

THE DELINQUENCY AMONG THE YOUNGSTERS OR YOUNGSTERS AMONG DELINQUENCY

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Abstract:

The social groups as a shelter for the juvenile delinquency are influenced by the material, economical situation and by the social status of the society they belong to.

The outrageous behaviour refers to actions that pass beyond the normally accepted rules. What it is known as outrageous, deviancy it can be changed sometimes and in some places; the normal conduct in a certain social frame can be considered as outrageous in another. Official and unofficial punishments are being applied by the society through judicial and social rules.

The juvenile delinquency is a pathological, psychopathological, conduct, family problem and depends on the society and the atmosphere it grows in. The delinquency's spreading in different societies is hard to evaluate, because not all the crimes are reported.

The delinquency varies from a society to another, from a period or a culture to another, and the same thing happens with the ways of punishment.

Key words: social group, family, statistics, solutions, conduct.

The group, as a fundamental element of the society, since the beginning of the time, appears in different ways. In this one it is given birth to and are founded the main elements of the civilisation. Family, the most important social group, of all times, forms for the next time/ the human being, as a social being. Here, in this frame, the first signs of personality occur, are being founded, the family being the one that forms the behaviours', thinkings' and a lot of other elements' basis.

Well, now, getting up gradually, on the stairs of the society's pyramid, as we are getting up we can see bigger and bigger groups, but in which this main character, the human being, is the most important element of all these groups, founding institutions, organizations, powers.

Now, imagine our self traveling on these social stairs, we find all kind of groups, with different ages people, with different jobs. Let's stop at the nowadays youngsters group, the one that represents the basis of each and every society, belonging to each corner of this planet.

Each and every one of us, we surely have a child „inside”, we have that tendency of the full of life young man, with wings that seem to be unbroken, at any age, mature or passed through all kinds of problems.

The youth is life's most beautiful part, like an unbroken spring, that we can always have, if we know and have, of course, the possibilities, the material ones

and even the economical ones, of creating them. Now that we've imagined an axe, passing gradually from the general to the individual part, many levels, we have in front of us the nowadays youngster.

Unfortunately, the problems that occurred in the big groups, in our country, before the 1989 phenomenon, but especially the „storm” of information formed after 1990 influenced the young generation. The access to the information throughout mass-media, but especially the „syndrom” called PC, makes his name spelt correctly. All these not passed through a filter, with which's help good should be separated from the bad, are taking to a mass contamination of the youngsters with less orthodox willings and perpetrating more and more actions spelled by the Criminal Code.

This contamination perfectly linked with this transition poor period, for more than 17 years, a morbid situation from the demographic involution's point of view, but especially of the global money situation and in the small groups, leads to undescribed tragedies. One of the statistics say that, in the US at every 6 seconds, a crime is being committed, that in Western Europe are more and more found between youngsters, in Eastern part of the Old Continent sclavagism didn't disappear and it has a human face, and that Asia produces more and more terrorists.

This power, money and religion war take the civilisation to a frightening unknown place. EU, of which member we are, tries through creating that Constitution of a unique, comune front, base don the equity between the member states and through treaties with the other states. Peace is difficult thing to have nowadays, Pope John Paul the 2nd said in an interview hold after the events from 11th of September.

That's why I want to stop and see this phenomenon, that is more and more seen, on a crescendo rythm, in our country and in the whole world, called the juvenile delinquency. I thought it will be ery usefull, to explain these terms, step by step, to understand where they come from, but especially their meaning. So, **delinquency** represents the social phenomenon that means perpetrating crimes, but even all the crimes perpetrated, sometime, in some place; this word comes from the French word *délinquance*. The word **juvenile** is that something that belongs to youth; youthless and comes from the French word *juvénile* and Latin *juvenilise*. So, having cleared these two aspects, we continue evaluating this phenomenon.

An important role in evaluating the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency has the ethiologic analysis, that involves the detailed studies of the personality's elements in forming the minor, the motivation, needs and his aspiration studies, the relationship with the teacher, of the assembly of elements that can explain the individual particularities of the youngsters and the mediation of the rule transgesion act, the internal psychic conditions and the one depending on the external social-cultural structure atmosphere.

The psychological orientation it is getting concrete, more often, in an individual approach of the behaviours and the young delinquent pshyhic properties, which tries to explain this criminal devieny, as a rezult of some

conduct and personality anxiety, created by the accommodation incapacity to the rules.

The first approach is the psycho-analytic one. This gives the minor delinquent a neurotic structure that comes out as inside the person and between persons conflicts, caused by the solving of the Oedipus's family conflict failure. This failure, that occurred because either of an affective affinity to the mother or an maternal affective excess or the absence of the identification of the father's image, creates a trauma that comes out again when he is a teenager taking the face of an identity crisis, that generates impulsive and aggressive actions against the others.

The second approach direction, the psycho-teaching one, evaluates the causes of the juvenile delinquency from the teaching errors and moral socialization point of view, taking into consideration that the tendency to delinquency is the result of the assimilation and getting inside of the conduct rules failure by the teaching subjects. This failure happens because, in general, to a wrong-oriented education that ignores the youngsters' personal motivation and applies a wrong punishment system, plus the severe forbidden made by parents for some actions or preferences that hinders the communication and moral autonomy to develop.

