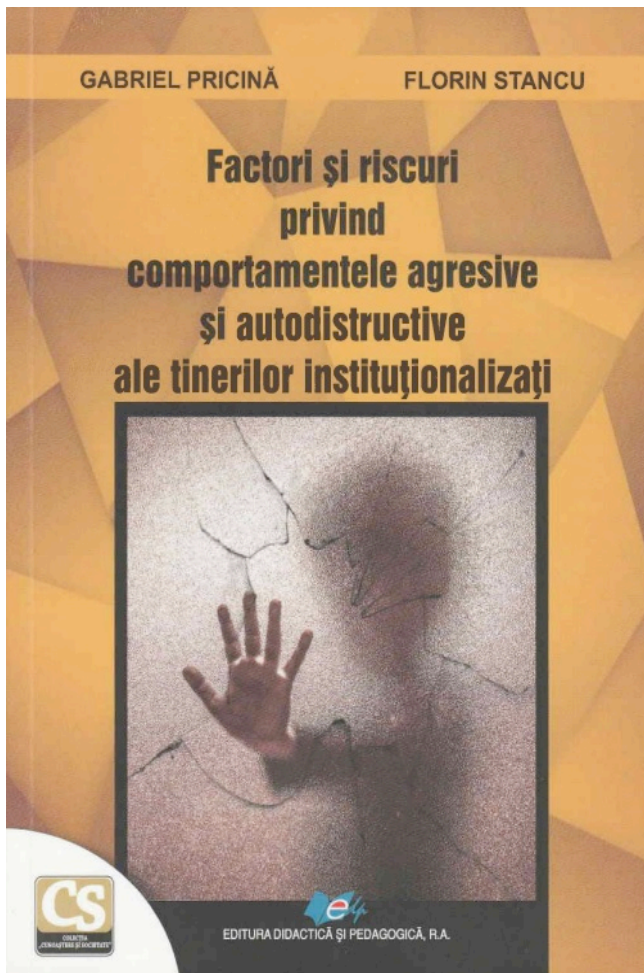


Book review:  
**Gabriel Pricină and Florin Stancu,**  
**Factori și riscuri privind comportamentele agresive și**  
**autodistructive ale tinerilor instituționalizați [Factors**  
**and risks regarding the aggressive and self-destructive**  
**behaviors of institutionalized young people]**  
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The book "Factors and risks regarding the aggressive and self-destructive behaviors of institutionalized young people" published in 2017, at Editura Didactică și Pedagogică publishing house in Bucharest, is written by Gabriel Pricină and Florin Stancu.

The book presents the results of a research conducted in 2016 within the General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection Dolj. The target group consisted of children and adolescents in the care of the General Directorate of Social Assistance and Child Protection Dolj. The study focuses on their problems, the individual and social dimensions that affect them, how they project their future and the risks they are exposed to in the current context of life. In this research, the authors looked for evolutionary factors

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that, if not corrected in time, will determine the amplification of antisocial behaviors and will lead to the adoption of delinquent behaviors. In the evolutionary process of aggressive behaviors the authors identified, in accordance with the literature, two trends: the first trend leading to aggression directed against other people and the second trend directed at one's own person in extreme situations. In both cases there is a desire to persuade and impose one's will on others by force or blackmail.

This sociological survey sought to identify the extent to which social and individual factors contribute to increasing the aggressive behaviors of young people and identify how the social context is formed that affects or traumatizes young people and causes them to adopt aggressive behaviors as forms of relationships with others.

It was also wanted to identify how social value systems develop, that include aggression among institutionalized youth and what institutional needs exist to control this type of behavior.

The social problems that were the subject of this research are limited to the Risk Factors Paradigm. The elaborated questionnaire included 81 closed or open questions that cover the dimensions that create the social context of the young people in the care of the Department of Social Work and Child Protection in Dolj County. The group of respondents consisted of 212 institutionalized young people aged 15-26.

The objectives of the study and the related methodology were limited to the need to know the current reality, the difficulties encountered by those responsible for the destinies of these young people and to identify the needs of the public system to succeed as much as possible to provide real and necessary support to future citizens who are going through a difficult period in a delicate period of life.

The analysis was made on individual factors (demographics, aggression, beliefs, attitudes, behaviors) and on social factors (family, education, community).

Following the interpretation of the data, risk situations of young people in the care of public social work institutions were identified.

For example, analyzing the data collected by this survey, it was found that the risk factors that lead to violence in confrontations with friends are: Education through physical punishment (44.67%); Conflicts with unknown persons (23.37%); School conflicts (21.25%).

It was found that the experience of aggression during childhood is a significant predictor of later behavior of young people. The therapy of these young people becomes important in reducing the risks of future aggressive behaviors or association in committing criminal acts.

Another example would be the three factors identified as contributing to the appearance of aggressive and self-aggressive behaviors: Unjust physical punishments suffered in childhood (36.70%); Places where they were involved in conflicts with friends (35.64%); Places where they were involved in conflicts with strangers (19.64%).

Finally, the authors made a series of proposals and recommendations for public institutions caring for young institutionalized people, such as: Organizing activities involving small groups of people; Development of tolerance for otherness; Programs that support the culture of dialogue and compromise; Vocational counseling; Advice on labor market opportunities; Education through culture: participation in theater performances, philharmonic, etc.