### **МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ**

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# INTRODUCTION

In recent years, with the increasing number of delinquency, delinquent adolescents have become a problem that cannot be ignored in the international community, and the research on the causes and prevention strategies of delinquent adolescents have become a hot spot of widespread concern.

This paper first briefly introduces the current situation of delinquent adolescents and points out that they have become an urgent social problem to be solved, and through the introduction of the research status of delinquent adolescents' psychology, it proposes a theoretical perspective for the study of delinquent adolescents' psychology, that is combining the delinquent adolescents' psychological formation mechanism, explore the internal psychological factors and external environmental factors that lead to delinquency, so as to carry out theoretical exploration of delinquent adolescents.

This paper analyzes the current external psychological environment factors that affect delinquent adolescents, and expounds the external factors that easily leads to delinquency from three aspects: family, school and society, and proposes preventive measures. Through in-depth analysis of the case of a teenager Q, and intervening with social correction method, to test the effect and application of the method.

In addition, it reflects on the existing problems and deficiencies in the research, and finds that social workers' personal ability and experience has a greater impact on the effect of social correction methods, and it is recommended that social workers strengthen their self-ability development.

**The object of this research** is the whole process of psychosocial correction of juvenile delinquency.

**The subject of the research** is the psychosocial correction of juvenile delinquency.

The main **hypothesis of the study** is to design a social correction method to correct the personality of teenagers who are prone to make mistakes, which may create conditions for the formation and operation of the correct personal adaptation mechanism, which will help to reduce the anti-social behavior.

**The purpose of the research** is to determine the various determinants of juvenile delinquency under the general pattern of juvenile delinquency, and determine the principles and procedures of psychosocial correction of juvenile delinquency.

The set goal involves solving the following scientific **problems:**

1. Theoretical analysis of the "social development situation" of adolescents.

2. Reveal the nature and content of behavioral deviation as a social psychological phenomenon from the perspective of operation methods.

3. Summarize the main principles and procedures of the process of psychosocial correction.

4. Research the dependence of juvenile delinquency on social development through experiments.

5. Outline the stage of designing and creating a correction social environment for the development of adolescents.

6. Develop a psychological plan to correct the social situation of juvenile delinquency and test its effectiveness in the psychological education experiment.

Following aggregate was used to implement the set goal and **methods:**

1. Theoretical methods (analysis, synthesis, comparison, analogy, induction, deduction, ranking, systematization, generalization, etc.).

2. Psychological and pedagogical experiment (declarative, formative ­, control stages).

3. Psychodiagnostic methods: the method of A.E. Lychko, R.V.Ovcharov's method of diagnosing propensity to non-normative behavior, "Individual social situation of development" method of I.A.Nikolayeva.

4 . Methods of mathematical statistics - the Wilkonson test.

**The theoretical significance** of the research is that this paper analyzes the social situation of juvenile delinquency development from the perspective of projective psychosocial correction of juvenile delinquency, and outlines the main principles and procedures of juvenile delinquency correction.

**Scientific novelty** of the research. Determine the personnel who implement counseling technology as assistants, consultants, organizers and activities to prevent juvenile delinquency. Determine and confirm the guidance principles for juvenile delinquents in line with the modern model. Taking into account the needs of each teenager and according to their individual psychological characteristics, different methods are adopted for them.

**The practical significance of** this thesis based on the significant characteristics of the individual social conditions of adolescents' development, training has been formulated and individual programs to correct the social conditions of each adolescent's development have been put forward, which have been proved to be effective in psychological and social experiments.

The general results of this study can be used in the work practice of institutions providing community psychological services, youth service institutions and schools.

The main results of the master's research are highlighted in the prepared theses on the topic "Principles and procedures of psychosocial correction of situational behavior of delinquent adolescents", Materials of the International scientific and practical conference "PSYCHOSOCIAL RESOURCES OF THE PERSONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

 IN THE ERA OF GLOBALIZATION".

**The structure of the master's** thesis consists of an introduction, three chapters, conclusions to chapters, a general conclusion and a list of used sources with 43 titles. The total volume of work is 78 pages. The main part contains 5 tables.

**CHAPTER 1**

**PREVENTION AND CORRECTION OF DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS**

Delinquent adolescents' occupier a large proportion in the whole social crime. The situation of delinquent adolescents largely predict and affect the development trend of the whole social crime. Therefore, delinquent adolescents' prevention plays an important role in preventing problems before they occur.

