

THE IMPACT OF FAMILY CRIMINAL SITUATION IN COMMITTING VIOLENT CRIMES AND FORMING THE CUPIDITY PURPOSE

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It was established that there are still families, whose climate creates premises for the formation of criminal personality such as: conflicting families, hyper-authoritarian families and hyper-permissive families, etc. So, the family environment can be appreciated in terms of structure, economic and social conditions and educational deficit. The family environment can have very different legal, social, moral, pedagogical deficiencies, related to situations such as: infidelity, abandonment, divorce, cohabitation, death, drug addiction, sexual vices, etc., without mentioning the very absence of the family environment, as in the case of orphaned, abandoned children in public care. Conducting this study, we notice that the role of the family in the formation of personality is considerable. We say this because children are born in the family, then in the same family they grow up and are educated, they acquire some habits, habits, thus forming certain personalities. The study found that the disorganized family has a special influence on the formation of deviant personality behavior, which is the family that loses its integrity due to the separation of the parties due to reasons such as: dissolution of marriage by divorce, death of one parent, etc.

Keywords: family, delinquency, deviance, crime, personality.

IMPACTUL SITUAȚIEI CRIMINOGENE A FAMILIEI ÎN COMITEREA INFRAȚIUNILOR VIOLENTE ȘI ÎN FORMAREA SCOPULUI CUPIDANT

S-a stabilit că există familii, climatul cărora creează premise pentru formarea personalității infraționale cum ar fi: familiile conflictuale, hiperautoritare și familiile hiperpermissive, etc. Deci, mediul familial poate fi apreciat sub aspectul structurii, al condițiilor economico-sociale și a deficitului educativ. Mediul familial poate prezenta carente foarte diverse de ordin juridic, social, moral, pedagogic, legate de diferite situații: infidelitate, părăsire, divorț, concubinaj, deces, narcomanii, vicii sexuale etc., fără a mai aminti de însăși absența mediului familial, ca în cazul copiilor orfani, abandonati, aflați sub tutela asistenței publice. Efectuând acest studiu, observăm că rolul familiei în formarea personalității este considerabil. Aceasta o afirmăm din cauza că în familie se nasc copiii, apoi în aceeași familie cresc și se educă, capătă careva deprinderi, obiceiuri, formându-se astfel anumite personalități. În concluzie, s-a constatat că o influență deosebită asupra formării comportamentului deviant al personalității o are familia dezorganizată - familia care își pierde integritatea ca urmare a separării părților datorită unor motive precum: desfacerea căsătoriei prin divorț, decesul unuia dintre părinți, etc.

Cuvinte-cheie: familie, delincvență, devianță, criminalitate, personalitate.

L'IMPACT DE LA SITUATION CRIMINELLE FAMILIALE DANS LA COMMISSION DE CRIMES VIOLENTS ET LA FORMATION DU BUT DE CUPIDON

Il a été établi qu'il existe encore des familles, dont le climat crée des prémisses à la formation de la personnalité criminelle telles que : les familles conflictuelles, les familles hyper autoritaires et les familles hyper permissives, etc. Ainsi, l'environnement familial peut être apprécié en termes de structure, de conditions économiques et sociales et de déficit éducatif. Le milieu familial peut présenter des carences juridiques, sociales, morales, pédagogiques très différentes, liées à des situations telles que : infidélité, abandon, divorce, concubinage, décès, toxicomanie, vices sexuels, etc., sans parler de l'absence même du milieu familial, comme dans le cas des enfants orphelins et abandonnés pris en charge par l'État. En menant cette étude, nous remarquons que le rôle de la famille dans la formation de la personnalité est considérable. Nous disons cela parce que les enfants naissent dans la famille, puis dans la même famille ils grandissent et sont éduqués, ils acquièrent certaines habitudes, formant ainsi certaines personnalités. L'étude a révélé que la famille désorganisée a une influence particulière sur la formation d'un comportement de personnalité déviant, c'est-à-dire la famille qui perd son intégrité en raison de la séparation des parties pour des raisons telles que : dissolution du mariage par divorce, décès d'un parent, etc.

Mots-clés: famille, délinquance, déviance, crime, personnalité.

