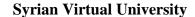
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Course Description: Juvenile Law

#### 1- Basic Information:

Course Name	Juvenile Law
Course ID	E-JL-852
<b>Contact Hours (Registered Sessions)</b>	24
<b>Contact Hours (Synchronized Sessions)</b>	28
Mid Term Exam	-
Exam	2
Registered Sessions Work Load	34
Synchronized Session Work Load	36
Credit Hours	5
Course Level	6

### 2- Pre-Requisites:

Course	ID
Completion of 185 credit hours	-

### 3- Course General Objectives:

4- The course aims to introduce students to the most important legal rules and provisions that regulate the status of juvenile offenders in Syrian law and some comparative laws through familiarity with the concept of juvenile and the concept of delinquency, its types and causes, and to address methods of combating delinquency and methods of treatment, and then knowledge of the foundations of criminal treatment of juveniles, and the importance of differentiating between The age of criminal non-discrimination, the age of criminal majority and the consequent legal provisions, then the responsibility of the criminal juvenile will be determined, which will be gradual Between the stage of lack of responsibility and the stage of incomplete responsibility, which is divided into two basic stages, and the determination of the juvenile's civil liability in each of these stages. Then the course will review the concept of reform measures, their types, the legal provisions related to each measure, and the freedom deprivation penalties that can be imposed on juvenile delinquents in a specific age and situation. The most important legal rules related to the judicial procedures taken against the juvenile are then explained, in terms of stating

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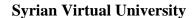
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the procedures for prosecuting the juvenile by the Juvenile Police and the Public Prosecution and the role of each of them at this stage, then the legal provisions related to the investigation procedures will be detailed and the trial procedures and guarantees of the juvenile will be detailed at each stage These stages, The juvenile has the right to appeal the judicial rulings, the judgment issued against him, the trial, issuance, and the student to determine the offers and his obligations at each stage of litigation, and the most important institutions for juvenile justice will be introduced, and the rapporteur sheds light on the effectiveness of the policy followed in amending the drought and explains the possibility of applying the new freedom of penalties The deprivation of freedom in juvenile delinquent cases that appeared has been applied in some countries that live in reducing the rates of delinquency to some extent.

### 5- Intended Learning Outcomes (ILO):

Code	Intended Learning Outcomes
	1- Explain the concept of delinquency.
ILO1	2- Know the meaning of the juvenile.
	3- Knowing the manifestations of delinquent behavior and the types of delinquent juveniles.
	1- Knowing the factors that pushed the juveniles to delinquency.
ILO2	2- Knowing how to treat delinquency.
	3- Knowing the basics of the criminal treatment of juveniles.
	1- Knowing how the criminal responsibility of the juvenile is graded
ILO3	2- Determining the penal age of majority
iLO3	3- Explanation of civil responsibility at every age stage the juvenile goes through
	4- Talking about the responsibility of the guardian of the juvenile.
	1 - Knowing the terms of Corrective measures
ILO4	2- Knowing the most important provisions of Corrective measures
	3- Clarify the instructions for the juvenile.
	1- Knowing the specificity of the inference stage in juvenile delinquent cases.
ILO5	2- Determining the competent authority at the initial investigation stage.
iLO3	3- Knowing the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Police and the Public Prosecution.
	4- Clarify the concept of stalking and inference.
	1- Knowing the specificity of the preliminary investigation procedures in juvenile delinquent
	cases.
ILO6	2- Determine the competent authority to investigate the delinquent juvenile.
	3- Knowing the extent to The necessity of dealing with juveniles a special treatment that
	differs from the treatment of adults
	1- Knowledge of the competent judicial authorities in juvenile cases.
ILO7	2- Understand how juvenile justice relates to the criminal case.
	3- Knowing the extent of juvenile justice's jurisdiction over the civil case.

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	4- Knowing the distinguishing characteristics of juvenile trial procedures.						
ILO8	1- Knowing the ways to challenge the decisions of the investigating judge.						
2- Knowing the ways to appeal Juvenile Delinquent Court.							
	1- Knowing the Duties of the behavior monitors.						
	2- Understand the Duties of the Social Service Office.						
ILO9	3- Knowing the effect of the observation center in evaluating the deformity of juvenile						
	behavior.						
	4- Understand the effectiveness of correctional institutes in combating delinquency.						
	1- Knowing the reasons for the failure of the educational and reform action.						
	2- Knowing the ways to protect the juvenile and the methods for the success of the						
ILO10	rehabilitation process.						
	3- Clarifying the concept of alternatives to imprisonment in juvenile cases in comparative						
	legislation.						