## Delinquency and deviance as forms of individual behavior deviating from the norm

The problem of delinquent (illegal, antisocial) behavior is central to the study of most social sciences, since public order plays an important role in the development of both the state as a whole and each individual citizen.

Regarding the study of illegal behavior, different approaches and conceptual apparatus are used. In the psychological literature, it is most often referred to as delinquent behavior. The concept comes from the Latin delinquents - "misdemeanor, fault”. By this term, we understand the illegal behavior of an individual - the actions of a specific individual that deviate from the laws established in this society and at the present time, that threaten the well-being of other people or the social order and are criminally punished in their extreme manifestations. A person who exhibits illegal behavior is qualified as a delinquent person, and the actions themselves are considered torts [1].

Criminal behavior is an exaggerated form of delinquent behavior in general. In general, delinquent behavior is directly directed against the existing norms of public life, which are clearly expressed in the rules (laws) of society.

In the specialized literature, the term in question is used in different meanings. A. E. Lychko [2], having introduced the concept of "delinquency” into the practice of adolescent psychiatry, defined minor antisocial actions that do not entail criminal liability. These are, for example, school absences, joining an antisocial group, petty hooliganism, bullying the weak, taking small money, stealing bicycles.

The widespread term”delinquent” abroad is mostly used to denote a juvenile criminal. Thus, in WHO materials, a delinquent is defined as a person under the age of 18 whose behavior causes damage to another individual or group and exceeds the limit set by normal social groups at the current moment of society’s development. After reaching adulthood, the delinquent automatically turns into an antisocial personality [3].

In the psychological literature, the concept of delinquency is more likely to be associated with illegal behavior in general. This is any behavior that violates the norms of public order. Such behavior can take the form of minor violations of moral and ethical standards that do not reach the level of a crime. Here it coincides with antisocial behavior. It can also be expressed in criminal acts punishable under the Criminal Code. In this case, the behavior will be criminal, antisocial [4].

The above types of delinquent behavior can be considered both as stages of the formation of illegal actions, and as relatively independent manifestations of it.

The variety of social rules gives rise to a large number of subspecies of illegal behavior. The problem of classification of various forms of delinquent behavior is interdisciplinary in nature.

In the socio-legal approach, the division of illegal actions into violent and non-violent (or selfish) is widely used.

## 1.2. An overview of the psychological theory of delinquent adolescents

1.2.1. Delinquent adolescents

According to the corresponding survey, the first crime of adolescents is usually 10-12 years old, and with the increase of age, the social harm of their crimes is gradually serious. In view of the youth of crime, many scholars believe that the deviant behaviors that endanger the society and meet the elements of crime constitute delinquent adolescents who are over 10 but under 25. In criminology, delinquent adolescents include delinquent adolescents among of 14 and 18 and youth delinquent between the ages of 18 and 25. Some scholars believe that delinquent adolescents should be defined as individuals between the age of 14 and under 25 who has committed acts that endanger society and violate the criminal law, have been punished according to law, and are serving their sentences in custody.

1.2.2. Adolescents criminal psychology

The occurrence of delinquent adolescents requires the formation mechanism of criminal psychology. The so-called formation mechanism of criminal psychology refers to the formation mechanism of criminal psychology and the occurrence mechanism of criminal behavior. The mechanism by which criminal behavior occurs. At the same time, criminal psychology believes that the formation process of criminal psychology is a process of mutual penetration and mutual restriction between the internalization process and the externalization process. [5]

The internalization process of criminal psychology refers to the process in which criminals transform social unfavorable factors into their own cognitive structure and establish their behavioral standards. The external process of criminal mind refers to the process of transforming criminal mind into criminal behavior.

