most crucial requirement of the existence of this crime because it is a violation of sexual freedom. The intercourse can be in physical coercion, moral coercion or in deceit. Physical coercion is the one that involves the use of violence on the body of the victim in such a manner that she cannot protect herself e.g. beating. Moral coercion can be through threats i.e. threatening the victim with some weapon or threat of death and as such, the victim is undermined and coerced to submit[26]. It can also be by deception or fraud. In addition, there is also the lack of consent where the victim is unconscious either due to the act of the perpetrator who might have used sleeping pills, narcotics or hypnotism or due to some other reason that does not consciously remember the act of sexual intercourse with the female. The Iraqi law and jurisprudence agree that when the consent is absent the non-existence of the consent is proved by any means that powers the free will and resistance of the victim either by physical or moral force[27]. Consent is not taken into account in the law of street children. The Iraqi lawmaker considers minority as a

final determinant that reflects lack of agreement on issues that involve a minor who is less than the age of eighteen according to Article (394) of Iraqi Penal Code. The act presupposes that a minor is not in a place to consent to sexual intercourse. Although the minor may seem to have agreed, this is not a valid consent since it is given by a will that is not legally binding. Therefore, the act constitutes rape regardless of apparent consent.[28]

Second: The Ethical aspect of the Crime of Child Rape.

A crime is not just a material act but a psychological one comprising of mental aspects. Child rape is a criminal offense where the act is intentional and the presence of a criminal intent will require a criminal intent. The intent of the crime is a particular intent in this crime and it is proved when the offender is aware of the fact that he is directing his will towards having an unlawful sexual intercourse with the victim without her valid consent[29]. When all the elements of the crime are known to the offender, the motives behind the act can be sexual gratification, vengeance or even to humiliate the victim or her family, this motive is not an element of criminal intent and whether the offender was driven by it or not will not matter legally[30].

Subsection Two

Child Rape Penalty.

The Iraqi Penal Code, in article (393/1) defines rape as a felony, and subject to life imprisonment or temporary imprisonment.

The Iraqi legislator provides more serious punishment in case the victim is below the age of eighteen. This aggravation is founded on the fact that the victim is not fully mentally mature and capable of making sound judgment as spelled out in Article(136/1) of the Iraqi Penal Code because the victim is below the age of fifteen or fifteen to eighteen and it appears as though the victim is consenting to rape; such consent is invalid before the law because the victim is still under full legal age. Article (394) of the Penal Code gives that:

Any sexual penetration of a woman under fifteen to eighteen years of age, her consent or sodomy with a male or female shall be punishable with a maximum term of seven years imprisonment.

- In case a victim is under the age of fifteen years, the charge is heavier and the maximum sentence is ten years, imprisonment.
- In case the victim is a virgin the court also has to award suitable compensation.

Section Two

The Street children Crime of Sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment is a vice that has been dominating in the entire world and most Arab societies it has assumed a new twist to be prevalent. It has been criminalized in most legal systems, either in criminal law, or in labor law, or in both. The issue of sexual harassment in Iraq is dealt with mainly in the Labor Law. It is considered to be one of the most severe offences against moral values in particular, when a child is a victim.

The definition of sexual harassment in article (10/3) of the Iraqi Labor Law is:

Sexual harassment of children may be any sexual act that exposes children to sexual stimulation, e.g. exposure to pornographic materials, sexual photos, inappropriate touching of the genitals, inviting the child to touch the body of another person or teaching the child how to perform improper sexual acts. This action can be practiced in work places, in the streets, in the streets or in the transport vehicles [31].

Subsection One

Components of the Crime of Sexual Harassment of children.

Just like in any other criminal act, sexual harassment requires the presence of a material element and a moral element to take place.

First: The Material Element.

The material aspect is the acts that the offender does that amount to sexual harassment. These behaviors may vary, and begin with flirtation or suggestive comments and escalate to sexual

touching or exploitation.

Examples include:

- putting a child to say sexual words,
- taking off the clothing of the child,
- showing the child the genital organs,
- physical contact with the child,
- voyeurism,
- sexually innuendo or gestures,
- hugging or kissing the child and have sex,
- 3- coercively making the child feel the perpetrator or someone else,
- making photographs of the delicate areas of the child,
- obliging the child to take shower in front of the offender.

