

ABSTRACT

The diploma thesis deals with the issue of the development of diagnostics of morally defective youth used at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries in correctional institutions. The diagnosis of morally defective youth was closely related to the issue of correction and re-education of these persons. The very consequences of behavioral disorders have always had a serious impact on society itself. By establishing correctional facilities and the subsequent diagnosis of the inmates, the company accepted responsibility for the re-education of these persons.

The diploma thesis has a comparative character with the aim of identifying common or, on the contrary, different features in the diagnosis of youth. The theoretical part defines diagnostics in etopedic practice as we know it today. The classifications of behavioral disorders used today and at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries are described here. Methods and techniques used in special pedagogy – etopedics are characterized in detail here. Furthermore, the system of counseling care for children and youth with behavioral disorders and the most important legal norms related to the upbringing, education and support of children with behavioral disorders are described here.

The empirical part of the work is focused on a comprehensive historical overview of care for morally defective youth at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries in Bohemia and around the world is described here. The very diagnosis of morally defective youth and tests of moral thinking were carried out in correctional facilities, where the correction of inmates also took place. The name of Alois Zikmund is woven throughout the work, who designed and implemented a whole series of organizational measures in the field of diagnosing morally defective youth.