 From the perspective of the formation of delinquent adolescents, the formation of delinquent adolescents is closely related to the characteristics of physical and psychological development during adolescence. The generation of juvenile criminal psychology cannot rely on one of the simple internal psychological factors and the external living environment. It needs the mutual promotion of the two, and criminal psychology cannot be formed without either. The internal psychological factors of adolescents have different manifestations. Some internal factors are factors that cannot or are difficult to change, such as their inherent genetic genes and physiological characteristics, while some factors come from some changeable internal factors of adolescents. Traits, such as all their behavioral foundations, if these factors can be better channeled, nurtured, disciplined, or socialized, the individual will not go astray, otherwise it will go down the path of crime. [6] It is precisely because of the interaction between the psychological characteristics of adolescents and the hostile environment, the behavior of the individual causes the reaction of the environment, and the reaction of the environment strengthens the original characteristics of the individual, which eventually leads to anti-social behavior. This eventually leads to the phenomenon of a peak in delinquent adolescents. Therefore, thinking about the causes of any delinquent adolescents needs to take into account the characteristics of the adolescents'own special internal psychological factors and the external negative living environment formed by their psychology.

1.2.3. The causes of delinquent adolescents are mainly reflected in two aspects: individual cause theory and external cause theory.

The theory of individual causes mainly looks for the factors of crime from the inside of the youth.

-Biological psychology. Adolescence is a period of physical and sexual maturity. During this period, many important and growth-related changes have taken place in the individual body. The various deviant and bad behaviors of adolescents in this period stem from their own psychological existence during this period feature. [7]

-Personality of the individual. The influence of individual personality type characteristics on the mental health of delinquent adolescents is more obvious. This is because delinquent adolescents with different personality types have different cognition to various external factors, and different emotional responses to various social life events and psychological conflicts. Adolescents with extroverted personality have strong emotional reactions, but their experiences are not profound, their emotions don’t last too long, and it is easier to restore their psychological balance. Adolescents with introverted personality have a deep and lasting emotional response, and the process of restoring psychological balance is longer. In addition, one of the most prone to criminal behavior is the antisocial personality, also known as the perverted personality. [8] At present, this type of personality accounts for 40% - 60% of detainees in the United States, 30% - 50% in Japan, and 20% in Shanghai China.

 External influencing factors are mainly influenced by the social environment.

Most human behaviors occur in social environments. If influenced by bad external environments, young individuals will use them as role models and then implement aggressive behaviors. This role model mainly comes from the following aspects:

-Family environment. Family is the primary place where a person lives and grows, and family environment directly determines and affects whether young people can grow up healthily. It is the consensus of various criminal sociology schools that the family plays the most important role of social control in the mental health development of delinquent adolescents. The acceptance of social norms, the formation of values, the establishment of life goals, the development of behavior patterns, the mastery of life skills, and the cultivation of social roles are all initially completed in the family. A good family environment will nurture a person’s healthy psychology and provide the necessary conditions for its healthy growth. [9] On the contrary, a bad family environment will lead to personality defects and behavioral deviations.

-School environment. School education is an important stage for young people to acquire knowledge and improve their skills, thereby enhancing social adaptability. [10] At the same time, it is also a critical period for young people to establish a correct world outlook, outlook on life and values. At present, the unfavorable factors in school education that is not conducive to the normal psychological development of teenagers include: incorrect educational methods and unscientific educational content. Delinquent adolescents are closely related to their educational level (taking 100 people randomly checked as an example).

 *Table 1.1*

**The educational level and identity of the delinquent adolescences before being imprisoned**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Variable | Delinquent Adolescences |
| Number of people | Proportion |
| Cultural level | never read | 9 | 9% |
| primary school | 13 | 13% |
| junior school | 67 | 67% |
| high school | 11 | 11% |

-Community environmental. The cultural atmosphere of a community has a huge impact on people, and it is not surprising that delinquent adolescents are on the rise in a neighborhood that is rampant with violence. [11]

-Mass media. Through the dissemination of movies, TV, books, and the Internet, perpetrators can learn many ways of attacking behavior, especially the Internet as a demonstration tool, which can transcend the limitations of time and space, expand the scope of influence of the example, and has a rich image impact is particularly large.

## 1.3. The special environment of adolescences' management institutes

Teenagers are sentenced for crimes, and their adolescence has to be spent in adolescences' detention centers and prisons. Facing the strict management of high walls, power grids, detained armed police and correctional cadres, they live, study and work in a militarized, standardized and institutionalized environment. Cognitive disorders, emotional disorders and disorders of consciousness appear anxious and restless. A survey of a prison in Shandong Province, China shows that about 70% of the prisoners have different degrees of unhealthy mentality, and 45% of the prisoners have relatively serious psychological disorders.[12] In the special environment of this juvenile detention center, the personal freedom of delinquent adolescents are restricted, and some rights are deprived in accordance with the law. In addition to obeying laws and regulations, emphasizing social morality and personal conscience, they must abide by strict supervision and discipline, and obey management and education. [13] The supervision system and regulations of the penal enforcement agencies only allow some of their psychological needs to be fulfil, while many of the legitimate psychological needs of normal teenagers are often unattainable for them, resulting in psychological problems.

