Abstract: The role and importance the youth can play in contemporary society is an axiom that comes to shape increasingly the active participation of this social sample to the overall dynamics of the Romanian society, at the various stages of its activity manifested in economic, social, cultural or political-spiritual. Deviant behaviour relates to a set of moral rules and legal ones but what determines an axiological attitude through which society qualify the facts of young people, in moral or immoral, legal or illegal, on a case by case basis, causing forms of social reaction more or less organized applied either collectively or specialized components of the state.

Keywords: delinquency; behaviour; deviant actuality; young people; society.

Introduction

Regarded with circumspection, either with an ostentation or reluctance youth begins to be considered as an important group, compared to a "social seismograph" [1], which triggers or records the most imperceptible variations in the social field and political and legal matters.

Youth in contemporary society through its specific forms of manifestation proves that they have their own set of social values covering interests and aspirations which often conflict with those of adults. Many of them are not even seen the responsible factors in society, or most of the times they are qualified as secondary, regarding peripheral forms of manifestation.

I. Criminal manifestations

The society as an overall through its organic manifestations as well the functioning ones, can not assure at this moment, equal conditions for the development of the young generation, there being sometimes the tendency to create some restriction to this social segment and even obstacles in promoting their organizational culture. Faced with such different opportunities that do not permit a relatively rapid and equal access to the values and social goods, a large part of youth do not succeed to overpass the exigencies imposed by the social norms, deviating sometimes from respecting the norms and trying to substitute their frustrations through means that are out of law. Having in mind the paradigm, according to which within the framework of the society there must be a higher degree of consensus between the normative pattern, the roles prescribed by norms and the individual’s expectations, there will produce a dissuasion between the elements mentioned above, a fact that will lead to the appearance of some a distortion between those elements, which will lead to various forms of maladjustment, alienation, nonconformity, marginality and deviance [2].

Sociological surveys find that lately there has been a sharp gain delinquent event such as:

- antisocial acts shifting from older age groups to smaller groups;
- overrunning to which we can characterize an act committed by a minor antisocial deviant or pre-delinquency only;
- emphasizing the serious nature of some crimes committed by teenagers (offences such as murder, robbery, rape);
- alarming increase in the phenomenon of recidivism among some categories of adolescents [3].

II. Causes for deviant behaviour

All these are leading to the conclusion that the problems causing a deviant behaviour are increasingly diversified, knowing the specific components they new forms of expression although the society, through its institutionalized forms, mitigates them by a work of prevention and protection. In legal doctrine, analyzing
the causes generating juvenile delinquency encountered the following situations that gave rise to the criminal act:

- imperfect socialization, discordant or negative in the family home;
- academic failure and school maladjustment - causes poor integration and socialization of the offender;
- socio-professional inadequacy and non-integration - in terms of young people where there is a lack of socialization in school and family;
- negative actions of the group participating in the street - is largely driven by negative socialization of children in the family, lack of supervision and control, and school failure;
- copying deviant behaviours tend publicized in press defiance, dissent and maturation failure;
- mental instability due to acquired behavioural system;
- nihilistic attitude towards the existing regulatory system in society and challenge it by deeds that antisocial;
- illegal ways of obtaining the benefits of a material nature and contempt for educational and formative activities promoted in the education system, etc. [4].

### III. Deviance and delinquency

It is well known that deviance and delinquency are not phenomena autonomous, but they are classified as such by the legal system held in the society, because they affect social values recognized, guaranteed and protected by the system as positive.

There was also expressed opinions that the alarming increase in "juvenile delinquency" might be under the influence of factors such as foreign as a result of a phenomenon of import, which would result from committing antisocial acts like – drug, use pornography, prostitution, counterfeiting of foreign banknotes, armed robberies – facts isolated in the past. This speculation on the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency is refuted by research undertaken on this phenomenon, the analyzes that are made in order to highlight the causes and conditions that generate and promote criminal behaviour of juveniles, while considering and identifying objective factors and subjective producing delinquency both as a group phenomenon and as a specific manifestation of individual conduct, whilst not forgetting the effectiveness analysis and process re-socialization of juvenile offenders recovery.

Stakeholders in society collaborate in preventing and limiting such antisocial acts committed by juvenile offenders.

Besides judicial bodies, educational institutions and family can play an important role in the civil society through various forms of expression that we have at hand, can give young people an adequate framework for the promotion of social policies aimed at combating antisocial acts committed by minors and the social reintegration of these young people who have been penalized for committing such acts.

There are opinions, based on studies undertaken, that the deviant behaviour is due to the society in itself that is incapable of ensuring social control through force institutions so that young people are not criminals in the true sense of term, but victims of a system that persists in serious distortions in the social control bodies, including those of the judiciary play a crucial role. Such an approach besides the obvious positive character aimed at empowering bodies providing social control starts from a false premise that ignores the causes that generated committing antisocial, deviant behaviour of youth being viewed in a contemplative perspective, fading into purely theoretical aspects of juvenile crime serious. Thus solely responsible for committing antisocial acts such as the organization and functioning of social control bodies, covered by a particular type of society that fosters individualistic values.