ВЛИЯНИЕ СЕМЕЙНОЙ КРИМИНАЛЬНОЙ ОБСТАНОВКИ НА СОВЕРШЕНИЕ НАСИЛЬСТВЕННЫХ ПРЕСТУПЛЕНИЙ И ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ КОРЫСТНОЙ ЦЕЛИ

Установлено, что до сих пор существуют семьи, климат которых создает предпосылки для формирования личности преступника. Таковыми являются: конфликтные семьи, гиперавторитарные семьи и гиперразрешительные семьи и др. Таким образом, семейную среду можно оценить с точки зрения структуры, экономических и социальных условий и дефицита образования. Семейная среда может иметь самые разные правовые, социальные, нравственные, педагогические недостатки, связанные с такими ситуациями, как неверность, оставление, развод, сожительство, смерть, наркомания, половые пороки и т.п., не говоря уже о самом отсутствии семейной среды, как и в случае осиротевших детей, брошенных на государственное попечение. Проводя данное исследование, авторы замечают, что роль семьи в формировании личности существенна. Утверждение обосновано тем, что в семье рождаются дети, затем в этой же семье они растут и воспитываются, приобретают какие-то привычки, повадки, формируя тем самым определенные личности. В рамках исследования установлено, что особое влияние на формирование девиантного поведения личности оказывает дезорганизованная семья, представляющая собой семью, утрачивающую целостность в связи с расставанием сторон по таким причинам, как расторжение брака путем развода, смерть одного из родителей, и т.д.

Ключевые слова: семья, правонарушение, девиация, преступление, личность.

Introduction

The family, like any other social institution, has always been characterized by misunderstandings. This is also understandable, because the family unites people who are interested in communicating with each other, on the one hand, and possessing their own interests that cannot always coincide with the interests of their life partner, on the other hand. At the current stage, the social institution of the family is suffering, it is going through a period of transition, due to the change in the role and

position of women in society. In the conditions of the transition period, the inconsistency informs us that, the misunderstanding between the specific, historical family needs and the possibilities of satisfying these needs in the modern family are also present. Today, the family does not give the population what it expects - a good and permanent material supply; elderly parents no longer receive attention and warmth from children who are trained in the field of work; children are deprived of systematic control by their parents [8, p. 124].

The criminogenic subsystems of criminality are indispensably linked with the behavior that violates the law - criminal subsystems. Directly, this connection is made at the level of individual behavior, in the well-known triad form “personality - situation - crime”.

Research methods. In order to achieve the goal and fulfill the proposed objectives, we resorted to the method of analysis and synthesis of information on the topic selected from the specialized literature, and the following methods were also used: the historical and systematic method, the comparative legal method. The analysis of judicial practice is also an important source in conducting scientific research on intentional murder.

The scientific works of scholars from Romania, the Russian Federation, and the Republic of Moldova were used in the study process. Important to the development of this work was the normative base that includes the national legislative acts: the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, the Family Code of the Republic of Moldova.

Obtained results and discussions

Discovering *the social mechanism of action of the criminogenic family* - means to locate the nodes and characteristics of the crime of the criminogenic family with other subsystems of crime.

V. N. Cudreavtsev claims that the causes of illegal individual behavior cannot explain the causes of law violations in general, but on the contrary “only the plurality of social conditions of people’s life gives the possibility to understand the life of some individuals” [5, p. 28]. It seems correct to attribute criminality to those social phenomena, which are not only related to some spheres of social life, but to all spheres of society’s life - economic, political, spiritual. Criminality must be researched and viewed from the point of view of its real connection with the macrostructure of society,

with its main legalities of operation and development.

Criminality has common roots with other social phenomena, also with positive phenomena. It is not the criminogenic factors that are in contradiction with the social structure, but its consequences, manifested through criminal behavior. Criminology faces the problem of determining which contradictions of the social level are related to the violation of criminal and legal prohibitions.

The macrostructural misunderstandings of the family, which are related to criminal behavior, are reduced to two groups:

- a) characteristics of the family in all historical eras of existence;
- b) those which emerge from the experiences that the family is now enduring.

The family, like any other social institution, has always been characterized by misunderstandings. This is also understandable, because the family unites people who are interested in communicating with each other, on the one hand, and possessing their own interests that cannot always coincide with the interests of their life partner, on the other hand. At the current stage, the social institution of the family is suffering, it is going through a period of transition, due to the change in the role and position of women in society. In the conditions of the transition period, the inconsistency, the misunderstanding between the specific, historical family needs and the possibilities of satisfying these needs in the modern family is also apparent. Today, the family does not give the population what it expects - a good and permanent material supply; elderly parents no longer receive attention and warmth from children who are trained in the field of work; children are deprived of systematic control by their parents [5, p. 28].

