The Research of the Rural Juvenile Delinquency and Its Prevention

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Keyword: Rural Youth, Juvenile Delinquency, Legal Education.

Abstract. With the development of urbanization, a large number of populations including the rural adolescents flow into the city, resulting in rural juvenile delinquency occurred frequently and affected the stability of the social order. There are several reasons: on the one hand, due to the lack of rural parental discipline in rural areas; on the other hand, the rural school education of legal system is weak. These juvenile crimes present several characteristics such on younger age, gang crime, vagabond to commit crimes, and cause the injuries which can not be ignored to the victims and their families, crime and their families and corresponding regions of the security situation. In view of this, the author thinks that the whole society especially rural schools should raise the cognitive level of the law education and improve the legal system education by kinds of measures, to improve the concept of legal system and stay away from crime.

Introduction

According to a news reports: a policemen in patrol found four men holding a young woman, the kidnapped woman cried for help and managed to escape. At last one man was arrested, the other three people escaped. According to the suspects confessed that they had been raped the woman, were ready to take her to the entertainment place and force her to provide sexual services. Later the police found this was an organized crime. Since the end of 2011, the four suspects gathered the people who have no jobs repeatedly commit robbed, raped, stolen, forced women to provide sexual services. The crime group commits crimes of 86, as many as 38 members. According to the police surveys, more than 20 people are below 18 years old. From this case we can get the following content.

1. The Current Situation of Rural Juvenile Delinquency

In 2013, the National Bureau of Statistics Data shows that the Chinese juvenile criminal number is 265439, it accounts for 22% of the total number of criminal cases. Among them, the number of juvenile criminal under the age of 18 is 55817, the number of juvenile crime’s age from 18 to 25 is 209622 [1]. According to the National Bureau of statistics data shows that the number of juvenile crime from 2000 to 2008 in the country presented an increasing trend. Since 2008, the number of young people criminal offenders in the country began to reduce. However, some scholars think that the number of juvenile delinquency is a wave of rising [2].

From the overall perspective, the rate of rural juvenile delinquency is also significantly elevated. According to a survey, in 2010 the number of juvenile criminals who live in the city accounted for 32.8%, and the number of juvenile criminals who lived in rural areas accounted for 67.2%. In 2001 the number of juvenile criminals who live in the city accounted for 48.6%, and the number of juvenile criminals who lived in rural areas accounted for 51.4%. The juvenile offenders’ number between urban and rural areas was 14.1% in 2010, and the number in 2001 was 18.5% [3]. From these figures we know, the rural juvenile crime is not only deeply affecting the stability of rural areas, but also to a large extent affects the stability and harmony of the whole country.
2. The Characteristics and Harms of the Rural Juvenile Delinquency

2.1 The characteristics of rural juvenile delinquency

The firstly, the subject of crime becomes younger. By comparing the two national juvenile crime surveys, which are the 2001 investigation and survey in 2010, a research result indicates that the 16 years old is the summit of teenagers’ crime, the age of juvenile crime has been ahead. And the early age of juvenile delinquency in rural areas is greater than the city juvenile delinquency. Through further analysis of the urban and rural areas’ juvenile crime, you will find that in 2010 the average age of urban juvenile crime was 15.63, at that time the average age of juvenile crime in rural areas was 15.68; but in 2001 the average age of urban juvenile crime was 15.65, and the average age of juvenile crime in rural areas was 15.85 [3].

The secondly, the crime of rural youth is neither go to school nor go to work. According to the investigation and analysis of the juvenile delinquency in 2001, regardless of the city or the countryside the juvenile delinquency rate about the young people who had no class and no work is higher than the young people who go to school and go to work. For example, the organized crime mentioned above had morn than 35 criminal suspects who had no class and no work, and these people were classmates or fellow-villager.

