

Elementary Analysis on the Characteristics and Causes as Well as Countermeasures of Juvenile Delinquency

Yutian Xiao¹

¹ Law School, Guangxi University, Nanning, China

Correspondence: Yutian Xiao, Law School, Guangxi University, Nanning, Guangxi, China.

Received: March 28, 2022

Accepted: April 25, 2022

Online Published: April 28, 2022

doi:10.20849/ajsss.v7i4.1097

URL: <https://doi.org/10.20849/ajsss.v7i4.1097>

Abstract

In recent years, one by one, shocking cases of juvenile delinquency have gradually entered the public eye, and governing the problem of juvenile delinquency has become an important task for the state and society according to the law. there are profound reasons behind juvenile delinquency .as a law student, it is necessary to analyze the characteristics, causes and countermeasures of juvenile delinquency from the various problems encountered by juveniles on their way to grow up, which is useful to effectively prevent juvenile delinquency and guide the healthy growth of juveniles.

Keywords: juvenile, crime, characteristics, causes, countermeasures

1. Characteristics of Juvenile Delinquency

1.1 *The Age of Crime Is Gradually Lowering*

According to the cases released by the Supreme People's Court and the big data reported by many local judiciaries, it can be seen that there is a gradual trend of lowering the age of juvenile delinquency. usually, the age of 14 to 17 is the most common age for juvenile delinquency, but most of the recent shocking cases came from the age of 12 to 14, such as the Yuanjiang City matricide case of 2018, the murderer was only 12 years old. If we take into account those who have committed minor crimes or are too young to be punished as criminals, the age of onset of crime is even younger, with someone starting to have bad behavior at the age of 10 or 11, and someone committing crimes at the age of 12 or 13, or even participating in serious crimes. although the proportion of this age group is relatively small, the number is increasing year by year.

1.2 *Diversification of Crimes and Increase in the Number of Sexual Crimes*

With the diversification of information today, juvenile delinquency are no longer limited to those committed to solve economic problems such as robbery. Sexual crimes are also gradually entering the realm of juvenile delinquency. minors in the development of secondary sexual characteristics are curious about gender relations and are very prone to vicious rape cases when they failed to control their ego. take the rape and murder of a thirteen-year-old boy in Dalian as an example.

1.3 *Minors Who Commit Crimes Have a Low Level of Education*

Most of the juvenile offenders have only primary or junior high school educated, and their education level is generally low. according to the statistics, 80% of the juvenile offenders have only primary and junior high school educated, and the remaining 20% of juvenile offenders have only technical school and special secondary school educated.

1.4 *Gang Crime of Remaining Faithful to Friends*

A distinctive feature of juvenile delinquency is gang delinquency. the desire for friendship and the willingness to get on well with others is an outward expression of the psychological needs of minors' sense of independence. minors often reach the stage of psychological weaning, they tend to close themselves in front of their parents, and prefer to be with partners of similar age and interest, forming a group and easily influencing each other. As long as one of them has a sense of crime, it is possible to work together to form a joint crime. In the case of generally low educated, the immature minors are in the period full of sap, seeking to prevail over others, joint crime, but also to make up for the lack of individual crime.

2. The Main Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

2.1 Self-Factor

Most of the minors who committed crimes are in the transition stage from childhood to adolescence, and people at this stage are not mature enough, be prone to rebelliousness, have not formed complete values, and are prone to mood swings, impulsive, poor self-control, and often reckless when things go wrong. public opinion survey from Rule of Law Network in 2015, related data showed that "daily friction" was the easiest to cause criminal behavior, many students clashed over trivial matters in life, and even fought over trivial matters. at the same time, the immaturity of the mind caused students at this stage to be prone to paranoia and occurred psychological distortions owing to very minor things. Second, students at this stage were prone to self-centeredness, and when it was difficult to gain the approval of others in normal life, they tended to seek forms outside the normal range, such as bullying others or committing criminal acts to gain the approval of themselves and others. third, when a vulnerable party was attacked by a strong party, some people were unable to defend their legitimate rights and interests in a reasonable way due to their immaturity, but when they encountered bullying, they tended to choose to suffer in silence, catered to the bully, or retaliated, in order to achieve the purpose of self-protection, but the result often led to more bullying and finally led to the occurrence of crime.

2.2 Social Factors

China has developed from a country full of seeing evidence of people's distress everywhere to the second most powerful superpower in the world in terms of comprehensive national power. today, with the reform and opening up, Chinese society has successfully transformed into a modernized society, which has led to the diversification of social culture, and the way minors receive social information also tends to be diversified, minors who are not mature enough to receive diversified culture are prone to cognitive errors when they face things they cannot understand and are not able to evaluate external things in a rational and objective manner, so they are likely to commit illegal and criminal acts. when minors are in their youth, they are often self-centered, easily rebellious, impulsive and emotionally volatile. When normal behavior fails to gain the approval of others, they will seek ways outside the normal range, such as school bullying and provocation, to gain the approval of themselves and others, which often results in criminal behavior.