The analysis of the crime between different criminogenic subsystems, which form the criminality, allows to follow the way, which connects the uncertainties of

the family institute with other factors of the macrostructure, which forms the mass criminal behavior. The material inequality of the different contingents of the population, which determines the formation of the goal and the greedy interest of the least satisfied, is reflected on the “financial policy” of the family, orienting the family to dispossession, the size by any means of income. Alcoholism, like drug addiction, is also an important factor in the process of forming a person, predisposed to committing a crime and a disorganized family situation.

Conflict situations, for the most part, are determined by the subjective qualities of the people who participate, at the same time, of the offender and the injured party. That is why the macrostructural familial and extrafamilial relationships that lead to the negative formation of the personality at the same time determine the criminogenic situation in the family.

In criminology, socio-cultural factors have a predominant role in the positive or negative socialization of individuals. Numerous theories regarding the causes and conditions of the appearance of criminal behavior fall into the large group of sociological theories. These theories focus mainly on socio-cultural factors and highlight the inconsistency between cultural values and aspirations on the one hand and the norms and legitimate means on the other, hence the appearance of individuals who try to realize their aspirations, social and individual ideals and goals through the use of illicit means.

From birth, the individual gets to know the surrounding world and *socio-cultural factors*. From here, the child will socialize positively or negatively in his/her family relations, then school, profession, etc. [5, p. 180].

In asserting the fact that *biological factors* can independently generate *criminal behavior*, that the predisposition to such behavior is biologically determined and can be transmitted through heredity, data are often given about

the fact that among criminals there are many people with mental disorders [5, p. 80].

Such attitudes can be noticed in people who refuse to collaborate, they cannot be impressed by moral discussions, arguments of this nature having no influence on their bad habits. This is how people who can't stop biting their nails, those who eat greedily, those who eat loudly, etc. are characterized. This type of person does not do hard work, but is characterized by external disorder and unkempt appearance [2, p. 47].

In the difficult criminal process of trials and circumstances, which lead to the birth of criminality, an important role is played by some negative components of family relations. Interacting with each other in a certain way, and also with other determined criminogenic, lead to the commission of crimes.

Knowing the mechanism of action of criminogenic family factors gives the opportunity to forecast, to plan, to form a ring of the crime prevention system, which are directed at different aspects of this sphere. We imagine crime as a system, the structure of which includes as sub-systems blocks of criminogenic factors that are attributed to the class, group or individual level, on the one hand, and criminal behavior on the other.

Mechanism of antisocial action of criminal factors – this is the functioning of the system of phenomena that generates the occurrence of criminal behavior. This mechanism arises from the interaction of the set of factors, which are at different levels of the structure and also sets of the same level, rank and factors within the set. By means of a concrete link of the criminal mechanism, crimes occur, their particular types, the accumulation of crimes, and also the criminal factors themselves are reflected [3, p. 180].

In the crime system, the subsystem of criminogenic factors from the family sphere is interwoven or rather framed - the criminogenic family or family crime. The phenomenon of

family crime includes within itself the family causes of criminal behavior within the family.

Studying the problem of the correlation of the biological and the social in the personality of the criminal requires a multilateral approach, with the use of achievements in the field of philosophy, sociology, psychology, biology, criminology and other sciences, examining the individual not from abstract anthropological positions, but as a product of a concrete historical process. In this sense, people have a social nature, and personality can only be formed under the conditions of including the individual in the system of social relations. The social character of people's vital activity is their distinctive feature. This by no means is ignoring biological factors, which can only bear the character of conditions that favor criminal behavior.

In asserting the fact that biological factors can independently generate *criminal behavior*, that the predisposition to such behavior is biologically determined and can be transmitted through heredity, data are often brought about the fact that among criminals there are many people with mental disorders [4, p. 154].

At the level of individual behavior, the criminogenic family subsystem is presented as a criminogenic family situation, which is in bilateral contact with antisocial orientation and crime.

