

MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

**Department of Social Work
Master of Social Work (MSW)**

SWS 552: JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA

Objectives:

- To gain insights into child rights and the situation of children in difficult circumstances in India.
- To study the etiology of juvenile deviance in the Indian context.
- To understand the services available for children under relevant children's legislation.
- To learn the necessary intervention skills for working with juveniles.

Course content:

UNIT-I

The Situation Analysis of children in India: Demographic characteristics-Needs and Problems of children in difficult circumstances in India-Street child, destitute, deviant child, abandoned, orphaned, sexually abused, child labour, trafficked children, calamity/Conflict affected children, **Missing children**, HIV-AIDS affected and infected children, tribal child, child beggar, child prostitute, children from poverty groups.

UNIT-II

Juvenile Deviance: Children in conflict with law; Over view of the Juvenile Justice Act; Etiology of juvenile deviance; various etiological factors-social, family, school, psychological, economic; Institutional and non-institutional care of children; Juvenile gangs; juvenile counselling facilities; Programme for control and prevention of juvenile deviance; Street and working children.

UNIT-III

Social Work Intervention in Juvenile Justice: Working with children: from welfare to a rights perspective; Application of appropriate social work methods in working with children in conflict with law; Working with Special Juvenile Police Units; Role of Community & Voluntary Agencies in the implementation of Juvenile Justice Act; Social investigation report;

UNIT-IV

Residential and Non-Institutional Services for Juveniles: Concept of Juvenile Justice Board; Observation Home, Special Home, Children's Home; Shelter Home; Orphanages and destitute homes; Concept of fit persons and fit institutions; Community based programmes :Adoption, foster-care, sponsorship; Child guidance ; Family counselling, Community service; Concept of group counseling ; Crisis intervention centres; Child Helplines; Repatriation and restoration;

UNIT-V

Child Rights: UN Declaration on the Rights of the Child and other international initiatives; Constitutional Provisions, National Policy for Children, National Charter for Children, National Action Plan for Children, Commissions for Protection of Child Rights and Karnataka State policy for children

References:

Bajpai,Asha(2006)		Child Rights in India. NewDelhi: Oxford University Press
Berry,Juliet(1972)		Social Work with Children. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
Bhattacharya,S.K.(2003)		Social Defence: An Indian Perspective. New Delhi: Regency Publications
Chakrabarti,N.K.(ed.)(1999)		Institutional Corrections in the Administrationof Criminal Justice .New Delhi: Deep & DeepPublications
Diwan, Paras (1994)		Children and Legal Protection .New Delhi: Deep & Deep Pub.Govt of India ,Juvenile Justice (CareandProtectionofChildren)Act 2000.
Gupta, Manju(2002)		Child Abuse–A Social Work PerspectiveJaipur: Mangal Deep Publications.
Kumari,Ved(2004)		Juvenile Justice in India: From Welfare toRights .New Delhi: oxford University press.
Kumari,Ved&Brooks,S.L (2004)		Creative Child Advocacy. New Delhi: Sage. NIPCCD,
Pandey,Rajendra(1991):		Street Children of India. Allahabad: CalughPublications.