2.3 Family Factors

First, with the rapid socio-economic development, the structure of modern families has changed dramatically, the number of divorced families is increasing, and the lack of family education is becoming more and more serious. home is the smallest unit that makes up a nation, the cradle where every child grows up, and family education is the treasure that accompanies children for their whole life. a broken family can easily leave serious psychological trauma to the mind of minors, which can lead to psychological diseases or easily take the path of crime. second, it is the greatest wish of every parent to "see their son become a dragon and their daughter become a phoenix". Some families pay too much attention to academic performance and neglect moral education, rule of law education and mental health of minors, which makes it difficult for minors to develop a correct concept of right and wrong. Third, the fast-paced and high-stress lifestyle of our time makes many minors lack the company of their parents in the process of growing up. There is a significant increase in the number of migrant workers and those who go to work in economically developed areas, resulting in a large number of left-behind children. These children grow up under the care of grandparents or close friends and are easily spoiled, while also lacking parental education. As a result, they are prone to develop bad habits and dysfunctional personalities, which make them more likely to enter the path of crime.

2.4 School Factors

School is the second environment for minors to grow up, and it is an important place for minors to grow and develop besides home. First of all, during the critical period of minors' mental growth and character development, most schools only pay attention to the achievement and neglect the purpose of "educating people" due to the pressure of entering a higher school. Moral education, quality education and rule of law education for students are often absent, resulting in the lack of moral quality of minors. However, the pressure of entering a higher school also affects minors, which is a great test of their psychological quality, and crime is often more likely to occur under high pressure.

3. Countermeasures to Prevent Juvenile Delinquency

3.1 Build a Good Family's First Line of Defense

In order to prevent young people from committing crimes due to the lack of legal awareness, parents should work together with schools to educate their children about the legal system from an early age and teach them to

establish the legal concept from a young age. parents should improve their own moral and legal literacy, set a good example for their children, avoid passing on bad influences to their children, and influence their children's growth with their own standard words and actions. parents who have been in business for many years should set the right relationship between their children's study and education, not only to pay attention to their children's study, but also to strengthen the cultivation of their children's legal concept and moral quality. For parents who want their children to grow up, parents should pay attention to the way they communicate with their children and not simply judge their children's excellence by their scores. for children with bad habits and behaviors, parents should pay attention to the ways and means of education according to different situations, and should not spoil and tolerate their children, if necessary, they should strengthen the contact with the school and do a good job of education for their children.

3.2 Being a Good Barrier Between School and Education

In addition to the comprehensive education of moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic and social life, schools must do a good job of adolescent education and social life guidance. combined with the characteristics of common juvenile crime, according to the different ages of minors, conduct on targetting prevention education, to improve the minors' compliance with the law and crime prevention awareness. when students make mistakes, they should reflect on the faults of education and teaching, and not simply expel them. schools should also strengthen the management of students' unexplained absenteeism, and avoid students going to unhealthy places.

3.3 Create a Good Environment for Minors to Grow Up

Minors have a more obvious passive acceptance ability due to their restricted ability to act, and are easily influenced by the negative social environment. The prevention of juvenile delinquency is also the common responsibility and obligation of the whole society. It can be done by strictly opening electronic game rooms, commercial dance halls and places not easily accessible to minors in the vicinity of schools; not to provide minors with books, broadcasts, movies and TVs that render violence, pornography and terrorist activities are harmful to their physical and mental health; strictly operating Internet cafes in accordance with regulations, and prohibiting minors under the age of 18 from entering with their ID cards. Relevant departments should strengthen the management of the school environment, and crack down on acts that violate the personal safety of minors, disrupt the school order and induce, instigate and force minors to commit crimes. cooperate with the school's education work, do a good job in helping and educating minors, and help and save minors who have lost their way.

4. Concluding Remarks

To prevent juvenile delinquency and effectively reduce and avoid the incidence of juvenile delinquency, we should not only pay attention to the ideological education, legal education and adolescent sex education of minors, but also pay attention to the education of families and schools, rectify the bad social environment, and provide a good environment for the growth of minors. families, schools and all related departments of society should take up the responsibility of education, management and protection of minors, and guide them to learn and understand the law and abide by the law and social morality in a good social atmosphere, so as to promote their healthy growth.

References

- Guan, Y. (2012). Analysis of Family Influence Factors on Juvenile Delinquency--Based on National Survey of Juvenile Offenders. *Research on Youth Crime Prevention*, (2), 4-8, 19.
- Wu, Z.-P. (2004). Discussion on the characteristics of juvenile delinquency and countermeasures for prevention and control. *Journal of Longyan Teachers Training School*, (5), 11-14. <https://doi.org/10.16813/j.cnki.cn35-1286/g4.2004.05.005>
- Zhao, M. (2008). Current characteristics, causes and countermeasures of juvenile delinquency. *Journal of Jiangsu Police College*, (5), 116-119.
- Zhao, X. (2009). Brief talk about the causes and prevention of juvenile delinquency. *Law and Society*, (7), 385. <https://doi.org/10.19387/j.cnki.1009-0592.2009.07.253>
- Zhou, W.-X., & Wang, Y.-L. (2005). Discussion on the characteristic causes of the current juvenile crime and its preventive measures. *Journal of Inner Mongolia University of Technology: Social Science Edition*, 14(2), 4.

Copyrights

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).