

Research on Preventing and Correcting Juvenile Delinquency

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Abstract

In recent years, juvenile crimes have continued to develop towards younger ages and crueler methods. Related cases have produced great social harm. How to effectively prevent and control juvenile crimes has become a thorny issue that various countries need to solve urgently. This article analyzes the causes of juvenile delinquency, quotes domestic and foreign theories and systems for preventing and correcting juvenile delinquency, and puts forward some suggestions.

Keywords

Young Minors; Crime Prevention; Correction Measures.

1. The Need to Prevent and Correct Juvenile Delinquency

1.1. The Harm of Crimes Committed by Young Minors

1.1.1. Damage to Physical and Mental Development

According to the survey, among the completed criminal cases involving minors, 80% of the juvenile offenders have only primary school or junior high school education, and 20% have a technical secondary school education. [1] The lack of basic education in schools causes juvenile offenders to deviate in the process of shaping correct values, and their wrong worldview leads them to the path of illegal crimes. Not only that, with the popularization of smartphones and the rise of short video software and online live broadcasts, the ubiquitous soft pornographic videos, articles full of distorted values and other bad information have also had a great adverse impact on the value construction of minors.

1.1.2. Great Social Harm

While the information age has enriched the knowledge of young people, it has also brought the culture of violence into their eyes. Teenagers accept violent plots in movies, TV series, and books without any restrictions, causing their criminal behavior to gradually become cruel. This has also resulted in the number of violent cases among juvenile delinquents remaining high and even increasing year by year. Secondly, in current common criminal cases in my country, there are more and more cases where minors use intelligent means to evade detection, which makes minor crimes more concealed, makes detection more difficult, and causes greater social harm.

1.1.3. National Security: Internal Security Reduced

In recent years, the overall crime rate among juveniles has been on the rise. At the same time, according to relevant data, from 2018 to September 2022, the top six crimes reviewed and prosecuted for minors were theft, affray, provoking trouble, robbery, rape and intentional injury. Among them, theft, robbery, Robbery and other property-violating crimes account for 69% of the total types of juvenile crimes. [2] The frequent occurrence of such cases not only reduces the safety index of the country's people, but also has an adverse impact on the country's internal security.

1.2. Analysis of the Current Situation of Crimes Committed by Young Minors

The development of modern communication technology allows bad criminal incidents involving young minors to be known to a wider range of people in a faster and more direct way,

whether it is the "murder case of an 11-year-old girl in Hunan" or the "matricide case of a 12-year-old boy in Hunan", etc. The cruel methods of the perpetrator stung the hearts of everyone who witnessed it. What is even more eye-catching and shocking is that the age of the perpetrator does not match the criminal method. He was about 10 years old when he should have been innocent, but he committed a serious violation of the law and ethical behavior. These extremely heinous cases of juvenile crimes are only isolated cases, but there are endless cases of ordinary juvenile crimes that fail to attract people's attention.

1.2.1. Overall Data on Juvenile Crime

Data from the "White Paper on Procuratorial Work for Minors (2021)" shows that from 2017 to 2021, the number of juvenile criminal suspects aged 14 to 16 years old accepted by the procuratorial organs for review and prosecution were 5,189, 4,695, 5,445, 5,259, and 8,169 respectively, accounting for 8.71%, 8.05%, 8.88%, 9.57% and 11.04% of the total number of juvenile crimes accepted, reviewed and prosecuted respectively. Judging from the number of criminals, there will be an increase of 2,980 people in 2021 compared with 2017, an increase of 57.4%. According to data from the "White Paper on Procuratorial Work for Minors (2022)" released by the Supreme People's Procuratorate, from 2020 to 2022, the number of juvenile criminal suspects aged 14 to 16 years old that the procuratorial organs accepted for review and prosecution were 5,259, 8,169, and 8,710 respectively, accounting for 9.57%, 11.04% and 11.1% of the total number of juvenile criminal suspects accepted, reviewed and prosecuted respectively. Judging from the acceptance, review and prosecution of juvenile criminal suspects aged 14 to 16 years old from 2017 to 2022, the number of crimes committed by young minors in China is on the rise, with the number growing rapidly from 2018 to 2021 and easing in 2021, but overall numbers are still increasing.

