Abstract: After a child is born into this world, the family is his first point of contact with the environment. Here is where the individual is formed in his early years of life. It happens that, in everyday life, the teenagers can be directly involved into the problems that they family is facing. They may be the consequence of the adolescents desire to escape from everyday life, appealing to the alternative offered by the drug use. Therefore parents involvement is very important in the education of the child and the open communication between family members.

Keywords: family; drug use; adolescents.

1. Introduction

Human behaviors pursue a certain trend, and aim at an end, based on a set of rules imposes by the society. Deviation is defined as „the ensemble of conducts and states that the members of a group qualify as non-compliant with their expectations, norms or values, and which consequently risk arousing reprobation and sanctions from them” (Cusson, 1997, 461). More precisely, it is the „divergence from a certain set of social norms” (Rădulescu, 1998, 17), and can be characterized by nonconformity, by breaking certain rules which are complied with by a significant number of individuals within a community or society (Giddens, 2001, 189). At the same time, in the sociology dictionary, deviation is presented as „any act, conduct or manifestation violating the written or unwritten norms of a society, or of a particular social group” (Zamfir, Vlăsceanu, 1998, 165). Also here, one mentions the fact that we can identify it by means of a series of eccentric, asocial and immoral acts: gesticulation, language or noncompliant conduct, infringements sanctioned by the criminal law, obscenity, and indecency.

2. Drug use-misbehavior

Deviation depends on the social context in which it occurs. For instance, the substance use, which is banned by the law nowadays, or falls into the category of the morally disapproved uses, has been tolerated from old times. Out of the 800,000 plants, which can be found in the vegetal world, the 60th part was known by the first men for their powers. They then had diverse and associated functions (roles), facilitating the „travel”, ecstasy and contact with higher powers. They were considered the vehicle, the means of communication of the first religions, sources of pleasure related to the sacred (Angel, Valleur, 2000, 7). Their use has always been a daily preoccupation in the history of humanity. As far back as the Antiquity, the properties of certain plants were known; more precisely, the Egyptians cultivated poppy which was used for preparing calmant healing drinks (Porot, Porot, 1999, 5). They also resorted to hog’s bean. This herb used for horses was administered as a sedative, the narcotic and toxic properties of which have been highlighted nowadays. In Egypt, cannabis was already very sniffed 2000 years BC; in this society, they would only use drugs to forget about the daily worries, hunger and fatigue, maybe also to try and get close to gods, while they were used under supervision and even under the command of the great priests. In the case of the Syrians, a population which occupied the middle part of the Tigris riverbed, cannabis was part of the liturgy. In the Hindu texts, plants were used to heal certain diseases, and to facilitate meditation (Angel, Valleur, 2000, 7-8). Arabs have accepted the hashish use for centuries, while morphine was used as medicine in the 19th century but also at the beginning of the 20th century (Cusson, 1997, 464). Tobacco was discovered with the native population, and it then became a profitable business due to the trade with this plant. For a while, the coffee consumption was forbidden by the Koran in Arabia, because priests considered that it was a toxic
drink, while the alcohol consumption was tolerated in the Christian world by using it during religious rites, unlike the Islamic world, where alcohol was forbidden. In Greece, Assyria, India, Thebes, there was the practice of smoking, and cannabis or marijuana inhaling. In North America, the Indian inhabitants used thornless cactus in order to attain ecstatic states due to the mescaline contained by it, while the Pre-Columbian Aztecs used to eat hallucinogenic mushrooms (Rădoi, 2015, 9). In time, these plants have been introduced into the medicine field, in order to be used for treating diseases. In 1884, Sigmund Freud wrote an article on the therapeutic effect of cocaine, which has thus become one of the substances used by doctors in their prescriptions as a remedy for ill persons (Rășcanu, 2008, 16). After a certain while, it has been found that these medicines cause mental disorders, and addiction.

The negative effects noted at mental, physical and social levels have led to the modification of the drugs legislation. For this reason, traders are obliged to expressly specify on the label the effects of the excessive consumption of substances (in the case of tobacco and alcohol or medicines), while those endangering the individual’s but also the surrounding people’s health and wellbeing are forbidden. The failure to observe these provisions is considered misbehavior.

Sociologically, deviation is classified according to (Rădulescu, 1998, 27):
- the characteristic features of the deviation: the positive one refers to the end of a deflective act (by means of innovations and inventions), the negative one is against certain values of a social group (infringements), while the neutral deviation is characterized by the acts tolerated by the group (nonconformity, eccentricity);
- manner of manifestation: open deviation (identified by the society by means of special control instances), and hidden deviation (sexual pathology or corruption behaviors which remain hidden from the society);
- type of deviation: family deviation (abuse by one of the family members), sexual deviation (abnormal sexual behavior), religious deviation (fanaticism), self-aggressive deviation (drug use or suicide), political deviation (terrorism), criminal deviation (infringements);
- group elements of deviation: socializing within deflective subcultures which are guided by certain rules, norms or lifestyles (networks of drug dealers and prostitution, felonious organizations);
- the normal or pathological nature of misbehavior: the deflective act considered to be normal is the one tacitly accepted by the society as being natural, being characteristic to a significant segment of the population (premature sexuality, alcohol consumption, smoking, fraudulent use of public transportation vehicles), while the pathological one falls into the medical field by means of abnormal conducts (incest, rape).