## 6- Course Syllabus (24 hours of total Recorded Sessions, 28 hours of total synchronized sessions)

• RS: Recorded Sessions; SS: Synchronized Sessions;

ILO	Course Syllabus	RS	SS	Type	Additional Notes
ILO1	Definition of delinquency Characteristics of delinquency and the definition of the juveniles Types of juvenile delinquents.	2	2	Exercises (TD) Assignments Seminars Projects Practices Others	Cases in which the type of delinquent juvenile is mixed with other juveniles, and the student explains the manifestations of delinquent behavior.
ILO2	Factors of juvenile delinquency Methods of combating delinquency Basics of the criminal treatment of juveniles	2	2	Exercises (TD) Assignments Seminars Projects Practices Others	The first Assignments : It is a practical stage of the set of internal and external factors that pushed the juvenile to delinquency. The students explain the impact of each of these factors in detail. The second Assignments : Methods of treating delinquency in different countries. Students explain preventive and remedial measures in a comparative study.
ILO3	Elements of criminal	2	2		Practical issues The

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investigation stage, and the

	responsibility. Penal age of majority. The criminal responsibility of the juvenile shall be included. Civil juvenile liability. The responsibility of the guardian of the juvenile.			Exercises (TD) Assignments Seminars Projects Practices Others	student can clarify the legal ruling and distinguish between the age groups. After the student understands the criminal age of majority, the criminal and civil responsibility of the juvenile is explained in each age stage the juvenile passes through as an important comparative study between the different legal systems.
ILO4	<ul> <li>Corrective measures</li> <li>Punishments decision for juveniles</li> </ul>	2	2	✓ Exercises  (TD)  ✓ Assignments Seminars Projects Practices Others	The student compares the corrective measures stipulated in the Syrian Juvenile Delinquent Law and the measures established in other laws such as the Egyptian, Algerian and French Juvenile Law, specifying the age stages in which each measure is applied and clarifying its provisions and usefulness in evaluating delinquent behavior.
ILO5	Procedures for the pursuit and prosecution of the juvenile	2	2	✓ Exercises  (TD)  ✓ Assignments Seminars Projects Practices Others	Judicial jurisprudence on the initial offer of the field and its legal ruling.
ILO6	Initial investigation procedures.	3	4	✓ Exercises	The student determines the competent authority at the initial and preliminary

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	(TD)  ✓ Assignments Seminars Projects Practices Others	juvenile's guarantees and obligations in each of them. Judicial jurisprudence on the investigation of the juvenile delinquent includes the facts and the legal ruling for them.
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ILO7	• Juvenile Trial Procedures	4	4	✓ Exercises  (TD)  ✓ Assignments Seminars Projects Practices Others	The first function: guarantees of juveniles before juvenile justice according to Syrian law and comparing them with international standards The second function: Expanding the explanation of the jurisdiction of juvenile courts, personal, qualitative, and spatial, and highlighting its specificities. Judicial jurisprudence on the aforementioned topics includes the facts and the legal ruling thereon.
ILO8	• The post-trial stage, the methods of appeal, and the review of the prescribed measures.	2	2	✓ Exercises  (TD)  ✓ Assignments Seminars Projects Practices Others	<b>Projects</b> and jobs through which the student can know the ways to appeal in juvenile cases.

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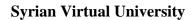
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ILO9	<ul> <li>Behavior Monitor</li> <li>Social Service Office</li> <li>Observation Center</li> <li>Correctional Institutions</li> </ul>	2	4	✓ Exercises  (TD)  ✓ Assignments Seminars Projects Practices Others	Judicial jurisprudence on the aforementioned topics includes the facts and the legal ruling thereon. The first job: It is a practical case in which the student explains in a comparative study between institutions assisting juvenile justice in Syria and other countries. A practical visit to the Institute for Juvenile Reform, Khaled Ibn Al-Walled Institute in Damascus.
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IL10	<ul> <li>The extent success of the special criminal policy in the rehabilitation of juveniles.</li> <li>The system of alternative measures to punishments depriving of liberty in the field of juvenile cases.</li> </ul>	3	4	✓ Exercises (TD)  ✓ Assignme Seminars Projects Practices Others	The first function: It is a practical case in which the effectiveness of the criminal and punitive policy towards juvenile delinquents and the extent of the ratio of the phenomenon of recidivism to crime among juveniles is determined.  The second job: Students explain and identify alternatives to freedom depriving penalties, which are useful in evaluating and reforming delinquent behavior and review the statistics assessed for their success in other countries and the extent to which they can be applied in Syria.
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## 7- Assessment Criteria (Related to ILOs)

ISC	ISC Interactive Synchronized Collaboration		Ex	Exams		Rpt	Reports
PF2F	Presentations and Face-to-Face Assessments		PW	Practice Wo	rk		

