

Deviant Behavior in the Society and Its Instigating Factors

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Abstract:

Globalization, respectively the tendencies of further evolution of Albanian society, present a manifold crosscut of the past, the present and the future. This has mostly reflected on those countries in which the society is being challenged by new reforms, transferring from closed systems (dictatorial) onto modern democratic systems. Accordingly, the transition period, besides introducing new processes, is not “sparing” the Albanian society from criminal phenomena. It is known that human society has been accompanied by criminal activities since it was established, and it still continues being challenged by such phenomena. At the present-day, therefore, security is not a responsibility of only official institutions and services, but rather the security issues must be the center of interest of numerous independent associations and of the citizens themselves. Accordingly, countering of deviant behavior, particularly the preventive one, must have as basis of its programmatic concept the fact that criminality cannot be viewed only as a problem pertaining to the behavior of the individual or that of a criminal group – but as a problem that pertains to the global society. Thus, the problem must be attended to not only from juristic aspect but also from the social one.

Many a studies have been carried out to the present regarding the inducement of individuals into such behavior, breaching the laws and norms of that society; according to sociology explanation, these deviances are learnt in the course of living in the society. So, the causes are searched for not within the individual but outside of one, i.e. within the surroundings and the society such individual lives in.

Challenging this phenomenon, a harmful one to the society, cannot be successfully accomplished without recognizing the causes and conditions that determine its appearance. Moreover, it is assessed that such a treatment ought to start from young ages. Thus, while working on this output, among the factors that affect the deviant and criminal behavior of juveniles are some institutions and social communities where the modern human being spends the biggest part of his time in life. Such are considered: family, school, social environment and media. Though these have a positive influence and activity with the juveniles, quite often they may leave negative marking on many of them, thus becoming causes of juveniles' involvement in criminal phenomena up to their advancement in the trade alongside with their growing-up and their psycho-biological development.

Key words: Criminal phenomena, juveniles, family, school, surroundings, media and criminality

Introduction

At present time, it is quite obvious that the complexity of the society presents a crosscut of the past, the present and the future. This in turn is further strengthened particularly by the powerful evolutions experienced by the countries in transition, on which occasion they cause “earthquakes” on all the scopes of the society, without sparing the human values either.

The character of the human being, besides normal behavior, is often able to also exhibit negative behavior; therefore, to deviate. This phenomenon was initially presented by the renown French sociologist Emile Durkheim, who states that in the course of a social life, besides normal behavior there also exist abnormal behavior which jeopardize social existence.

Today, *globalization* has placed the world on a crossroads. In addition to good and positive things for the individual and the society, it has also brought many negative phenomena which not only challenge the individual and the society, but it often puts them onto critical situations. And it all

comes as a result of deviation, especially a variety of deviations performed by the juveniles.

Thus, these trends of global development, by means of some deviant cases, have resulted in a state of affairs where all the existing social norms are being denied, by shifting into a completely different culture and with the ultimate goal to be different from the others. This very often causes conflicts within a family, school drop-outs, and different delinquencies of juveniles. According to some scientists, for example, deviations such as addiction to drugs and alcohol have caused greater damage to the society than wars have.

Any behavior contrary to the norms, customs and laws of the society is called *deviant behavior*.

Therefore, we refer by such behavior to any behavior manner of an individual which is obviously different from the norms, customs and existing laws of a certain society. This has existed and shall continue to exist in all the societies all the time the norms and laws exist in those societies. Deviant behavior and the reaction towards them vary from one society to another as well as from one specific period of time to another period of time.

Detecting, combating and preventing criminality, as a social harmful phenomenon, cannot be successively accomplished without recognizing the causes and conditions which determine its manifestation. By ways of researching, studying, analyzing and etiological explanations, one can reach conclusions and identify key factors that influence the manifestation of criminality, as well as select adequate means and methodologies in fighting and preventing the same. ¹ Many studies have been carried out to the present day with reference to instigation of individuals onto such behavior; thus, violating the norms and laws of that society, where according to a sociological explanation, these deviations are learnt while living in the society. Accordingly, the causes are not looked for within

¹ Hysi, Vasilika. Introduction to Criminology and Penology: 76

the individual but outside of him, in the surrounding environment and the society he lives in.