The family is a research object for a variety of sciences, such as Sociology, Law, Psychology, Medicine, History and a lot more, each and every one of them trying to observe from its point of view some typical aspects. Also, even the rules-maker gave different points of view for this term, without having a consistency and severity in this way.

The family is a shape of social relationships, between people that are linked through marriage and kinship. In the judicial way, the family means the group of persons between whom there are rights and obligations that come from marriage, kinship, adoption or other relationships.

Studying the juvenile delinquency needs a complex evaluation of the interactions between all the family group members and the conflicts between them, especially in crisis situations. Organizing the family influences especially the youngsters' identities and motivations, disorganizing it creating a lot of conflicts and fights that will be put inside his personality structure, by the youngster. According to the statistics, over half of the delinquents teenagers belong to the disorganized families. The failure of the family unity creates a failure of the moral education. The researches made by the child's psychology and family sociology, show that disorganized families (divorce, abandon, decease, detention) have the highest percent of psycho-walking and sexual diseases children, like in those families where the fight between the parents is very often.

The society's well-being is depending on its persons' and groups' power of accommodation with the moral, social, judicial and cultural rules accepted by everybody. Studying this phenomenon, of deviancy and especially of the delinquency gets around researchers from different domains.

The vulnerability elements, that takes action from the atmosphere around us, combines with the personality incomplete forming, and that is reflected in the

moral deficiency, that hinders him to distinguish between good and bad, accepted and not accepted by the legislative rule system. Associating alcohol and the existence of an inadequate company can join together as perfect elements for the criminal behavior at youngsters.

There are bents for taking violent actions in the company of the youngsters with emotional problems. The company and school absences can make the conditions for taking bad behavior examples.

The reactivity can generate, itself, behavior problems. When we have neuroses, teenagers and youngsters can have some episodic behaviors, all because of the internal tension solving needs: destroying actions, cruelty against animals or persons from his company.

The deviancy can be defined as not accepting a package of rules, that are accepted by a big number of people, inside a community or a society. As it was underlined before, a society can not be simply divided in those who overpass the rules and those which respect them.

We all know who are the people that have this deviancy or at least we think we know. They are the ones that refuse to live by accepting the rules, rules that almost each one of us respect. These are delinquents, violent people, drug buyers or dealers or “people from the streets”.

Facts and problems

How often do we see the delinquency, in real terms, and which are the most common shapes of the crimes? To answer these questions, we can study the official statistics about the delinquency. The USA Statistics Bureau has interviewed people from 60.000 families starting with the year 1973, to discover how many of some specific crimes were committed in the last 6 months. This study is called National Crime Survey, confirmed the fact that a large number of the severe crimes are not turned over. Turning over has the highest percent for store robberies (86%), and the lowest belongs to houses thefts, approximately 50\$ (15%).

In Great Britain, the Government does a General Family Study, in all the country. The study included a question about robberies in 1972, 1973, 1979 and 1980. The families were asked to mention all the robberies that had taken place in the last 12 months, before the interview took place. The 1981 study underlined the conclusion that there isn't a change in the number of robberies between 1972-1980, even though the Police statistics show a rise with 50%.

Before 1920 there were less than 100.00 crimes registered per year in England and Wales. This number got to over 500.000 in 1950 and over 5.000.000 in 1991. Today, the Police statistics shows over 9 crimes per 100 inhabitants.

The unemployed youngsters between 16 and 29, are represented in both groups of crimes, against the person and against the property. The regional analysis brings a plus help for the main relationship, between unemployment and delinquency. The main unemployment regions from the country, such as Merseyside, Greater Manchester, West Midlands, South Wales and Greater London are delinquency regions (1995).

In our country, a study made in Bacau county, the juvenile delinquency has high alarming quotes. More and more minors are involved in crime actions, and this thing is proved by the Police statistics. The lack of money, that is a general and acute problem, social and family issues are main causes for a child's future.

Since the beginning of this year, inside and near the schools, we have a number of 34 crimes – 23 in high schools, 10 in schools and 1 in an art and job school. The volume of the criminality known, done by students is in an easy decreasing, from 36 crimes in the first semester of 2006, to 27 in the same period of this year, but we can see raising quotes from 17 to 23 crimes committed by students inside schools. In school company we can distinguish two kinds of violence: “objective”, that are found in the criminal law, where special authorities may act and “subjective”, that are easy types of violence, attitude ones (not answering at classes, humiliation, offenses, absences), some authors name this “against-school attitudes”. The highest percent of crimes it has been shown in Bacau city – 21 crimes turned over, from which 16 inside the schools and 5 nearby.

Solutions and conclusions

Therefore, the problem of the juvenile delinquency is a major problem that influences the whole human being's future. Each and every one of us lost a child, a close friend, a pet, a thing that you could not stay away from it, maybe all have passed, but it is more difficult to see how the son, brother, cousin, friend is going on a road without rules and laws of good. Because of these and a lot more we ask for:

- developing by the right authorities and organizations of the family advising programs;
- financial and material support for the one in need;
- not allowing guns and other mass-destroying weapons ;
- improve and support by raising the GDP for health and education ;
- building rehabilitating centers and employing personnel with appropriate salaries ;
- stabile workplaces ;
- decent living and reducing the idea of the third world.

Through all these trying an accepted change of the way of thinking, linked with a healthy educational system, we have the duty to hope and dream for a better world!

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