 In recent years, with the increasing number of delinquent adolescents, delinquent adolescents have become a problem that cannot be ignored in the international community, and the research on the causes and prevention strategies of delinquent adolescents have become a hot spot of widespread concern.

This paper first briefly introduces the current situation of delinquent adolescents, and points out that delinquent adolescents have become an urgent social problem to be solved, and then, through the introduction of the research status of delinquent adolescents' psychology, it proposes a theoretical perspective for the study of delinquent adolescents' psychology, that is combining the delinquent adolescents' psychological formation mechanism, explore the internal psychological factors and external environmental factors that lead to delinquent adolescents , so as to carry out theoretical exploration of delinquent adolescents.

This paper analyzes the current external psychological environment factors that affect delinquent adolescents, and expounds the external factors that easily leads to delinquent adolescents from three aspects: family, school and society and proposes preventive measures. Through in-depth analysis of the case of a teenager Q, and intervening with social correction method, to test the effect and application of the method.

In addition, it reflects on the existing problems and deficiencies in the research, and finds that social workers' personal ability and experience has a greater impact on the effect of social correction methods, and it is recommended that social workers strengthen their self-ability development.

## 1.4. The prediction of criminal psychology

Criminal psychology prediction is particularly important for crime prevention. Without scientific crime prediction, it is difficult to carry out effective crime prevention. The so-called criminal psychology prediction is to use the theory and methods of psychological science to estimate and infer the possibility of some individuals committing crimes or re-offending. The prediction of juvenile criminal psychology should be carried out according to the signs of crime, that is, according to the corresponding external behavior performance or some signs revealed during the formation of individual criminal psychology. It is mainly reflected in interpersonal relationships, material needs, changes in mental state and sexual psychology. [14] The prediction methods include observation method, heart-to-heart method, activity product analysis method, survey and interview method, etc.

## 1.5. The prevention of criminal psychology

Criminal psychology prevention is the purpose and destination of criminal psychology prediction. The prevention of criminal psychology includes the prevention of the formation of criminal psychological structure and the prevention of the occurrence of criminal behavior. The prevention of the formation of criminal psychological structure is to provide psychological prevention suggestions and measures for schools, families and society on the basis of studying the formation, development and change of criminal psychological structure, also known as general prevention. [15]

1.5.1 School prevention. Doing a good job in school education is one of the important measures to prevent delinquent adolescents. The country should reform the examination-oriented examination system, teach students in accordance with their aptitude, give full play to the talents of each student, mobilize the enthusiasm of each student to study, and degrade talents without sticking to one pattern. [16] Let young people learn to discover and play their own strengths, instead of comparing their own weaknesses with the strengths of others, and actively advocate for young people to develop healthy personalities with self-confidence, self-esteem and self-improvement. Teachers should treat students equally. Subjectively, they should not classify students according to their grades. Students who lack learning ability should not ignore them and allow them to develop. Instead, they should give more care and learning guidance.

Schools should carry out education of youth legal education, psychological education and ideological and moral education. According to the psychological and physiological characteristics of teenagers, legal education, psychological education and ideological and moral education are provided to students in a targeted manner. [17] School psychological education should realize the combination of theory and practice, synchronize classroom education with psychological counseling, establish counseling psychological files and conduct real-time observation. For students from special families, those with obvious physical defects, learning difficulties and other groups prone to psychological problems, they should take the initiative to provide counseling services, so as to find problems in a timely manner, and actively prevent the occurrence of campus tragedies caused by psychological problems and personality problems. [18] For all students undergoing psychological counseling, the school should do a good job in the protection of relevant privacy, prevent the leakage of student information, cause unnecessary harm to students, and establish a good trust relationship between students and the psychological counseling department.