Therefore, the criminological literature considers in particular as factors that influence delinquent and criminal behavior of juveniles the following: *family, school, social environment and media*.

1. Factors of the *Deviant Behavior* and Criminality

Sociological studies on “deviation and adjustment” usually begin with a narrow conception on “norm”, as something for which people say it should or should not be done. You adjust by following and without violating those norms: on the contrary, you are a deviant if you violate them. ²

Since the founding of the first human society to the present day, crime has been present in and continues to follow the society.

Although we are in a society of great economic and technological development, of a high level civilization and culture, it was not yet explained why the criminal behavior has turned *into a serious threat to them*³; on the contrary, these developments have brought in new forms of crime.

Such criminal behavior and activity are present in every society and anyone person can become a victim of such criminal behavior and/or activity. Crime knows no color; it strikes both people of low and high class, it does not occur only between people that dislike each other – it occurs also between family members, between husband and wife, parent and child, between people most dear to each other.

Based on the statistics and on the finding of criminological-empirical research, and based on the judiciary practice, it shows that the direct cause for criminal activity of some persons are the negative behavior, traumas, conflicts,

² Keesing, Roger & Andrew Strathern. *Cultural Anthropology*: 293

³ Hysi, Vasilika. *Criminology*: 2.

tragic and unpleasant experiences they have been through in these environments.

Criminality, as a phenomenon harmful to the society, can not be successfully thwarted if the causes and conditions for its manifestation are not known, especially, if the factors that determine crime are not studied and analyzed.⁴

Thus, according to author V. Latifi, *“The system of social prevention must be scientifically supported, beginning with scientific analyses and processing of measures in identification of social determinants of anti-social phenomena, in particular incriminated behavior”*⁵.

In the last decade of the last century and at the beginning of this century, the history of Kosova was somehow nebulous. This nebulosity emanates as a result of the latest war in Kosova (1998-1999), with massive displacement of population and immense material damage, as well as the beginning of a new history through a social democratic organizing which was initiated in transition circumstances and was managed and governed by the international agent. These time periods have influenced on all the processes of organizing of social life, without sparing the family, school and the life ambience. The war, in addition to victims, caused huge destruction, severe economical situation and poverty, consequences of which are present to this day. All these factors triggered displacement of many families from one are to another within the country and abroad, as well. This displacement continues to the present day, especially towards the urban areas, which has further worsened the primary sources to make a living in those areas. Some of displacements have occurred and still occur because the war has destroyed everything they had and they have no place to go to; others move to those areas in order to find employment (for the reason that different international organizations were usually concentrated in urban areas). This displacement produced

⁴ Latifi, Vesel. *Criminal Policy*: 21

⁵ Latifi, Vesel. *Criminal Policy*: 179

significant effects in schools and in the living environment. As a result, on one hand, schools in rural areas are left with a rather small number of students or they are closed completely, on the other hand schools in urban areas are over crowded with by excessive number of students and therefore are forced to operate on three or even four-shift system.

All these developments have influenced and still have an influence in generating deviant behavior and other new phenomena of criminality, such as: trafficking in human beings, prostitution, addiction to drugs, etc. On the other hand, the post-war developments, the new social democratic reforms, in particular, which quite often were not on the same pace with the reality of our Kosovo society, then the procrastinated transition, stoppage of humanitarian aid and establishment of politically biased institutions based on political parties, were relevant factors of violence and deviant behavior.

1.2. Historical development of the *family* and its forms

Family also falls among the social groups which, like other social phenomena, came into being in the course of history. With regard to the value and importance of the family in the development of the life of a human being, Aristotle also stated that **family is the nucleus of a society**, whereas according to Konti **family is the essential cell of a society**. During the course of different time periods, the family, too, is subjected to many changes, in form and functions – in composition and organizing. There is a great number of definitions on the value and importance of the family. Among them is the definition of A. Giddens, which reads “*family is a group that has a responsibility to up-bring children*”⁶.