1.2.2. Characteristics of Crimes Committed by Young Minors

The crime of young minors is first reflected in the diversification of criminal motives. The criminal motives of young minors are complex and diverse. They may be caused by weak abilities, psychological disorders, tiredness of learning or pursuit of excitement. The reasons that contribute to the crimes of young minors are To a large extent, it is a combination of internal and external factors.

In recent years, the types of crimes committed by minors have become more concentrated, mostly rape, robbery, and serious injuries and deaths caused by crowd fights and provocations, while the number of drug crimes, school bullying, and violent crimes continues to decrease; and there are There is a trend of development from property crimes similar to theft to infringement of personal rights. Many young minors commit crimes in a gang-like, random, and imitative manner^[3].

In addition, the current trend of crimes committed by young minors is similar to that of adults and specialization, which is reflected in premeditation, careful planning and sufficient preparation before committing a crime, handling the crime scene after committing the crime, covering up the traces of the crime, etc., and even in a certain In these cases, some perpetrators also possess certain anti-investigation "skills", a feature that is more clearly reflected in some vicious crimes.

2. Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile crime is a complex social problem, and the problem of juvenile crime is not a one-time problem. In order to solve the problem, we must first explore the reasons that promote juvenile crime.

2.1. Bad Growth Environment and Negative Social and Cultural Influence

A person's personality and concepts are mainly formed between the ages of 10 and 16. During the growth process of young minors, the scope of life activities is relatively limited, and the environment they are exposed to is relatively simple. Therefore, family, school and The environment such as the community is particularly important in shaping the quality and conduct of minors. If the education at home and school is not perfect and the social culture is deformed, it will intensify the criminal tendency of young minors.

1) Lack of necessary and correct family supervision. The lack of family supervision is reflected in the absence of supervisors on the one hand and improper supervision methods on the other. Many guardians are negligent or lazy in performing their disciplinary duties. According to incomplete statistics, 70% of children in juvenile crime cases grew up without or lacking parental companionship; children are naturally dependent on their parents. In reality, Many parents entrust their children to the supervision of grandparents for different reasons, but it is easy for children and grandparents to have problems with ineffective supervision. For a long time, the lack of emotional communication and lack of protective functions are most likely to cause minors to have unstable temperaments, Problems of being impulsive and not good at getting along with others. Improper supervision methods are another factor that can easily lead to the crime of young minors. They are often reflected in violent supervision methods, excessive supervision requirements, or overindulgence. From the overall social and family situation, children are taught through the use of verbal abuse, beatings, corporal punishment, etc. There are many families with rough methods, autocratic education, and overly strict requirements. In contrast, the education of minors adopts an attitude of pampering, responding to requests, and tolerating and accommodating their mistakes. The above two supervision methods are not conducive to the formation of healthy personality of minors, and are also important factors causing the crime of young minors.

2) School supervision is not in place. With the implementation of nine-year compulsory education, young minors spend a large part of their growth under school education. Therefore, school supervision is also an important consideration in the impact of young minors' crimes. At present, some school supervision problems include inability to manage students, inadequate control of dropouts and insufficient education on the rule of law, and insufficient education on the rule of law. The problem of inability to manage students is reflected in the use of corporal punishment, soft violence such as sarcasm and humiliation in educational methods, the phenomenon of teachers discriminating against students due to personal preferences, insufficient campus management leading to campus bullying, etc., and factors such as tight and unbalanced educational resources can easily As a result, some students are unable to enter higher education, and the school's failure to control dropouts and ensure their education will cause many students to flow into society and become "unmanaged and unorganized vagrants" due to their young age and inability to find a job [4] . Influenced, it is easy to embark on the path of crime. At present, my country's rule of law publicity work has made significant achievements in society, but the rule of law education courses in schools are still lacking. They lack specialization and long-term nature, and it is difficult to penetrate into the minds of minors. Therefore, the awareness of the rule of law is still lacking.

3) There are loopholes in the supervision of some industries. Social culture permeates all aspects of social life and has an impact on everyone. However, social and cultural development shows diversity, and its connotations are mixed. Some negative and abnormal social cultures are inducing young minors in some industries in secret ways. The germ of crime. Some entertainment venues and accommodation businesses illegally admit minors, and inappropriate reading materials, audio-visual videos, and online information are repeatedly banned, which will intensify the criminal tendency of minors.