In general, harassment is any form of behaviour that violates the dignity of the victim and seeks to weaken his will or create an atmosphere that is hostile to the victim[32].

Second: The Moral Element.

Sexual harassment is a crime, which entails criminal intent. This motive occurs when the offender knows that he is guilty of committing acts that he knows are criminal and punishable by law in an attempt to obtain sexual gratification[33]. The lack of knowledge of the actual age of the victim should not be used as a defense since anyone who exploits a child must have a reasonable awareness of the situation before acting and must have both knowledge and will to perpetrate the crime of sexual harassment[34].

Subsection Two

Violence against children Sexual Harassment Penalty.

The word sexual harassment is not directly mentioned in the Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969. Instead, it concerns such actions as crimes against the popular morals.

Article (402) provides that:

Whoever requires another man to commit immoralities, or to do so verbally, by act, or gesture, to the chagrin of a female in a place of worship, shall be fined, or sentenced to three months imprisonment, or both, to the value of thirty dinars.

- The punishment is amplified to 6 months imprisonment and fine of one hundred dinars in case the offender does the same offense within a period of one year.

Furthermore, the Iraqi Labor Law No. 37 of 2015 states that in case a worker is subjected to forced labor, discrimination or harassment, he or she can present a complaint to the Labor Court. The infractions may result in a jail sentence of up to six months or a fine of up to one million Iraqi dinars and both.

Criminalization of a sexual harassment in labor legislation is aimed at maintaining safe and respectful working conditions devoid of intimidation and harassment, as well as safeguarding the right to work, which is guaranteed under the constitution.

Results and Discussion

The analysis demonstrates that street children represent one of the most vulnerable groups in Iraqi society due to the combined effects of family disintegration, poverty, neglect, and inadequate social protection. The descriptive examination shows that children who spend significant periods on the streets are exposed to a substantially higher risk of sexual violence, including rape and sexual harassment. These vulnerabilities are reinforced by weak family supervision and limited access to education, healthcare, and child protection services.

Conclusion, Findings & Recommendations

Street children are an extremely complex and dangerous social issue both now and tomorrow. It is also a serious violation of rights of children. This paper has come up with a number of conclusions and recommendations.

Findings

1. A street child is any person who is below the age of eighteen years and who is ignored by parents or guardians and is living in the open air, spending a long time or even full day in open areas.
2. The abuse of the street children which is sexual in nature is one of the unspoken matters in the society due to the social tradition and cultural barrier that causes barrier in the collection of the right data.
3. Causes of sexual abuse of street children could be both family and economic- poor upbringing or family disintegration and poverty and unemployment. The impact of these causes is devastating on the child and in the society including social, health and criminal risks.1. The children should be taught how to find assistance of people who can assist them.

Recommendations

1. Children must be taught on how to get help of people that may help them.
2. Family welfare including providing material and moral support to needy families should be put into more focus.
3. Civil society organizations should be increased in terms of awareness creation and assisting the official institutions in protecting children.
4. The society needs to be sensitized on children rights particularly those children who are without guardians or family support and collaboration needs to be created to protect this vulnerable group.

