



**Benha University**  
**Faculty of Arts**  
**Department of Psychology**

**The Effectiveness of Counseling Program for Psychological  
Sense of Security and its Role in the Development of Social  
Responsibility of Juvenile Delinquents**

**A Dissertation Submitted to Obtain the Ph D Degree in Arts  
(Psychology)**

**By**

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***Introduction:***

Juvenile delinquents suffer very irritating social problems which represent serious threats for security and stability the whole society. Such individuals usually suffer from a deep sense of deprivation, psychological insecurity, anxiety, social isolation, alienation, irresponsibility and lack of self confidence. As a results such group of individuals tend to commit crimes and violate any laws or social disciplines. Therefore, the present research attempts some solutions to overcome the problems of juvenile delinquents.

***Significance of the Study:***

The theoretical and practical significance of the present study can be summarized as follows:

***First: Theoretically:***

The present study:

1. approaches the juvenile delinquency phenomena, as one of the most irritating social problem worldwide, during the 21<sup>st</sup> century.
2. deals with psychological security as one of the most important variable on investigating the juvenile delinquency.
3. deals with a relatively neglected area of psychological research; namely, the psychological guidance for juvenile delinquents.
4. seems to be one of the rare studies which investigated the social responsibility of juvenile delinquents.

***Second: Practically:***

The present study

1. proposes and experiments the effectiveness of a counseling program for the psychological sense of security of juvenile delinquents; which aims at the positive investment of their potentials and capabilities to their favor and that of the whole society. Accordingly, they can control their emotions and develop a healthy sense of social responsibility.
2. Develops a tool for the assessment of adolescent (13-16 yrs) juvenile delinquents and non delinquents social responsibility.

3.

***The Aim of the Study:***

The present study investigates the effectiveness of a proposed counseling program for the psychological sense of security among juvenile delinquents. It also examines the role of the proposed program in developing their sense of social responsibility.

**Research Problem:**

The present study is answers the following research questions:

1. Are there statistically significant differences among mean ranks of the experimental group members and those of control group on the post course administration of psychological security scale?
2. Are there statistically significant differences among mean ranks of the experimental group members and those of control group on the post course administration of social responsibility scale?
3. Are there statistically significant differences the pre- and post course administration of psychological security scale among mean ranks of the experimental group members?
4. Are there statistically significant differences the pre- and post course administration of social responsibility scale among mean ranks of the experimental group members?
5. Are there statistically significant differences the pre-course and follow up administration of psychological security scale among mean ranks of the experimental group members?
6. Are there statistically significant differences the pre-course and follow up administration of social responsibility scale among mean ranks of the experimental group members?

***Research Hypotheses:***

1. There are no statistically significant differences among mean ranks of the experimental group members and those of control group on the post course administration of psychological security scale.

2. There are no statistically significant differences among mean ranks of the experimental group members and those of control group on the post course administration of social responsibility scale.
3. There are no statistically significant differences the pre- and post course administration of psychological security scale among mean ranks of the experimental group members.
4. There are no statistically significant differences the pre- and post course administration of social responsibility scale among mean ranks of the experimental group members.
5. There are no statistically significant differences the post-course and follow up administration of psychological security scale among mean ranks of the experimental group members.
6. There are no statistically significant differences the post-course and follow up administration of social responsibility scale among mean ranks of the experimental group members.

***Methodology:***

The researcher adopted the quasi-experimental model of the experimental methodology. The subjects of the study were divided into experimental and control groups.. The experimental group received a three-months (20 sessions, twice weekly) treatment. The assessment tools were administered pre- and post treatment, and for follow-up.

***Subjects:***

The study sample consisted of fifty (13-16 years) juvenile delinquents hosted in Nabrouh Juvenile Foundation, Dakahliya governorate. Twenty juvenile delinquents who scored the lowest on both psychological security and social responsibility scales were equally subdivided into:

1. experimental group: where ten juvenile delinquents who received the counseling program.

2. control group: where ten juvenile delinquents without any intervention.

Age, intelligence, family socio-economic levels and pre-treatment scores on both psychological security and social responsibility scales were homogenized for groups.

### ***Research Tools:***

The researcher administered the following research tools:

1. Pictorial Intelligence test (*Ahmed Zaki Saleh, 1978*).
2. Scale of Socio-Economic level of the Egyptian family (*Mohamed Bayoumi, Kamal Dessouky, 1984*).
3. Psychological Security Scale (*Zeinab Shokeir, 2005*).
4. A researcher prepared Social Responsibility Scale.
5. The researcher proposed Counseling Program.

### **Statistical Techniques:**

1. Mann Whitney U. Test for small sized two independent samples.
2. The Wilcoxon Z Test for small sized two paired samples.
3. Size Effect Coefficient Eta ( $\eta^2$ ).
4. T- Degree

### ***Results:***

1. There are statistically significant differences among mean ranks on the post course administration of psychological security scale to the favor of the experimental group members where ( $U = 0.01$ ).
2. There are statistically significant differences among mean ranks on the post course administration of social responsibility scale to the favor of the experimental group members where ( $U = 0.01$ ).
3. There are statistically significant differences mean ranks to the favor of the post course administration of psychological security scale on of the experimental group members where ( $U = 0.01$ ).

- 4. There are statistically significant differences mean ranks to the favor of the post course administration of social responsibility scale among mean ranks of the experimental group members where ( $U = 0.01$ ).**
- 5. There are no statistically significant differences among mean ranks of the post course and follow up administration of psychological security scale on the experimental group members where ( $Z$ ) is insignificant.**
- 6. There are no statistically significant differences among mean ranks of the post course and follow up administration of social responsibility scale on the experimental group members where ( $Z$ ) is insignificant.**