

COURSE TITLE: ADOLESCENCE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Course Code: Psy 423

Nature of course: Theory and Practical

Paper: III

Full Marks: 100

Theory: 70 + Practical: 30

Total lecture hours 150

Course Objectives

At the end of this course the students should be able to:

- Have knowledge on developmental tasks, challenges and hazards of childhood and adolescence period;
- Have knowledge on socialization and its factors;
- Understand childhood deviant behavior;
- Develop skill to understand psychological approaches to address adolescence and juvenile delinquency;
- Acquire basic knowledge on assessment, prevention and correctional measures in Juvenile settings

Group A -Theory

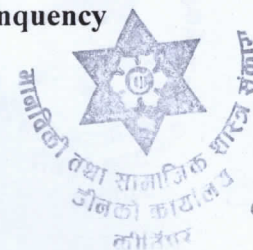
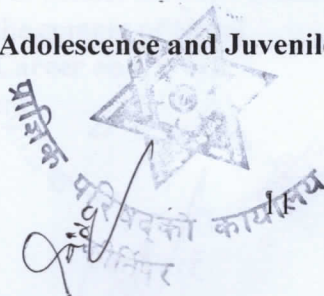
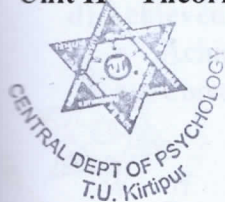
Unit I Child and Adolescence Development

20

- Concept, Scope, and importance of child and adolescence development
- Stages of life span development
 - Infancy: Characteristics, developmental tasks
 - Babyhood: Characteristics, developmental tasks
 - Early childhood: Characteristics, developmental tasks
 - Late Childhood: Characteristics, developmental tasks, risk factors and protective factors
 - Puberty: Characteristics, developmental tasks, risk factors and protective factors
 - Adolescence: Characteristics, developmental tasks, risk factors and protective factors
- Developmental tasks – concept, factors and hazards. Developmental tasks of late childhood and adolescence. Developmental hazards during late childhood and adolescence.
- Socialization – concept. Factors of socialization – child rearing practices, parenting styles, authoritative and democratic home environment, caste and ethnicity. Socialization patterns in Nepalese context.

Unit II Theories of Adolescence and Juvenile Delinquency

20



1. Psycho-dynamic theories:
 - a) Psychoanalytic theory
 - b) Individual psychology
 - c) Psychosocial theory
 - d) Attachment theory
2. Learning theories
 - a) Classical conditioning theory
 - b) Operant conditioning theory
 - c) Social learning theory
3. Theories of moral development
 - a) Piaget's theory of moral judgment
 - b) Kohlberg's theory of moral development
4. Personality trait theory

Unit III. Context of Adolescence Development

16

1. Aspects of adolescent development

- a. Family - The nature of family process, parents-adolescent relationship, sibling relationships, the changing family in a changing society
- b. Peers - the nature of peer relationship, Friendships, Adolescent groups, dating and romantic relationships
- c. School - the nature of adolescent's schooling, transitions in schoolings, transitions in schooling
- d. Culture - Culture and adolescence, social class and poverty, television and other media

2- Aspects of adolescent development

a) The self and identity in adolescents

- Self-understanding, self-esteem, and self-concept in adolescents.
- Identity – The four statuses on identity, developmental changes, family influences on identity, gender and identity development
- Cultural influence on self-identity – identity development in Nepalese context.

b) Sexuality

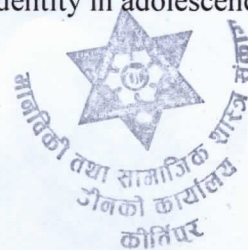
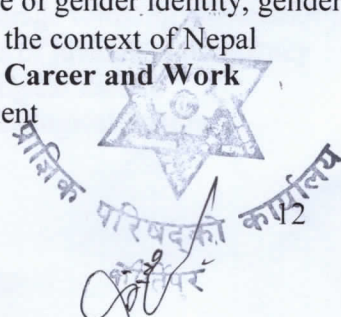
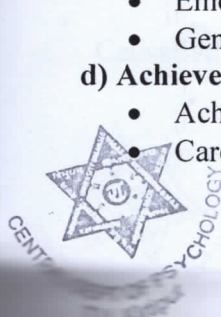
- Biological and cultural factors of sexuality
- Adolescence sexuality
- Sex education in schools, sex education in Nepalese education system