Hence, family presents a group of homely people bound together through marriage, birth, blood or even through adaptation and cohabitation. Based on this, we have the following base family forms:

⁶ Giddens, Anthony. *Sociology*: 399

- Nuclear family (parents and children) and
- Extended family (two or more generations, ex: grandparents, children, grandchildren, aunts, uncles).

According to authors Kising and Strathern, in many societies, the position of a man in the scheme of things was structured based on the circumstances of his birth. Given birth by certain parents determines one's affiliation in a group, it places one in a network of obligations and cooperation within which one will live his life – from his birth until his death.⁷

1.2.1 The *Preventive Role of the Family*

The tendencies of globalization processes have lately brought in a big change in all the spheres of the society. The family, being the base institution of every society, was not spared either.

Resting on these transformational processes that is on the ways the family is changing and developing lately, one must admit that the family is a favorable transformational environment which has a crucial role in the contribution of developments taking place in a society. Modern changes are present in every domain of life, in the way of living and organizing a family life, in customs, in social life, yesterday and today.⁸ Therefore, as long as family exists within the streams of every society, it can not remain unchanged vis-à-vis other occurring evolutions and changes. Nonetheless, this diversity being created on this occasion, also generates favorable circumstances, conditions and possibilities for deviant behavior.

As a peculiar social institution, family has always had and has manifold functions and duties in the forming, educating, up-bringing, development and affirmation of its members, of children and young people in particular.

⁷ Keesing, Roger & Andrew Strathern. *Cultural Anthropology*: 174

⁸ Albanology Institute - Prishtina, *Ethnographic Study of Contemporary Changes in the Albanian Popular Culture*. Prishtina, 1990; Statovci, Drita. *Contemporary Changes in the Albanian Popular Culture and Results and Mission of Ethnography on the problem of changes*: 21-22

When referring to the influence of the family and family relations on children's deviant behavior, one must not distinguish the family as being the only factor of the deviant behavior; because, being an essential unit of the society but also as a criminogenic factor, the family must not be viewed separately and isolated from the influence of other factors in the society.⁹

The functions of the family are many, according to author Afërdita Deva-Zuma & co-authors¹⁰, besides the function of reproduction, the following functions also exist within the family:

Motivating function – to be beloved and to love other family members

Protection function – makes one stronger by offering support and protection

Social function – maintains and advances the social position of the children

Educational function – starts from early age and continues for life.

The educational function of the family was always present there, since the family was founded and it will remain part of its life forever.¹¹

1.2.2 Family as a factor of *deviant behavior*

Family as an institution, as a social community, as a microsocial group, is constantly exposed to influences, transformation and different relations of the global society. On daily basis, in different countries of the world, it experiences novelties and influences of dynamic economic-political and social processes. Thus, according to data of sociological criminological literature, it is obvious that the patriarchal family is slowly being replaced by the modern family.

⁹ Latifi, Vesel. *Criminal Policy*: 197

¹⁰ Zuma-Deva, Afërdita & bp. *Partnership school – family – community*: 140.

¹¹ Beqja, Hamit. *Evolution of the Family Education and Its Present Main Types*:35

Family is the institution and the social group where people learn the role of a parent, of a husband, of the spouse and of children. On the other hand, in many cases, family is also the place where people obtain first experiences of violence, where they learn how to be violent and how to justify it.

A family always attempts to exercise stronger influence for a higher level of education, cautiousness though must be paid, especially to the children and juveniles who are sometimes forced to act against their will and wishes.

One of the strongest relations that were studied is the relation between criminal behavior and poor discipline in the family. Many researches prove that a child who has lived a not so good childhood, who grew up in a family with a lot of problems, when this child grows up, he/she will have the premise to become a criminal. American scholars, Strathern and Keesing, have emphasized the relation between crime and immorality, alcoholism of parents, one-parent families, lack of control over the family, lack of a joyous family life, and economical problems.¹² According to them, persons who have more often contacts with people that are closer to crime, they themselves may develop concepts favorable to crime.