Committing a crime in criminology is accepted as a result of the interaction between the person and the situation. This moment of the crime is characterized by a longer period of time, in which the person accumulates in him/herself impulses that emanate from the situation, judging the situation, selects the possible variants of behavior and makes the decision to commit the crime.

Multiple researches confirm *the role and importance of the criminogenic family situation in committing violent crimes*.

The content of the criminogenic family situation consists in the contradictions that

lead to the formation of family conflicts. The situation can be viewed at three levels:

- social level - the objective conflict existing in the sphere of family relations between different population groups: husbands and wives, daughters-in-law and mothers-in-law, parents and children, etc.;

- group level - conflicts in specific families;

- individual level - the subjective reflection of the conflict in the psyche of the participants in the conflict, concentrated in emotions, decision-making.

Following some research, we can say that every third or fourth crime committed against the husband can be explained by the fact that the wife had a provocative behavior [4, p. 154].

The analysis of the criminogenic family situation involves the determination of the accumulation of factors that influence the commission of the crime, their spread, the classification of the situations: the results of such an analysis are necessary for the differentiated substantiation of the prevention of conflict families.

At the current stage, we can mention the main criminogenic factors, which are the basis of serious crimes committed against spouses. These are the conflicts:

- of domination;
- infidelity of spouses;
- the tendency towards liberation;
- avarice.

Of course, in real life, these factors often appear not in isolation, but overlap each other.

The dominance conflict. At the basis of the conflict were mutual claims, arising in connection with the consumption of alcohol by the husband or wife, or both, disagreements regarding domestic and family obligations, arguments with the parents of the husband or wife, disagreements regarding the education of the children, the distribution of financial

means, the tendency towards authority in the family, the quarrels of one of the spouses with the friends of the other spouse.

The use of alcohol by one of the family members in correlation with the inability of others to form interpersonal relationships with this family member, as sociological research shows, not infrequently leads to the appearance of harshness, most often directed against the husband. It is known that alcohol is a catalyst that influences the commission of violent crimes.

Many criminals interviewed mentioned that they do not agree with how family obligations were carried out in their families. It also irritates the other spouse's tendency to burden him/her with some or other matters. The fight for the division of debts, but most often for the right not to execute them, in the genesis of crimes against the spouse, takes the third place, following the offender's alcoholism and the first place being self-confidence in the role of head of the family.

The investigated intra-family disagreements, which lead to the commission of crimes against one of the spouses, ultimately come down to the tendency to dominate, to disobey the rights acquired by the spouse and also to the possibility of acquiring new rights towards the spouse.

So, the dominance conflict is based on the opposite positions of the man and the woman regarding the most important issues within the family, the inability to agree with the interests of the partner, to cooperate in his/her activity with him/her, and the reliance on other people close to him/her.

The conflict of spouses' infidelity, which manifests itself by committing violent crimes against one of the spouses, develops under the influence of such factors as: detection of infidelity, doubts regarding fidelity, the presence of relationships with the husband or wife before marriage. As an individual factor, the “disordered” intimate life can also

be highlighted, which in itself presents the next step after simple impermanence, which consists in the frequent change of partners. A more important situation is the already established infidelity itself, and first of all the infidelity of the injured party. The so-called disordered intimate life, which leads to the aggressiveness of the husband, is present in 6.7% of all criminogenic family situations.

The conflict of the tendency towards liberation is found in every fourth case of violence against the husband or wife. This is the situation, in which, after a while, one of the spouses becomes unbearable for the other, a fact that is related to the illness, pregnancy, bad character of the victim, with the difference in the psychological thinking of the parties and also with the appearance of interest or plans to remarry.

The conflict of cupidity is present in an *inconsiderable part of crimes between spouses*. Here we are talking about murder for the purpose of receiving inheritance, insurance, evading the obligation to pay alimony. Part of the intrafamilial cupidity murders are part of the so-called conjugal affairs.

Sometimes these kinds of crimes cross the boundaries of family relationships, for example the person who wants to receive some advantages faster, resorts to the services of a professional killer.

The family environment can be appreciated from the aspect of structure, economic-social conditions and educational deficit. The family environment can present very diverse deficiencies of a legal, social, moral, pedagogical nature, related to situations such as: infidelity, abandonment, divorce, cohabitation, death, drug addicts, sexual vices, etc., not to mention the absence of the family environment itself, as in the case of orphaned, abandoned children, in the care of public assistance.