References

- [1] M. b. M. b. A. A. al-F. J. al-D. Ibn Manzur, *Lisan al-Arab*, vol. 11. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar Sader, 1993, p. 402.
- [2] A. N. I. b. H. Al-Jawhari, *Mukhtar al-Sihah*, 1st ed. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar Al-Kutub Al-Ilmiyah, 1999, p. 8.
- [3] The Holy Qur'an, Surah Al-Hajj, verse 5.
- [4] The Holy Qur'an, Surah Al-Nur, verse 59.
- [5] Y. Musa, *Childhood and the Happy Future*. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar Al-Kitab Al-Lubnani, 1987, p. 112.
- [6] M. Shatti, "International Protection of Child Rights," M.S. thesis, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Mohamed Khider Univ. of Biskra, Biskra, Algeria, 2015, p. 56.
- [7] *Iraqi Penal Code No. 111 of 1969*; *Juvenile Welfare Law No. 76 of 1983*; *Minors' Welfare Law No. 78 of 1980*; and *Labor Law No. 37 of 2015*.
- [8] UNICEF, "A United Nations agency dedicated to child welfare worldwide, working to overcome obstacles created by poverty, violence, disease, and discrimination against children."
- [9] A.-S. S. Al-Khamisi, *Education, School, and the Teacher*. Alexandria, Egypt: Dar Al-Wafaa, 2000, p. 167.
- [10] H. M. Abdel-Mu'ti, *The Family and Children Problems*, 1st ed. Cairo, Egypt: Dar Sahab, 2003, p. 24.
- [11] Z. Abdel-Malek, *Sociology*. Beirut, Lebanon: Arab Unity Library, 1967, p. 100.
- [12] N. M. Raouf, "Family disintegration and its risks to human capital," *Journal of Human and Social Sciences*, vol. 8, no. 4, p. 29, 2019.
- [13] A. Y. Abdel-Hamid, *Family and Environment*. Alexandria, Egypt: Modern University Office, 1998, p. 74.
- [14] D. Fatima, "The family crisis between control and collapse," *Journal of Human and Social Sciences*, no. 27, p. 591, 2016.
- [15] S. Al-Khouli, *The Family and Family Life*. Beirut, Lebanon: Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, 1984, p. 278.
- [16] K. A. Al-Zubaidi, *Social Psychology*. Amman, Jordan: Al-Warraq Publishing, 2004, p. 36.
- [17] J. Abdel-Amir, *The Effect of Family Disintegration on Juvenile Delinquency*, 1st ed.

- Beirut, Lebanon: Alam Al-Ma'rifa, 1981, p. 16.
- [18] N. H. Abu Sakina and M. Abdel-Rahman, *Family Relationships and Problems*, 1st ed. Amman, Jordan: Dar Al-Fikr, 2011, p. 19.
- [19] S. M. Eldin, "Poverty in the Egyptian Countryside," Ph.D. dissertation, Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo Univ., Cairo, Egypt, 2000, p. 20.
- [20] D. A. Jafar, "The effect of Internet use on social and family disintegration," *Mustansiriya Journal of Arabic and International Studies*, no. 39, p. 214, 2012.
- [21] A. Mansour, *The Problem of Arab Child Rights*, 1st ed. Egypt: Dar Al-Alamiya, 2007, p. 126.
- [22] A.-F. Kamellia, *Psychology of Women*, 1st ed. Cairo, Egypt: Dar Al-Thaqafa Al-Arabiya, p. 11.
- [23] A. Nayef, "Sexual Crime Against Minors," M.S. thesis, Faculty of Law, Univ. of Constantine, Constantine, Algeria, 2012, p. 66.
- [24] A. M. Khalil, *Crimes of Indecent Assault (Indecent Liberty)*. Alexandria, Egypt: University Publication House, 1990, p. 22.
- [25] S. A. Meidan and A. Abdel Karim, "The crime of rape and ways of prevention," *Journal of the College of Law for Legal and Political Sciences*, Univ. of Kirkuk, p. 136, 2015.
- [26] I. H. Tantawi, *Crimes of Honor or Public Indecency*, 2nd ed. Egypt: Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabiya, 2004, p. 29.
- [27] Y. Y. Al-Jadou and M. J. Al-Douri, *Crimes Against Morals and Public Decency in Iraqi Criminal Legislation*. Iraq, 1972, p. 28.
- [28] M. A. Taha, *Criminal Protection of the Child Victim*, 1st ed. Riyadh, Saudi Arabia: Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, 1999, p. 129.
- [29] F. Abu Shehba, "The crime of rape," *Journal of Law and Economics of Legal and Economic Research*, no. 76, p. 32, 2006.
- [30] M. S. Najm, *Crimes Against Persons*, 1st ed. Amman, Jordan: Dar Al-Thaqafa, 2000, p. 200.
- [31] "The Crime of Sexual Harassment and Its Penalty under Islamic Laws," M.S. thesis, Faculty of Islamic Sciences, International Islamic Univ. Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 2013, p. 60.
- [32] S. S. Daoud, "Sexual Harassment," presented at the Scientific Seminar, Univ. of Baghdad, Baghdad, Iraq, 2012, p. 40.
- [33] B. I. Abdel Rahman, "Artificial insemination and criminal responsibility as a result of its procedure based on Iraqi legislation," *Journal of the College of Law for Legal and Political Sciences*, vol. 13, no. 48, Univ. of Kirkuk, p. 66, 2024.
- [34] A. Nayef, *Sexual Crime Against Minors*, previously cited, p. 113.