Many studies have recently been dedicated to the domestic violence. Regardless of the nature of domestic violence (psychic violence, phsyichal, sexual, etc), regardless of the fact that this violence is directed towards children or other members of the family, regardless of the factors that influence this violence to occur in a family, it was confirmed that, at a later stage, violence has a direct impact on the behavior and stances of the members that have been abused or that have witnessed such abuse.

When speaking of the effect of the family and family relations on the criminal behavior of children and juveniles, it is important to stress that the influence of the family must not be considered way too absolute. This factor must be interlinked

¹² Hysi, Vasilika. *Criminology*: 223

with other factors that affect family relations, especially within the economic and cultural circumstances, unemployment, poverty, etc.

Accordingly, as relevant factors within a family may be considered the following: intellect, limited knowledge capabilities, use of psychotropic substances and different types of drugs, domestic violence (be as a victim or a witness), lack of parental love and support, socio-economic welfare, access to weapons and dangerous items, physical punishment and abuse of juveniles, involvement of other family members in criminal activities and excessive parental love. Academic Jashar Rexhepagiqi rightly concludes that “educational role of the family does neither vanish nor should not be underestimated”¹³.

1.2.3 Types of Families as Factors of *Deviant and Criminal Behavior*

The carried out researches have resulted the fact that crime has a relation with the family, meaning that criminality has gone through inheritance.

Degraded families – the problem of adaptation of children and juveniles occurs within these families in an environment of crisis and poverty.

Deficient – incomplete families – some types of delinquent behavior of teenagers and juveniles are also affected by the family ambience of families with incomplete structure, i.e. families with only one or none of the parents due to their death or divorce.

Families with many family members (large families) – based on the criminologic literature, it is also mentioned the criminal influence of so-called families with big number of juveniles and children, for the reason that such families are not able to provide minimal material conditions for their existence.

Employment of parents – obligations originating outside of the family, at the work place, and the fact that parents are

¹³ Rexhepagiq, Jashar. *Fundamental Issues in International Pedagogy*: 75

separated from children for a longer period of time, are often mentioned as a possible factor for manifestation of some deviant behavior.

Parent – Child Relation – in environment where family relations are not good, they leave deep traces in the children's psychology, who will then, one day, commence criminal behavior.

1.3. The School as a Factor of Juvenile's *Deviant Behavior*

The school as an institution and as a microsocial factor is of great importance in the modeling and general upbringing of one's personality. It is known that, right after family, the school is the most powerful institution in shaping and orientation of the youth.¹⁴

People are not born knowledgeable; instead, they learn behavior through a long process of learning. Education is important not only for the future of the young, their social position, but it is also considered as a proper means to keep the juveniles off of the crime road. The relation between education and crime is a relation that has been studied since long time ago. Many a criminologists have observed relations between low level of education and criminality. In addition, the statistics on traditional crime show a negative relation between crime and the low level of education. In all the countries, be those developed ones or not, it was ascertained that crime involvement of educated people is of lower rates than that of uneducated people or of those with low level of education. It was observed, though, lately an increase of the number of persons with high level of education that is involved in crime, in organized crime mainly.

However, in the daily life, as well as in other domains and institutions, some problems occur at schools too, along with

¹⁴ Halili, Ragip. Criminology: 272

some flaws and difficulties which negatively affect the proper education and upbringing of children.

The reasons for possible display of such negative background at school institutions, in modern world, can be varied. It is said that schools, in modern circumstances, almost in all the countries of the world, is experiencing enormous transformational difficulties. In many countries, the schools as educational institutions, their educational curricula in particular, have not yet transformed and adjusted to the newest requirements and conditions of the modern world. In countries in transition, there is a lack of qualified staff and there is a lack of material and financial means. Thus, the students skip classes, they deal with delinquent behavior; they smoke and use drugs during school hours. This gives rise to the opinion to discuss about the school and its environment as a factor that induces some delinquent activity and criminal behavior.¹⁵

Data from judicial practice on juvenile delinquents and young criminals show that many of them have started their criminal and delinquent career at the time they were attending primary and/or high school. During this period of time they began their getaway from classes, smoking, taking drugs, drinking, etc. and they started associating with adults who have committed thefts and other minor crimes.