2.2. The Minor's Own Reasons

Because minors are young and have not yet fully matured in terms of psychological development, behavioral abilities, cognitive abilities and emotional control, they often make impulsive and immature decisions under the influence of negative emotions and factors. Crime; in addition, some young minors sometimes succumb to social pressure due to their own character flaws, naive psychology, and lack of satisfaction of their life needs and personal dignity, and under the guidance of bad people, they make knowing It is illegal behavior. However, some teenagers have low quality, incorrect world outlook, outlook on life and values, bad habits and conduct such as idleness, indolence, making trouble, and lack of legal concepts, which make them more likely to embark on the road of crime.

2.3. Insufficient Judicial Attention and Protective Measures

When young minors engage in serious bad behavior in the early stages, they have actually shown signs of illegal crimes. However, in the early stages, they often rely on the discipline of their families and schools. It is not until the actual illegal and criminal situations that affect society appear that the public security and judicial organs intervene. This is understandable due to the reality of the shortage of public security and judicial human resources, but it needs to be emphasized that in most cases, the public security and judicial organs take one-time measures, such as ordering family discipline, giving reprimands, and ordering compensation for losses. It is difficult to carry out sustainable and targeted discipline and education measures, so the bad or serious bad behavior of some young minors is allowed to develop into criminal behavior. In addition, the public security and judicial system lacks personnel and institutions dedicated to handling minor cases, and there is a lack of resources to protect young minors in society.

3. Existing Systems and Theories at Home and Abroad

Judicial construction related to juvenile crimes has developed rapidly since the establishment of the world's first juvenile court, the Cook County Juvenile Court in Chicago in 1899 , and has now become the standard for most countries in the world to deal with juvenile crimes. common choice. In contrast, the judicial development of juvenile crimes in our country is relatively late. Generally speaking, the start of China's modern juvenile justice system was marked by the establishment of the first juvenile court in the Changning District People's Court of Shanghai in 1984 . Since then, my country's juvenile justice research has also entered a new chapter. Differences in national conditions lead to different judicial systems for juvenile delinquency in each country, and the length of development leads to different levels of perfection in the judicial system for juvenile delinquency in each country.

3.1. Theoretical Basis: Unified Value Orientation

3.1.1. Protection First, Responsibility Second

In today's international judicial field regarding minors, a judicial system for minors has been established that is dominated by the concept of protection and supplemented by the concept of responsibility. The protection concept believes that minors' bad behaviors and criminal behaviors are not innate, but are caused by social influence. Social ills and injustices cause these minors who commit bad behaviors and criminal behaviors to become victims. Therefore, the state and society have the obligation to care for, help, correct, and encourage them to return to society and eventually lead a normal life. The concept of responsibility believes that minors should be allowed to fully understand the illegal acts they commit and their consequences, bear legal responsibility, and accept legal punishment. From the perspective of legal consequences, it emphasizes the safety of society and the protection of victims. and compensation.

Whether in academic theory or judicial practice, my country's graded punishment system coincides with the concept of "protection first, responsibility second" in the international juvenile justice system, emphasizing the principle of two-way protection, that is, protection The principle of organic integration of minors and the protection of society. For juvenile justice, it is necessary to maintain social security and social order. At the same time, we must also pay attention to protecting the basic rights and interests of juvenile offenders. We must pay attention to both sides of the two-way protection. This is a powerful combination to protect society and protect the future. The organic unity of adults ^[5].

3.1.2. The Principle of Maximizing the Interests of Children

The principle of maximizing the interests of children is also known as the principle of prioritizing the interests of children. Initially applicable to matters related to children in the family legislation part, such as custody, custody, adoption, etc. With the improvement of the concept of protecting children's interests, maximizing children's interests has become the way for most countries in the world to deal with child custody, adoption, placement of children after both parents have died, abuse litigation, crime and many other matters related to child protection services in divorce cases. Basic principles. Although the interpretation of this principle differs between countries based on cultural differences, the principle of giving priority to the interests of children is widely reflected in the legislation on juvenile delinquency in various countries around the world, and plays a valuable role in the post-correction procedures for juvenile delinquency. Guidance effect.

Under the influence of the traditional concept of "caring for the young", my country's juvenile justice system also fundamentally follows the principle of maximizing the interests of the child. As far as my country's relevant laws on minors are concerned, although the "Minor Protection Law" and the "Minor Crime Prevention Law" do not clearly state the maximization of children's interests, the concept of "prevention first, punishment as a supplement" shows that The idea of this principle has penetrated into our country's legal provisions.