The differentiation of social classes determines the existence of contradictory

relations between them. In this sphere of relations, estrangement appears mainly due to the contradiction between the equality of people, which is only declarative. In reality, there is enormous inequality in the distribution of the social product. This inequality determines the appearance of some forms of social inequity, makes some social groups occupy a disadvantageous position from a material and social point of view, manifesting, as a consequence, negative attitudes. Due to these conditions, aggravated by the economic crisis in our country, *there have been opportunities to get rich without work, generating enormous social parasitism*. Individualistic attitudes, disdain for work, ignoring or even violating the rights of other members of society appeared in terms of personality structures.

The unequal destruction of knowledge, in turn, leads to the separation of physical work from intellectual work, making certain social groups occupy a socially disadvantaged situation.

Greedy crime can be characterized as a subsystem, which is part of the “criminality” system. The “greedy crime” subsystem includes both the plurality of greedy crimes and the multitude of greedy factors.

Within these factors, at the social level, three contradictions play an important role:

- between different social groups with different levels of material development;
- between material needs and the possibilities related to their realization;
- between the official norms and the de facto behavior of a part of the population.

For the formation of the cupidity goal, an important role is played by the difference in material development of different social strata. Thus, the disproportions that establish personal incomes impose moral requirements on the members of society, especially those with a low income, the importance of which cannot be ignored. As long as there are people who prosper from a material point of view, there

will appear individuals from among the others, who will claim to equalize the situation, or at least to get closer to the desired ideal.

The greedy orientation of criminals to a large extent is determined by family relationships, which activate misunderstandings between the needs of the material state and the possibilities of their realization and also the birth of the desire not to be left behind by other families.

The institution of the family contains its own determinants in the quality of which three misunderstandings arise: between the **interests of the material order**; between material and spiritual beginnings; between the professional and family role of the woman. In the absence of soul understanding and also the disturbance of stability, selfishness, ignorance of the interests of those close to you, lack of mutual understanding can appear. As a result of this situation, conflicts related to wealth, in some cases, take on a fierce character. This is most often observed in the settlement of civil cases related to the division of wealth between spouses.

The absence of one of the parents reflects negatively on the character and intensity of family control over children’s behavior. In this way, the absence of grandparents in the family also influences, which is more noticeable in families where one of the parents is missing.

For *adult greedy criminals*, a characteristic violation of family relationships is that most of them do not have families of their own. Not infrequently, even greedy criminals consider relationships with close relatives as a factor that can hold them back from committing a crime for fear of causing them to suffer.

Mutual understanding and mutual control decrease in alcohol-consuming families, and the members of such families, especially minors, are prone to criminogenic-cupidity action.

A person’s cupidity orientation is usually formed gradually. Its appearance is largely related to the unfavorable correlation in the

individual consciousness of three dominant types of behavior:

- material enrichment needs,
- the needs in spiritual enrichment,
- respect for property.

The *family educational* regime proved to be the main cause of failure in the integration process and, implicitly, the essential cause of minors' behavioral deviance. The researched parents did education in an empirical way, based on intuition and habit. The family's educational deficiencies are manifested by: total lack of interest in the child's education; the excess of care, the indulgence of exaggerated affection; lack of unity of opinion in the educational measures of the family members; the parents' lack of moral authority due to character deficiencies, vices, etc.; the inability to provide the child with positive human models through their own example of behavior; lack of understanding and affection due to selfishness and indifference towards the child; excessive severity, unconscious or intentional, which creates an anxious family climate; the use of acts of violence as educational means.

The most frequent manifestation of *children's maladjustment, due to the deficiencies of the family environment, is vagrancy, 20% of minors left their family or school before committing crimes; among them, 18% come from behaviorally deficient families*. There are multiple forms of family structure deficiencies. In 20% of cases, the family had only one parent, due to its disorganization through divorce, 18% through abandonment and 3% through death; in 5% of cases the family had been reconstituted through marriage, having a stepparent, 88% of these families had a conflict environment.

The shock produced by the parents' separation was the decisive moment that marked the evolution towards behavioral deviance. The general deterioration of living conditions leads some people to look for solutions to obtain compensatory income by

which they can improve their living conditions, using illegal means. There is a decrease in the authority and social control function of the family. The emergence of accentuated permissive states towards the deviant behaviors of minors is taking shape more and more.