Teachers' insufficient work with students, inappropriate care and supervision of children with problematic behavior, has influenced more often than not on some juveniles to turn onto the path of criminal behavior. Additionally, lack of contact between the school and parents, teachers harsh stand and physical punishment are qualified as factors that encourage negative behavior and activity. Also, the inadequate material and hygienic conditions at many schools, unqualified staff and unsatisfactory wages, all have an impact on the negligence and lack of interest for a professional education. Criminological

¹⁵ Halili, Ragip. *Criminology*: 273

literature mentions that a criminogenic factor can also be the transfer from one school to another.

Accordingly, the school as a microsocial institution and the weaknesses manifested in the process of education may influence the manifestation of some negative behavior and occurrences in the society. In such cases, the school can also be treated as a criminogenic factor which contributes to the manifestation of some forms of criminality among the juveniles and the young.¹⁶

1.3.1 Preventive *Role* of the School

At present, the school may be counted upon as an institution with a powerful influencing force in education, culture and on the general development of a person's life, all this owing to the contacts the school has with persons of very young ages until their maturity. Spending long hours in this institution, facilitates the work of school personnel to identify the first signs and characteristics that differ from those of the others, in particular identification of inappropriate behavior.

The school atmosphere itself, through which the intellectuality is reflected, respect towards friends, towards the teacher and the rest of the school staff, respect for knowledge and to an educated person, exchange of opinions with reference to the school subjects, as well as on private and personal issues, the presence of books and other magazines, access to internet on sound objectives, and finally, the love for intellectual advancement, by understanding positive and negative sides which are a constant challenge during lifetime, shall be instigators for the personal development of the child.

Referring to the book "Partnership school – family – community" by Aferdita Deva-Zuma & Co-Authors, it results that *"the school with a positive climate of social life, with the appropriate conditions for work in the classroom, at the same time, the development of the feeling of collectivity such as:*

¹⁶ Halili, Ragip. Criminology: 275

affinity, loyalty, respect and sacrifice, etc. respecting the order and regulations at school, training on individual and collective decision-making, commitment to deserve and maintain the position within a school social group, to respect and improve moral norms,"¹⁷ is one of the key factors which creates possibilities for a sound socialization starting from the most sensitive ages of children, with a very small number of confrontations not only within the school but also outside of it.

1.4. Societal environment – social ambience as a defiant factor

Since the IX century, criminology has taken as an object of its study the relation between different factors of the physical environment and criminality.¹⁸ The carried out research showed that a relation exists between the physical environment and criminality; but, it is indirect.

Besides in the family and at school, a person spends a rather long time of his life in a social environment, in a certain neighborhood or street. In this environment, he then refers to different relations towards his neighbors, his relatives and other different individuals. In the vast majority, these contacts are normal and they represent a state of usual communication of people. However, in daily life, particularly in big community centers, these contacts may take place between various people and different groups who may be inclined to criminal and/or delinquent behavior.¹⁹ The criminologic literature mentions the immense effect of the specific social environment on the deviant behavior.

Children, juveniles and the young spend a long portion of their time on free activities outside their homes, in the neighborhood, on the street, in a certain environment. They get there the opportunity to meet and socialize with their peers, who in most cases are correct and such contacts are welcome.

¹⁷ Zuma-Deva, Afërdita & bp. *Partnership school – family – community*: 89-90

¹⁸ Hysi, Vasilika. *Criminology*: 211

¹⁹ Halili, Ragip. *Criminology*: 275

Nevertheless, it often happens that they also establish contacts with other problematic and dangerous persons, who influence them negatively and then they also attain that negative behavior. Oftentimes, neighborhoods have their problematic groups that deal with criminal activities. Those groups have their bosses²⁰, who are often skillful in recruiting other persons in that street.

Children and juveniles in certain neighborhoods are often misguided by such criminal groups and gangs, because they are offered some type of entertainment and a more interesting passing of their free time. Thus, the juveniles begin to imitate members of the criminal gangs and groups, they begin dealing with minor thefts, frauds and consuming and dealing narcotic substances. According to the criminologic research and study of juveniles' delinquent groups, it was verified that great number of juveniles has started their criminal activity under the influence of and based on the socializing with such delinquent groups of juveniles in those neighborhoods.