As far as intent is concerned, there are a few typologies of deflective individuals (Cusson, 1997, 440):
- the subcultural deflective individuals include active minorities and nonconformists. This category is characterized by the analysis of the norms which they infringe by promoting new norms and regulations. They take on the behaviors, and claim legitimacy (e.g. terrorists or members of religious sects).
- transgressors are those who deliberately break a norm, although acknowledging its validity (e.g. offenders who do not comply with a norm for their own interest);
- the persons with behavioral disorders are those who do not act voluntarily (for instance, as soon as addiction is in place, the drug addict no longer acts deliberately, as he loses control over his/her own behavior;
- the individuals who have a disability but who can act defectively in their social relations.

Delinquency, violence, prostitution or risk-taking are the most frequent attributes defining drug use, and consequently they lead to the marginalization of the drug addicts. Thus, with the occurrence of addiction, each individual must procure his/her drug using different methods. These elements cause an extremely pregnant effect, a reason why the battle against drugs should make the difference between the area of delinquency and the one of addiction (Valleur, 2000, 166).

Considering the addictive behavior of teenagers, we can highlight the occurrence of juvenile delinquency. This is defined as „the ensemble of the conducts of minors and young people who are in
conflict with the cohabitation norms which are socially accepted, and are acknowledged in a society” (Banciu, Rădulescu, 2002, 7). The juridical concept of juvenile delinquency aims at the totality of conducts pertaining to minors infringing the juridical norm. There are four large categories of this type: - violence with the purpose of obtaining a material advantage; - the theft; - breaching the status law (school dropout, absenteeism); - group and gang conduct (Neamțu, 2003, 230).

The main element which determines the causality of misbehavior with minors is the connection between teenager and society. The presence of a person to motivate him/her, the lack of spare time by getting involved in projects meant to valorize him/her, or the integration of the values implying the compliance with the law can provide a positive connection with the society for the individual (Rădoi, 2015, 58). „The factors determining the juvenile delinquency can be divided into two large categories: internal individual factors and external social factors. The first category of factors includes the features and neuropsychological structure, features of the developing personality. The second category includes socio-cultural, economic, socio-emotional and educational factors from the micro and macro environment of the human groups in which the child and young man or woman must integrate, starting with their family” (Rădulescu, Banciu, 1990, 59).

3. The family environment

Being considered as the „natural and fundamental element of society” (Mitrofan; Mitrofan, 1991, 141), family is the „social group based on marriage, made up of spouses, children and their descendants” (DEX, 2007, 709). Specialists use several concepts when referring to the „union between husband, wife and their single children. The use of: simple, closed, domestic, biological, elementary or nuclear family is equivalent, and irrespective of the name given by one author or another, the meaning is the same” (Voineas; Stânoiul, 1983, 7). Family gathers a series of features: the union of the persons is the consequence of the marriage act, the availability of a certain number of members with a series of rights and obligations juridically set and guaranteed, creating interpersonal relations (of moral, psychological and biological nature), the availability of a psychosocial environment and a structural organization (specific distribution of the roles and tasks of each member within the family), fulfilment of certain positions according to society and the existence of certain norms and rules regarding conduct (Mitrofan; Mitrofan, 1991, 144). According to literature, the family image is that of an institution independent from the socioeconomic context, which helps preserve and transmit the national traditions and values (Ghebrea, 2000). That is why, one must note the fact that the most important are the attitudes, behaviors and values of those forming a family because they are absorbed by the child that is brought up within it.

In order for the teenager’s personality to harmoniously develop, the prerequisite is that the parents be present in the child’s upbringing. In time, a few rough principles have been expressed, which the teenagers’ parents must consider. Thus, parents must perceive upbringing as a form of friendship, exerting a consistent and discreet control; provide the child with unconditional love, permanently offering a home full of serenity and warmth (more precisely, the teenager must be loved as he/she is); offer constant focused attention; maintain their authority unaltered; not try to protect the teenager from the hardships of life; grant him/her privacy: always be receptive to discussions while keeping their poise and calm, irrespective of the situation, and provide for the needs of the young man/woman (Munteanu, 1998, 267). Parents are the child’s „rock” by means of their constant presence and active involvement into their lives. Their role is to contribute to meeting the basic needs. Abraham H. Maslow (Maslow, 1954, 80-98) sets a series of needs organized as a pyramid, from the bottom to the top, as follows: - physiological needs (hunger, thirst, sleep, sex - elements maintaining the body in a balance, if met); - the need of safety (stable environment, without dangers of any kind); - the need of love and affection (to love and be loved); - the need of esteem and consideration (desire for reputation and prestige); - the need of self-actualization (by exploring one’s own potential with the purpose of becoming better and better); - the need of knowledge and understanding. Once on top of the pyramid, the young man/woman can attain the maximum level of development.