3.2. Institutional Basis

3.2.1. Graded Punishment System

In foreign legislation, minors' criminal behavior is usually classified into different categories, and targeted treatment measures are applied. There are three main categories: socialized treatment measures, semi-institutionalized treatment measures, and institutionalized treatment measures. It also emphasizes the flexible use of institutionalized treatment measures that pay equal attention to protective and mandatory measures. For example, the minimum age of criminal responsibility in Japan is 14 years old, which means that minors under the age of 14 will never be punished. At the same time, minors who are over the age of 12 but under the age of 14 can be sent to a juvenile home for education and correction. ^[6] Russia can exempt minors from punishment and send them to specialized closed teaching and correctional institutions for educational correction ^[7]. In France, minors who have committed crimes that are not held criminally responsible or punished with criminal penalties can be sent to juvenile aid and education institutions, public supervision education or correctional education institutions and other places for education and correction, depending on the specific circumstances ^[8].

The "Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency" that took effect on June 1, 2021 clarifies that China adopts a three-level prevention mechanism for the management of juvenile delinquency, that is, intervening in bad behavior, correcting serious bad behavior, and punishing criminal behavior. Provide assistance at the same time. It divides minors' illegal behaviors into bad behaviors and serious bad behaviors, and stipulates "graded prevention, intervention and correction" for them. The former mainly relies on the discipline of schools and parents, supplemented by social institutions such as communities, rescue and protection. Institutional discipline, the latter mainly uses corrective education measures. In addition to

strict discipline at home and school, special schools are also set up to educate and correct minors in different categories. This graded punishment mechanism not only conforms to international development trends, but also conforms to world experience and my country's national conditions.

3.2.2. Mainstream Model of Judicial System

Outside the territory:

1) The child welfare priority model represented by Norway: According to the provisions of the "Child Welfare Act" formulated by Norway in 1896, the education and care of children and adolescents should replace their imprisonment. It takes the interests of children as the basic guideline, and treats family matters no longer by resorting to disciplinary measures such as condemnation, warning, or removing children from the family, but by providing preventive, family-based help and advice to families in need. We have a very positive and optimistic attitude towards the protection of minors and strongly advocate the status and rights of minors.

2) The juvenile justice priority model represented by the United States: Judging from the juvenile justice law model in the United States, this is a criminal-oriented juvenile justice model. It includes the bad behaviors and serious bad behaviors of minors in my country's "Law on the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency" as minor status crimes under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court, and at the same time includes the criminal acts committed by minors stipulated in the general criminal law. Scope of jurisdiction. From this perspective, juvenile justice in the United States is based on criminal law.

3) A model that combines child welfare and juvenile justice represented by Japan: As far as child welfare law is concerned, Japan has formed a child welfare system dominated by the "Child Welfare Law". Under this systematic provision of child welfare laws, the legitimate rights of minors can be expressed and protected. At the same time, in terms of juvenile justice, Japan has formed a judicial model with the "Juvenile Law" as the core, which has both substantive law and procedural law, and the coexistence of multiple auxiliary legal documents, and has built a systematic juvenile system with juvenile protection as the core concept. judicial.

Our country:

Since ancient times, our country has adhered to the ideological concept of placing emphasis on punishment and despising the people. The provisions for minors are mainly concentrated in criminal laws, and the justice for minors is also dominated by criminal cases. However, so far, our country has not developed an independent juvenile justice system, but mainly relies on adult legal provisions. Since my country's criminal-oriented ideology is the same as the United States' "judicial priority model" concept, its criminal-oriented judicial model can provide a reference and development path for the construction of my country's future judicial model for juvenile crimes.

4. Countermeasures and Suggestions

4.1. Preventive Countermeasures-Multiple Supervision and Prevention

Since family supervision of young minors belongs to the scope of private life and is difficult for outsiders to intervene, in order to address the problem of inability to supervise the family, efforts should be made to publicize and advocate the construction of a complete, positive and harmonious family atmosphere, so that society can form a culture that values future generations. The social atmosphere of character education; at the same time, scientific and reasonable discipline methods should be promoted through the Internet, community activities, etc., so that rough discipline and doting education will gradually decrease; for the absence of supervision in some families, the community should actively play its role and take the initiative to understand the family According to the situation, provide necessary help, provide high-