According to the Forensic Medicine Professor, Aleksandër Lakasani, social environment nourishes the culture of criminality and the criminal is a microbe of this environment. The role of social factors is more emphasized here compared to the economical ones and it underestimates individual aspects of crime, particularly the personality of the author of a crime.

Therefore, the models of behavior can be learnt by observing models in the world surrounding the person. Studies show that children that are aggressive to others, have parents that apply aggressive tactics towards the others, people who live in environment where aggressivity is present, are inclined to be aggressive, too.

In the light of the above, it may be concluded that a certain social environment, the street, the neighborhood, as

²⁰ Halili, Ragip. *Criminology*: 275

microsocial factors, may determine the occurrence of some delinquent and criminal behavior; we must, however, make here a clear distinction between the street/neighborhood environment as contributing factors to certain criminal behavior and circumstances and other objective conditions that intertwine with these factors.

Juveniles, who from the street/neighborhood are forced into criminal activity, do not undertake this activity only because of this reason; but, as we observed above, family background also has an impact on such behavior, as do the family conflicts, bio-psychic problems, lack of care, inadequate supervision and other circumstances. Therefore, the influence of this factor can be viewed only in this direction with the manifestation of delinquent and criminal activity.

Hence, we can state that besides the above-mentioned, as factors of *deviant behavior* and *criminality* within the social environment can also be considered the following:

- Socio-economic inequality, urbanism and over-population
- Rapid economical development/high rate of unemployment
- Influence of public media
- Social norms in support of violent behavior
- Business premises operating with uncontrolled and illegal services
- Presence of psychotropic substances and weapons
- Politicizing of social life and involvement of juveniles in services of political parties

1. 5. Media and *deviant behavior*

Technological development has its positive sides, as long as it is utilized by the young to their benefit on the fields of development and emancipation, their educational and professional advancement up to scientific research and getting to know the world. Owing to this technological development, the world today is very small.

This relation is subject of study of criminologists and sociologists. Vast majority of them admit there is a relation between media and deviant behavior; meanwhile, some other researchers along with some media employees contest it. It is not only about electronic media, but about the written media, as well.

On the other hand, if we refer to crime statistics, many studies have shown that electronic media is being used to perform different forms of crime.²¹ This is proved with the space provided to open pornographic sites, for sex trade, to display violence against others, to commit terrorist acts, to appeal for various criminal activities and organizations, etc.

1.5.1 Media as a Factor of *Deviant Behavior*

Various studies have been carried out recently with reference to the obstacles and problems arising in the education of juveniles. This period of time in their education presents the most delicate period in terms of their future and the future of the society. One of the key actors that influences young ages are different media, particularly television, internet, various computer games, satellite, video footages and other forms of modern technology. From the very young ages, children will face at least one of these forms; either they are offered by their parents or by selecting them on their own. Predominantly in modern times and in modernization, in globalization, in underdeveloped countries or in countries in development, oftentimes media broadcast uncontrolled programs which are far from cultural reality of the society and far from legal norms of respective society. Educational programs are wanting, and so are the authentic cultural and scientific programs. Programs and vocabulary are being checked. There is no specifying of age limit recommended to watch certain programs.

Consequently, there is often a deficit of programs which would prepare the children of young ages for a future. If we

²¹ Hysi, Vasilika. *Criminology*: 227

have a look at the television programs today in Kosova, public TV stations and private ones, the vast majority of messages, from those programs, that the young will receive will precede their deviant behavior in the way of attempting to imitate the roles of actors, modern (un) dressing, violent recordings followed by other deviant behavior such as: smoking, drinking alcohol, use of various psychotropic substances and strong drugs. Then, the time schedule of such programs is inappropriate, they comprise vulgar and banal vocabulary, programs lacking the personality of Homo sapiens as a human being and up to the 24 hour pornographic programs. The fact that many legislations determine as criminal offences the use of internet for criminal intentions proves that this relation is present and serious one. These show that media, in this aspect, plays a negative role in the process of education of the young.