Among the main family functions, one mentions the socializing/educating function, which provides the assimilation of norms and social rules by the family members, for their social integration, the economic function - with the purpose of providing the child with the material conditions required for his/her proper development, and the political function which grants the members a status in the society (Bonciș, 2011, 31). Mitrofan and Mitrofan (1991) define the family functions as „the totality of the responsibilities coming to the
family within the general architectonics of the economic-social activity of a certain historically determined period” (Mitrofan; Mitrofan, 1991, 156). They perform the following grouping of the family functions: the biological-sexual function which allows meeting the needs of the two spouses by means of a sexual behavior specific to a community, the procreation function which provides the perpetuation of the species, the economic function which is meant to allow the proper development of the family life (joint cohabitation area, hardware, food, clothing, etc.), the psycho-affective function which refers to the typology of the relations established among members with the purpose of causing the meeting of the safety and affiliation needs, and the instructive need implemented by adults, especially by parents on children, by means of their own conduct model. Thus, the safest source for a proper or, on the contrary, defective development is the family socio-affective environment.

There are several factors according to which the family environment can be analyzed: - the degree of sincerity and openness of the child towards his/her parents, the manner of manifesting the parental authority, the manner of applying sanctions and rewards, the degree of accepting certain conducts of the children, the way the child is perceived within the family, the parental system as compared to society, and the parents’ interpersonal reference manner (Rădoi, 2015, 94).

In general, parents are the most responsible for changing the emotional family environment. In 1999, Reed Larson and David Ameida highlighted the fact that these emotional changes are transmitted from one person to another by means of daily interactions. More precisely, an emotion can follow a pattern in the family relations. For instance, the parent reaches home tired after a hard day at work, and shouts at the child; the child will, in his/her turn, fight with his/her brother. The researches regarding emotional transfer reveal the fact that there is a series of distinctive patterns. Firstly, the negative emotions are the easiest to transmit, unlike others. For this reason, it is much easier to transfer fury, anxiety or depression, than joy or wellbeing. Thus, most of the times, an emotion transmitted under a certain form can be received under another form. The fury of an adult can be felt by a teenager as anxiety. That is why the physical symptoms and behavioral patterns occur, such as migraines, stomach aches, and defensive behaviors among family members. In general, the families with rich psychological resources are less prone to experience the transfer of negative emotions than those with fewer resources of this type (apud Cobb, 2007, 218).

The importance of a family’s substance use history has been analyzed, and it has been concluded that a young man coming from a family in which there is substance abuse shows an increased risk of developing and adopting the same type of behavior. Within the research, children having a family history have shown, much more frequently than those without a family history, stressful factors pertaining to home, family, school, delinquency, group of friends, and lastly financial aspects. It has been concluded that the initiation of the substance use is directly influenced by the family history, and indirectly by the exposure of individuals to stress. For this reason, children having a substance use family history experience stress in multiple fields, which contributes to increasing the risk of adopting an addictive behavior during teenage years (Charles; Ryan; Acheson; Mathias, Liang; Dougherty, 2015, 192-200).

The vulnerability of the family is given by one of the following features: - the presence of only one parent (monoparental family); - descent from a disadvantaged socio-economic environment; - affiliation to an ethno-cultural minority; - the presence of one or more children in distress (law breakers, persons with mental or physical disabilities, drug addicts); - a negative lifestyle (domestic conflicts, chronic unemployment, alcoholism, drug addiction) (Farran, 1990). The occurrence of one or several features of this type affects the stability of a family, and this is how the relational system within it is deteriorated. Thus, the favorable environment for the development of misbehavior is created.

Conclusions

Teenagers are often confronted with situations in which parents criticize their behavior, thus feeding their confusion. Obviously, the young man/woman is in the situation of questioning his/her own identity or capacity to manage the situations. The fluctuating feedback received from the adults can lead to creating imbalances which can affect the young man/woman in the long run. The lack of self-confidence resulting
from the above-mentioned attitudes of the parents, leads to the behavioral inhibition of the child, the insecurity of how it is right to react.

The development of misbehavior is based on the influence of the adult from the family environment or of a group leader to be found in the immediate proximity of the environment which the individual belongs to. The structuring of the family, the social-economic and cultural-instructive deficiencies provide an unhealthy environment for the developing child. All of these underline the importance of the social elements surrounding the individual, and the impact they have on him/her. The dissolution of the family, the misunderstandings between the parents, the negative model offered by the important persons in the community, the need to be a member of a deflective group are reflected by the destructive behavior of the young people, such as drug use.

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