The thirdly, the crimes are increasingly violent and vicious. In 2015, the Intermediate People’s Court of Guangzhou City released a work report. This report pointed out the crime of using violent has become the main form of juvenile delinquency. Robbery, theft, intentional injury crime has accounted for 2/3 of all juvenile delinquency [4]. The Intermediate People’s Court of Qu Jing City in Yunnan province has researched on 40 violent cases in recent years. It is founded that the defendant’s crime motive was very simple, the crime means were generally more brutal, and some of the victims died immediately. For example, there is a case of juvenile delinquency about 5 children killing their playmate who is 8 years old with stone. In this case the biggest killer was 15 years old. The reason of crime is that they wanted to put 40 yuan from the playmate to play the games, and worried about the victims back to sue their parents, so they killed him.

2.2 The harm of rural juvenile delinquency

The firstly, to endanger the personal safety or property rights of the victims. The constitution of criminal offense is endangering the personal safety or property rights. In the crime committed by the rural youth, the situation of depriving the victim’s life is rare, but it must have caused damage to the victim’s personal and property. After the victim’s life is deprived by criminal perpetrator, even if the judicial authorities impose the most severe punishment on him, the victims can not be raised. The harm of the personal safety or property rights is the same. The more severe punishment is only a kind of national revenge. And it is difficult to completely eliminate the loss and damage of the victims. Therefore, the crime of rural youth will firstly cause serious harm to the victim himself. In particular, it is more difficult to recover the victim’s life. In addition, population mobility in the rural areas is relatively weak, and also it is an acquaintances society, the gossip will also make the damage to the victims and their families in terms of reputation.

The secondly, to harm the victims’ families. In the rural juvenile delinquency, if the criminal acts deprive the victim’s life, the victim’s family will bear the pain of losing their loved ones, and the pain is difficult to be eliminated with the time passing. If the Injury to the victim’s personal safety can be completely recovered, that will be blessing. But if the victim has illness or disability, even if down the root cause or disability, the families of the victims will have to spend huge money and experience to care for victims of life.

In short, once the teenagers committing crimes, this not only means victims suffer damage, but also means that their youth fade sharply. In rural areas, juvenile crime presents a gang crime, fled the crime, and in the crime criminals tends to use unscrupulous divisive tactics. So it will bring pressure to the social order and public security, thus affecting the social harmony.
3. Strengthening the Legal Education to Prevent of Juvenile Delinquency in Rural Areas

In the aspect of adolescence legal education, the Fourth Plenary Session of the 18th CPC Central Committee said again to strengthen the implementation of Youth Legal Education in China. In fact, improving the effect of China’s legal education for teenagers can reduce a large number of juvenile delinquency, help young people improve their own quality, at the same time, can better serve the socialist modernization construction of our country.

Firstly, the whole society should pay more attention to the legal education of teenagers. As we all know, society, schools, families, and many other objective reasons can cause juvenile delinquency. But the more important reason is from the teenagers themselves. For this subjective reason, the juvenile delinquency can only be resolved through legal education. In view of this, schools, families and society should work together, especially all levels of governments should strengthen community education, family education, school education, and put the legal education and moral education into the construction of socialist spiritual civilization.

Secondly, in practice we should carry out various forms of legal education activities. On the one hand, we can invite the staffs of public security and judicial departments to make regular reports on the legal system. Through teaching the relevant provisions of the law and the real case make young people understand what can be done, what can not be done, as well as the consequences if they done. On the other hand, we can organize students to participate in the court’s judgment activities and visit prisons and other places, so as to make young people feel the seriousness of the law, and play a role in warning and education. In addition, we can also spread legal knowledge to teenagers by the network and other new media. As is known to all, the vast majority of teenagers are addicted to the Internet. Therefore, it is of a great significance to carry out the legal education of teenagers through the Internet.

Summary

In short, with the continuous progress of urbanization, the rural youth’s psychology, ideology, behavioral methods and other aspects have been an unprecedented impact. Based on this the rural juvenile crime began to show an upward trend, and more and more young and violent. This not only caused damage to the victims, but also brought irreparable loss for yourself and families, and more added the unrest to the social order. Therefore, the whole society should attach great importance to youth crime, and by conducting various forms of legal system education to prevent and reduce juvenile crime.

Reference