For as long as media serves as part of education for the young, it is therefore required to broadcast material that will assist in advancing the young and preparing them for an active participation in the society and its development. On the contrary, it will be a strong basis in establishing juveniles' deviant behavior and not only in violation of norms but also in violation of laws all the way to commitment of serious crimes. In order to avoid this deviant behavior, parental care must always be present for children and juveniles as well as the control by the state authorities over the media present in the society.

Conclusion

Global world changes things in our society, too. Nevertheless, we need to prepare to challenge them and at the same time to prepare for the changes of the modern times, with emphasis on those pertaining to social life. But always walking on the pace with the reality, as proverb says "by walking on the ground and not on the air", as only through that we will have a sound and unwavering society. Time imposes changes but we are the ones

that must control and manage those changes. We are therefore required to get the best use of developments and changes and not allow them to use us.

In the course of these processes, it often happens to encounter behavior that violates social norms and tradition, even laws. Accordingly, behavior that is contrary to the norms, customs and laws of the society are called *deviant behavior*. By “deviation” is understood the interacting process between the individual and the social group – an interaction that ultimately ends with the separation of the individual from the group. Therefore, with social deviation we understand social evadings. Thus, through **such evading** is actually meant **those occurrences where the norms set up by the society are not respected**. This in turn presents an obstacle in the development of the society. However, these deviations present relative social categories and are not standard; because they are not treated in the same manner. Besides, they may differ from one country to another one, from one period of time to another.²²

Thus, referring to these deviations, it results that the society through its institutions and other factors it must approach them with an intention and commitment to overcome them. In these situations, the key role rests with the family in the first place, then the school, social environment and media.

In the process of identifying, fighting and eliminating the *deviant behavior* as phenomena that precede criminality, it is very important to know the causes and conditions that determine their manifestation.

Transformation from patriarchal family into modern family oftentimes influences on the fact that families fail to accomplish their duties and mission in view of modeling, educating and training its family members, children and juveniles in particular, occasionally creating crisis in family relationship and in its social control. Therefore, this comes as a

²² Raimi, Sunaj. *Sociology*: 245

result of increase of the number of divorces, re-marriages, one-parent families, cohabitations, families with both parents working, parenting by gay or lesbian partners, etc.

Despite any evolution of the society, the role of the family, especially that of the nuclear family, can never be replaced by any institution. Thus, the role of the parents and of the family, in the process of education of the young, is and will remain the most irreplaceable role for the individual. Family shall always remain to be the smallest educational cell of the society. Society will begin to take over many of its functions, but only step-by step and through specialized educational institutions.²³

Within the family education, we have always found an entire educational system of working within and outside the family, from the early childhood until the child becomes able.²⁴

Finally, deviant behavior poses a social problem for people of any country where preventive policies quite often fail due to inappropriate assessment and study. Therefore, the concern of many people with respect to lack of security requires that it is studied scientifically and to draft policies and strategies that are efficient in the prevention field. This, however, cannot be accomplished only on the judicial side; instead, the main burden rests with the identification of basic causes that lead to deviant behavior and which pave the road to criminal activities.

A person's behavior from his early childhood is closely related to the behavior of people surrounding him. People are not born with the predisposition to become violent – they learn to become one during their life experience.

Additionally, at present, it is very important depolitization of social life and economic stability, analyzing and controlling of the driving factors of deviant behavior and

²³ Beqja, Hamit. Evolution of Family Education and Its Present Main Types. at: "Popular Culture" vol. VIII, no. 1: 36

²⁴ Beqja, Hamit. Evolution of Family Education and Its Present Main Types. at: "Popular Culture" vol. VIII, no. 1:40

criminality, institutional support to the family, school and society. Thus, the main responsibility falls on the identification of basic causes that lead to deviant behavior and which pave the road to criminal activity.

Besides family, a primary role here falls also with the schools, social environment and media; because, by ways of an authentic control or uncontrol of the same, it can be easily moved from educational level to a deviant and a criminogenic one. Accordingly, the genesis of identification and prevention remains with the search of the root of deviant behavior and criminality among these factors.

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