c) Gender -

- Concept of gender, factors influencing gender - biological, social and cognitive
- Gender stereotypes, gender similarities and differences, Gender-role classifications, gender role adoption,
- Emergence of gender identity, gender identity in adolescence,
- Gender in the context of Nepal

d) Achievement, Career and Work

- Achievement
- Career



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- Work

Unit IV Childhood Deviant Behavior

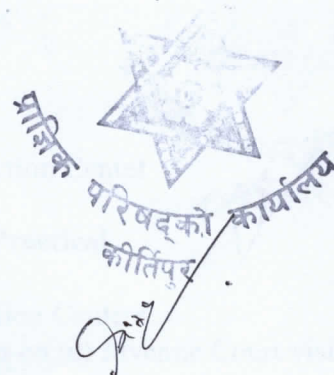
15

1. Meaning and concept of deviance and childhood deviant behavior
2. Types of childhood deviant behavior:
 - a) Neurodevelopmental disorders
 - i. Intellectual disability
 - ii. Specific learning disorders
 - iii. Autism spectrum disorder
 - b) Internalizing problems
 - i. Childhood mood disorders
 - ii. Separation anxiety disorder
 - iii. Social anxiety disorder
 - c) Externalizing problems
 - i. Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)
 - ii. Oppositional defiant disorder (ODD)
 - iii. Conduct disorder (CD)
 - iv. Intermittent explosive disorder (IED)
3. Situation of children in Nepal - psycho-social problems, substance dependency (drugs, alcohol, and glue), internal displacement, street children, child abuse, etc.)

Unit V. Juvenile Delinquency

25

1. Meaning and definition of juvenile delinquency
 2. Difference between juvenile delinquency and adult crime
 3. Types of juvenile delinquency
 - a) Index Offenses
 - i. Homicide
 - ii. Vehicular Homicide
 - iii. Hurt/battery
 - iv. Human trafficking
 - v. Rape
 - vi. Incest
 - vii. Intention of sex
 - viii. Unnatural sex/bestiality
 - ix. Theft
 - x. Public offences
 - xi. Narcotic drug
 - xii. Forest related offences
 - b) Status Offences
 - i. Runaways
 - ii. Truancy
 - iii. Underage drinking and smoking
- Causative factors of juvenile delinquency
- i. Biological factors
 - ii. Psychological factors

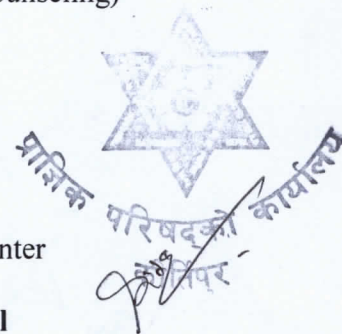


- iii. Social factors
 - c) Difference between juvenile delinquency and adult crime
4. Risk factors and protective factors for juvenile delinquency
- a) Risk factors
 - i. Temperament and attachment
 - ii. Genetic predisposition
 - iii. Parental psychopathology
 - iv. Parental loss due to death
 - v. Interpersonal conflict
 - vi. Child abuse
 - vii. Family dysfunctions
 - viii. Inadequate educational resources
 - ix. Poverty and low socioeconomic status
 - x. Violence within the community
 - b) Protective factors
 - i. Characteristics within the child
 - ii. Characteristics within the family
 - iii. Characteristic within the community

Unit VI Correctional measures in Juvenile settings

9

- 5. The development of Juvenile Correction Home
- 6. Child Correction Home and Child Service Center
- 7. Psychosocial intervention
 - i. Skills necessary for psychosocial intervention
 - ii. Assessment – interview and tests
 - iii. Psychosocial intervention (care, support, and counseling)
 - a. Cognitive-Behavior Therapy
 - b. Life-skill development
 - c. Re-socialization
 - d. Counseling
- iv. Report Writing
 - Case Management
 - Role and Importance of Child Correction Center



Group B – Practical

- 1. Field Visits to Juvenile court and Child Correction Centers
- 2. The students have to prepare and submit reports on (a) Juvenile Court visit, and (b) Child Correction Centers visit.
- 3. Prepare report on cases of community works/ INGO? GO on issues of child right.

Recommended Books

- 1. Berk, Laura, E. (2002). Child Development, Sixth edition, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi



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