frequency and regular care for the young minors in these families, organize good and friendly community activities, and help them integrate into positive social relationships in a gentle way. School education is an important part of preventing juvenile delinquency, but it is also the part that is most likely to fail. In reality, schools often place students' ideological and personality education after the teaching of subject knowledge. The supervision methods are usually single and inflexible. They adopt a neglectful or violent attitude toward students who are difficult to discipline, resulting in those who most need personality education and care. Students grow up in a deformed mental state. Therefore, in terms of school supervision, the education authorities should play a supervisory and guiding role, and the legislation should also strictly enforce school responsibilities to make it clear that "personality education" is also the top priority of school education; at the same time, the legal and education departments must strictly control schools. In the work of protecting school dropouts, based on the principle of "never giving up on every student", we will do our best to provide the greatest help so that every child can receive a complete education.

The creation of a healthy social environment is the most intangible but easily overlooked aspect of preventing juvenile delinquency. The main body of responsibility is everyone in social life. This may sound difficult to achieve, but we can still implement it in all aspects. For example, relevant departments have severely cracked down on the spread of abnormal culture, the masses have resisted the spread of ideas that distort values, and the whole society has actively implemented the core socialist values through practice.

Supervision by public security and judicial organs is the last line of defense for multi-party supervision and prevention, and the supervision targets should be young minors who are wandering on the edge of illegal crimes. Public security and judicial department personnel are more convincing than community personnel. Their communication and education to these minors are more likely to make minors fear the law. Moreover, continued attention will make minors with criminal thoughts If you have concerns, you will not dare to commit criminal acts easily until you give up the idea; finally, continuous attention will allow the public security and judicial organs to promptly discover the criminal acts of minors and deal with them in a timely manner. Therefore, it is recommended that the public security and judicial organs set up specialized personnel to track and provide regular communication and care for minors who show signs of breaking the law and committing crimes.

Although the law confirms the prevention and control responsibilities of the government, schools, society, families and other entities, the specific responsibilities among the entities are unclear, which can easily lead to a lack of supervision, and there is little communication between the prevention entities, which is not conducive to prevention. For the supervision of minors who commit crimes, all parties should actively perform their duties, strengthen communication, and work together to build a high wall between minors and criminals.

4.2. Crime Processing - Introducing the Rule of Malicious Supplementation of Age

It is necessary to localize and apply the malicious supplementary age rules. At present, the extremely vicious behavior of young minors is only an example, and it is not suitable to generally lower the age of criminal responsibility and affect the reform of ordinary crimes. However, we also need to respond well to such types of crimes, which can serve as a warning and also serve as a warning to people's simple view of good and evil. response. Secondly, for criminals with serious subjective malignancies and low pay, simply ordering strict discipline and work-study education and guidance measures are not enough to achieve the correction effect, and the participation of the criminal punishment system is required. Therefore, the malicious supplementary age rule is introduced to add considerable strength to the correction. The development environment and psychological maturity of minors are different. There must

be a deviation between the age of criminal responsibility for all knives and the actual age at which individuals have the ability to be criminally responsible. The consequence of this deviation is that they are unable to deal with serious harm to society and fail to meet criminal responsibility. A minor who is of age but actually has the ability to take responsibility.

Article 17 of the "Amendment to the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China (Eleven)" and the "Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China" promulgated on December 26, 2020 stipulates that "A person who has reached the age of 12 but under the age of 14 is guilty of intentional homicide, Those who commit the crime of intentional injury, causing death or causing serious injury or serious disability by particularly cruel means, and the circumstances are egregious and approved by the Supreme People's Procuratorate for prosecution, shall bear criminal responsibility." The content reflects the rule of malicious supplementation of age to a certain extent, stipulating The specific form of the crime reflects the extremely strong subjective malignancy of minors who conform to this behavior. Taking their subjective mentality as the starting point to pursue criminal liability reflects a certain practice of localizing the malicious supplementary age rule, but in China Mainland China still does not have a clear and systematic system.