ILO				Asse	ssment	Type	
Code	ILO	Intended Results	ISC	PW	Ex	PF2F	Rpt
ILO1	Knowing the meaning of the juvenile and the possibility of determining the characteristics of the delinquent juvenile, and the concept of delinquent behavior and its manifestations. The student explains the concept of juvenile delinquents in national laws and international conventions.	The student differentiates between the delinquent juvenile, the at-risk juvenile, and the methods of treating delinquency.	-	-			
ILO2	Knowing the factors that pushed the juveniles to delinquency, the methods of its treatment, and the aspects of their special penal treatment.  Knowing that the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure or other laws regulate the provisions relating to juveniles that are not mentioned in the Juvenile Delinquents Law.	The student can give a general idea of the concept of juvenile delinquency, its manifestations and its causes. In addition, examples and cases through which the student can know the provisions of each of the factors of delinquency presented.	-	-			

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ILO3	The student explains the age stages the juvenile goes through and the extent to which his criminal responsibility is realized at each stage and the juvenile's civil liability.	The student differentiates between the age of youth and the age of penal adulthood. A detailed explanation through which the				
		student can find out and mention a practical case of the juvenile committing a crime at a certain age to know the extent of his criminal and civil responsibility for it with justification.	-	-		
ILO4	The student determines the corrective measures imposed, the appropriate age of the juvenile to apply them, and the penalties prescribed for facing the juvenile in the age group between 15-18 if he commits a felony.	A detailed explanation in which the student remembers the age stages and the responsibility of the event that was given in the previous lecture. The student talks about the importance of differentiating between measure and punishment and the legal implications of that. The student shows the most important correctional measures and	-			

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ILO5	The student shows the procedures to which juveniles are subjected during the prosecution phase.	freedom-depriving penalties for juveniles.  Examples and an explanation of jurisprudence	-	-		
ILO6	Knowing the procedures of the preliminary investigation and the competent authority to conduct it and the rights of the juvenile during this stage.	Apply it to practical examples	-	-		
ILO7	Knowing the privacy of the trial procedures, taking into account the best interest of the juvenile, and clarifying the most important procedural rights of the juvenile, which aim to reform it instead of punishing and reprimanding it.	Examples whereby the student clarifies the authority responsible for the prosecution, investigation and trial.	-			-
ILO8	Knowing the methods of appeal used in juvenile cases and how to reconsider the established corrective measure.	illustrative examples	-			
ILO9	Know what the probation officer, the social service office, the observation center and reform institutes mean, and the student differentiates between the legal tasks of each.	The student introduces the institutions assisting juvenile justice and explains their legal duties according to the Syrian Juvenile Law with a jurisprudential explanation through the texts of the law.	-			-

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IL10	Knowing the extent of the phenomenon of recidivism among convicted juveniles, and the means of addressing the failure of the penal policy to reform juveniles.	The student distinguishes between the extent to which the delinquent behavior is corrected and the reason for recidivism.  The student explains the extent to which the measures and penalties fall short in achieving their goals. The student explains the ways to make the juvenile rehabilitation process successful by reforming the penal system, proposing alternatives, and integrating invertible with the
		by reforming the penal system, proposing alternatives, and

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### **8- Practice Tools:**

Tool Name	Description
1- Lawyers' offices	
2- Attending court	
sessions in the Justice	
Palace	
3- Follow up on	
conferences held by	
the Ministry of	
Justice and the Bar	
Association	
4- Legal groups	
established through	
social media	
platforms.	
5- Arbitration	
courses.	
6- Lawyers clinics	

#### 9- Main References

- 1- Jokhdar, Hassan (2006-2007) Juvenile Delinquents Law, Damascus University Publications, Damascus, Syria.
- 2- Hunais, Abdul-Jabbar (2015-2016) Explanation of the Juvenile Delinquent Law, Damascus University Publications, Damascus, Syria.
- 3- Gideon, Najat Gorges (2010) Juvenile Crimes in International and Internal Law, Zain Human Rights Publications, Lebanon.
- 4- Jaafar, Ali Muhammad (2004) Protection of Juveniles in Violation of the Law and at Risk, University Foundation for Studies, Publishing and Distribution, Beirut, Lebanon.
- 5- Al-Tarawneh, Muhammad (2013) Criminal Justice for Juveniles in Jordan, The National Center for Human Rights, Jordan.
- 6- Al-Dhahyan, Saud (2001) Educational and Fundamental Programs in Correctional Institutions, Naif Arab Academy for Security Sciences, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

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### 10-Additional References

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- 2- 2- Al-Asra, Munir (1974) Juvenile Deviation, its Problem and Factors, The Modern Egyptian Office, Alexandria, Egypt.
- 3- Abdul Latif, Baraa (2008) Criminal Policy in the Juvenile Welfare Law, Dar Al-Hamid, Amman, Jordan.
- 4- 4- Syrian Civil Code.
- 5- 5- Lawyers magazine.
- 6- 6- Hammurabi program for laws and jurisprudence.