Permissiveness in association with indifference towards the future of one's own children, negatively influences their personality, even causing them to commit criminal acts. The precarious living conditions of some families have contributed to the emergence of the social phenomenon known as "street children", who take shelter in train stations, bus stations, basements of buildings, heating networks and whose source of existence is begging, theft, etc. frequently becoming victims of pedophiles.

The family influences the formation of the child's behavior primarily through the relations between the parents. When one of the parents is a stepparent, he/she will generate in the child's soul a certain affective reserve and maybe even a feeling of rejection. The attachment to the real parent, who has left the family (through divorce or death) creates this affective state of rejection or indifference for the child and leads some to acts of vagrancy. There are situations where the family consists of both natural parents, but the atmosphere is negative, either because they are alcoholics or because they are criminals themselves. These extreme attitudes generate either an exaggerated demand pushed to the point of terror, or an impermissibly great indulgence, with the child tolerating any kind of behavior. The child terrorized by beatings will look outside the family for a development through aggressive behavior towards younger peers. The one who is spoiled too much in the family will easily become a criminal by appropriating goods that do not belong to him/her, knowing that his/her parents will defend him/her. Parents will have to be concerned with providing the child with a model of

behavior that he/she can then imitate as an adult citizen [4, p. 154].

According to its functionality, the family environment can be analyzed according to several indicators, the most important of which are considered:

1) the interpersonal reporting model of the parents, meaning the level of closeness and understanding, agreement or disagreement in relation to various issues;

2) the degree of cohesion of the family members;

3) the way the child is perceived and considered;

4) the set of attitudes of the members in relation to different norms and social values;

5) the manner of manifestation of parental authority;

6) the degree of acceptance of various children's behaviors;

7) the level of satisfaction felt by the members of the family group;

8) the dynamics of the emergence of tense and conflictual states;

9) the model of application of rewards and sanctions;

10) the degree of openness and sincerity shown by the members of the family group [4].

The child's choice of a pro-social or pro-delinquent behavior is influenced by the education styles and the relationships between the family members and the child:

1) authority-liberalism or coercion-permissiveness and

2) love-hostility or attachment-rejection [6, p. 119].

Conclusions

Therefore, it has been established that a disorganized family produces negative effects in the context of social relations, of the personality of the members, and through its appearance of "honorability" or "normality" it often prevents the active intervention of social

protection and social control institutions. Highlighting the negative role of these family deficiencies on the process of human personality development, we list the following defense reactions:

- affective reactions: anxiety, depression, states of excitement, obsessions, phobias, insecurity; characterological reactions: aggressiveness, immaturity of affective processes;

- cognitive reactions: school performance failures;

- psychosocial reactions: conflicts with family, community, negative identification.

Thus, we determine that a dysfunctional family, by structure, by climate, by the educational style, by abuses of all kinds, generates dysfunctions at the psychological and structuring level of the personality starting from the period of minors, these constituting, more or less, as premises for a deviant or delinquent behavior of the child and adolescent, becoming a criminal at the age of majority. As we mentioned, children are educated according to the family situation, that is, they assimilate everything they see in the family. Thus, if violence prevails in the family, then when they become adults, they will also apply violence to their children.

The family educational regime proved to be the main cause of failure in the integration process and, implicitly, the essential cause of minors' behavioral deviance. Parents often educate children empirically, relying on intuition and habit. The family's educational deficiencies are manifested by: the total lack of interest in the child's education; the excess of care, the indulgence of exaggerated affection; lack of unity of opinion in the educational measures of the family members; the parents' lack of moral authority due to character deficiencies, vices, etc.; inability to provide the child with positive human models through their own example of behavior; lack of understanding and affection due to selfishness

and indifference towards the child; excessive severity, unconscious or intentional, which creates an anxious family climate; the use of acts of violence as educational means.

A pressing problem in the Republic of Moldova is *family violence*. As a rule, few people subjected to violence turn to law enforcement. It is worrying that the victims of violence are women and children. The phenomenon of aggression knows no socio-economic, racial, ethnic, religious or age limits.

However, there are also situations that demonstrate in one way or another the fact that a two-parent family is not absolutely necessary for the child to be happy. Children are much happier if the two parents who have permanent disagreements divorce. So, even if the family is complete, but the moral climate

in it leaves something to be desired, it cannot constitute a good educational environment.

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