The author believes that the malicious supplementary age rule is feasible in our country. First of all, when dealing with juvenile crimes, our country always adheres to the principle of "education first, punishment supplemented" and the policy of "education, reform, and rescue". However, it always emphasizes the combination of leniency and severity, which is low in social harm and weak in subjective viciousness. Minors are treated with leniency. The introduction of the malicious supplementary age system is also a requirement for the combination of leniency and severity to rehabilitate minors who are harmful to society and subjectively malignant with strict criminal policies. Secondly, Article 11 of the "Several Opinions on Implementing the Criminal Justice Policy of Combining Leniency with Severity in Procuratorial Work" promulgated by the Supreme People's Procuratorate states: "It is necessary to investigate the situation of minor criminal suspects and understand the minor's personality characteristics, family circumstances, social interactions, growth experience, and whether there are conditions for assistance and education, etc., unless the subjective malignancy is serious and the social harm is serious, according to the specific circumstances of the case, arrest may or may not be arrested, and prosecution may or may not be prosecuted." In other words, Juvenile criminal suspects who are subjectively malignant and have serious social harm should be arrested and prosecuted; on the other hand, this provision is also reflected in the process of criminal proceedings. When dealing with juvenile crimes, attention should be paid to the collection and investigation of character conditions. Examination of the subjective malignancy of juvenile criminal suspects [9]; Finally, in China's conditional non-prosecution rule, subjective malignancy and personal danger are factors to be considered in whether the perpetrator is prosecuted, which is consistent with the principle of the malicious age rule are similar, both are reflections of individual criminal considerations.

4.3. Follow-up Measures-Improvement of the Correction System

My country's Public Security Management Penalty Law, Administrative Penalty Law, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure Law, Community Correction Law, Prison Law and other laws contain many contents that provide special law enforcement and judicial treatment to minors who have committed crimes, covering minors of different ages. There are multiple links including education, correction, and punishment from slightly deviant behaviors to behaviors that seriously endanger society. At present, the main methods of correction for juvenile delinquents in our country include criminal imprisonment correction, community correction, and specialized school correction.

Improving corrective measures cannot be ignored. Regarding the method of corrective measures that only reduces the general punitive measures to apply to minors who have committed crimes at a young age, this method should be corrected because it lacks protection and substitution of punishment. For minors who have committed crimes at a young age, more educational, corrective, and restrictive measures should be taken, and simple and crude punitive measures should be replaced with more educational corrective measures. However, at the same time, the degree of coercion must be grasped to avoid weakening education. The effectiveness of corrective measures.

Clarifying the functions of the agencies responsible for the specialized education of young delinquent minors has always been a focus. For specialized correctional education, the meaning and division of responsibilities of "closed-loop management" of specialized places should be clarified. It should be specified how the specialized education steering committee correctly performs case evaluation functions, how the education administrative department and the public security agency jointly carry out correctional work, and how the public security agency and judicial administrative agency The specific division of labor and connection process with the education administration department.

Building a hierarchical, judicial and standardized correction environment is a feasible way to improve the correction system. For delinquent minors who are under 12 years old, over 12 years old but under 14 years old, and over 14 years old but under 16 years old, different corrective measures and the principle of "family education first, specialized correctional education supplement" are applied to varying degrees; for younger children The correction process for minors who have committed crimes should strictly abide by legal procedures, and the requesting agencies, decision-making agencies, and execution agencies should divide responsibilities, cooperate with each other, and restrict each other. Among them, the Special Education Steering Committee exercises the right of investigation and evaluation and the right of request, and the education administrative department and the public security agency Or the people's courts exercise decision-making power, specialized schools exercise execution power, and the procuratorial organs conduct legal supervision over the entire exercise of power; any agency that exercises power must use the law as a guideline and regulate its behavior.

5. Conclusion

The prevention and correction of juvenile crimes is related to the overall development of individuals and society, and should be given sufficient attention. It is necessary to start from the family, school, society, and the judiciary, and adopt multi-faceted and more three-dimensional prevention and correction measures.

The emergence of young criminals is mostly due to family disharmony and the impact of negative social environments. From another perspective, they are also victims. We oppose emotional legislation because it is only individual cases that arouse public outrage, but there are more young juveniles. People commit crimes, which are just ordinary crimes. If the age of criminal responsibility is continuously lowered, it will only vent the public's anger against extremely bad criminals on ordinary young criminals who may still have good intentions, and then put a layer of shackles on them., depriving them of the opportunity to live in the light again, which is unfair and what no one wants to see; being thrown into prison ignorantly will only let the evil atmosphere of the prison erode the goodwill of young criminals and make them It is even more difficult for them to know how to care for themselves, others, and society; we often say that ten prisons are not as good as one school. The school's education can give them not only the knowledge of how to survive, but also personal dignity. A person has dignity., will respect themselves and others, and crime will naturally decrease. Therefore, no matter what correction method is adopted, "education first" must be adhered to.

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