The transition phase in Romania has made in the field of legal relations new challenges to which the legislation was often surpassed by the evolution of factors configuration of law and in particular the criminal law and the criminal procedure which addressed the issue of juvenile delinquency a concept too "traditionalist".

From this perspective it is difficult to assess, especially to predict the evolution of the dynamics and intensity of the phenomenon known under the term "juvenile delinquency" in our country in the coming years. Abandoning definitively the "Enlightenment" thesis of the disappearance of delinquency by educating youth consciousness, like that of "import" or "external influences" of crime, it must be underlined that statistical data in criminal matters witness an increase and a worsening of crimes committed by minors and young people.
The society through all its mechanisms, including those ensuring respect for the rule of law are essential, to ensure the prevention of deviance and especially that which takes the form of crime through measures to address both the individual as a subject of law and the very social community to achieve a safe and legal framework.

The great thinker of antiquity Plato anticipate his reflections on the functions of punishment, a general purpose but also of great interest, namely that "punishment can not be justified itself in response to the evil caused by the action prohibited but it has designed to prevent the perpetration of other crimes in the future. " This idea is taken by eminent Roman jurists who have made legal rules precepts and models of life that endured for two millennia, showing that - "Nemo censetur ignore legem" and one who has committed a wrongdoing is punished for it not repeat.

In terms of combating juvenile delinquency, criminal policy models applied in contemporary society are strongly influenced by economic, political and social context that is different from one stage to another and you have to address this problematic in a new perspective.

Such changes produces in the structure socioeconomic were reflected in the traditional form of human community that is the family in Romania, for which a large number of minors are educated atypical, due to the departure abroad of family members (father or mother or both parents). In such conditions, the supervision from the part of the family in the classical sense of the term acquires other connotations, even the conditions that this concept become obsolete, for which the society is required to find other complementary shapes that can provide the best framework for education and training of young generation the cult in respect of traditional values and social norms where those legal and the moral have priority.

Within this context it must be found those means by which to ensure early remediation of unfavourable microclimate social conditions such as:
- socio-psychological measures having the character of social assistance which have the effect of replacing the family;
- socio-professional measures to prevent the risk of failure by inappropriate choice of a profession disagree inclinations, abilities, preferences and capabilities of the juvenile mental somatic-psychic of the minor person whose application must be conducted in early school years;
- psycho-propylactic measures that come to oppose the action of the individual order organogenous or neuro-pathological with psychogenic content, predisposing to aberrant behaviour, which is required for early detection of behavioural disorders;
- measures to prevent antisocial acts, identifying those who are vulnerable with deviant behaviour from childhood to adolescence may increase, etc.;
- recovery of those who have committed antisocial actions during their juvenile period and their social reintegration [5].

In the literature in the field there were formulated opinions on the relations that arise between family and juvenile delinquency, meaning they had to be tackled several dimensions of parent-child relationship as well - supervision of children by parents, styles of discipline of children, parental affection, conflicts within the family, family structure, etc.

Studies done by sociologists, especially those of recent years have shown that a number of weaknesses in the supervision of children would lead directly to a range of anti-social behaviour committed by them. It has been noted that we can not indicate which of the models of teaching on regarding surveillance would be the best, but these may limit the contacts of minors registering circumstances, activities or friends that might negatively influence and would be a cause determining the commission of antisocial actions. In a study done by Snyder and Peterson it is stated that - "disciplinary practices of recidivist offender parents are worse than those of parents who committed a single crime, and these in turn are much worse than those of non-offender parents" [6].

Conclusions

The analysis undertaken Shows that two somewhat different styles of discipline could lead to antisocial behaviour or reckless style, free of constraints and severe style but inconsistently at which it applies, unpredictably random and arbitrary, sanctions to the child [7]. Paternal affection also plays an important role. Thus, the general absence of parental affection, rejection of children by parents or ignoring them, the lack of a minimum time spent together (parents and children) are all considered as predictors of delinquent behaviour, both the self-reported, and the officially registered [8].

All above mentioned demonstrates the great importance that has family in the training of behavioural skills from childhood and continuing with the adolescence period during which there are formed the child’s
attitude towards the rules of social coexistence and respect to them. Single-parent families and divided ones was the object of study done to identify the antisocial behaviour of children from such backgrounds and it was considered that this variable is a contributing factor to justify the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency.

 Romanian society has been confronted by an extremely complex issue as the one of juvenile delinquency that is called upon to address from a new perspective, given the scale of the phenomenon and the diversity of its forms. In this regard there is required the identification of those measures aiming its limitation and fighting it by creating public policies in order to reform the legislation in the field, as well as of the educational and training system in which young people are educated in the spirit of the law and the rule of law.

References

[2] Ibidem, p. 120.