1.5.2 Family prevention

-Parenting style. G.R. Patterson believes that good discipline helps children develop good behaviors, while overindulgent or severe discipline will affect children’s normal socialization; if parents can play a good role as supervisors, they will it reduce the contact between children and delinquent teenagers.[19] Parents treat and educate their children with an equal attitude, children learn to be patient, equal, easy-going, understanding, love and care for each other. Parents encourage and guide their children, children’s shortcomings and mistakes can be criticized and corrected appropriately, and gradually cultivate children to be frank and friendly to others, self-respect, self-reliance, generosity, enthusiasm, be able to accept criticism, withstand pressure, cares for others, and have the ability to do things independently.

-To establish a good relationship between family members. The relationship between family members refers not only to the relationship between parents, but also to the relationship between parents and children. In a family, if parents are in a discordant marriage and often conflict, it is easy to cause children to have psychological problems. Let young people have good communication with their parents at home and maintain good emotions, and their psychology will develop smoothly.

-Improve parents' cultural accomplishment and good personality. Improving parents' educational level, personal interests, hobbies, it has an important impact on the psychology and behavior of delinquent adolescents.

-A harmonious family atmosphere. Family atmosphere refers to the prevailing general attitudes and feelings in the family, which is constituted by language and interpersonal atmosphere. Family atmosphere has a primary impact on the development of the individual personality of of delinquent adolescents. A harmonious family atmosphere has a good impact on the formation of healthy personality of delinquent adolescents. The happiness of life in the family, the care of parents, and the satisfaction of parents are all important to adolescents, have a positive impact.[20]

-Complete family structure. American criminal sociologists R. Amato and B. Keith have conducted empirical research on the influence of family structure on children, and obtained first-hand information from more than 13,000 adolescents.[21] They found that there was a high correlation between family structure and adolescent behavior, and that a complete family formed a well-established family dynamic, and its members were more likely to exhibit richer adaptive behavior patterns.

1.5.3 Social prevention

-Narrow the gap between the rich and the poor. The gap between the rich and the poor breeds a series of social problems, such as the increase of violent crime, corruption, hatred of the rich, etc., which brings great hidden dangers to social stability. Zhao Chengxi, the main culprit of the American school shooting case, and Ma Jiajue, the mastermind of the Chinese school massacre, both has low self-esteem because of poverty, and become autistic because of low self-esteem, thus forming personality disorders. The country reduces the number of relative poverty by narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor, thereby reducing the psychological imbalance and inferiority of young people caused by family poverty.[22]

-Improve the social security and social assistance system. It is of great significance to solve the basic life problems such as clothing, food, housing, and transportation of the youth vulnerable groups, which is of great significance to effectively relieve the psychological problems of the youth disadvantaged groups and intervene in the formation of adolescent personality disorders.

-Strengthen the supervision and rectification of the cultural market. To prevent and reduce the occurrence of violent crimes among young people, and to cultivate young people’s positive attitude towards life, healthy psychology and personality, it is necessary to curb the spread of violent culture. The state should strengthen the management of the cultural market, implement a strict market access system for violent books, films, DVDs, game software, etc., and impose administrative sanctions and legal sanctions on relevant departments that publish, print, and sell violent cultural products, to ensure that violent cultural disappeared at the source.[23] In addition, the state should also increase the monitoring of the media, and resolutely ban cinemas that broadcast violent movies and Internet cafes that provide violent games without the approval of relevant departments, and optimize the cultural environment.

## 1.6. Psychological correction of delinquent adolescents

After delinquent adolescents are sentenced and imprisoned, under the influence of various reform measures taken by the prison authorities, they will make major adjustments to their living habits, code of conduct, and values, better to adapted to social life. Therefore, the cultivation of the mental health of delinquent adolescents should consider their special environment. But delinquent adolescents have to reintegrate into society after serving their sentences. Therefore, the cultivation of their mental health also needs to consider the social environment in which they live after they are released from prison.

1.6.1 Cultivation in a juvenile institution. Teaching mental health knowledge. Teaching mental health knowledge can make delinquent adolescents understand the laws and characteristics for their own psychological development and changes, and has a positive effect of helping them shorten the period of psychological adaptation, speed up the maturity of personality, and master the knowledge of mental health care. In addition, it is also very necessary to choose the right time to hold thematic lectures, which can solve the psychological problems that are common among delinquent adolescents, and at the same time, it can help delinquent adolescents with serious psychological problems to understand the nature of their problems as soon as possible, and encourage them to seek relevant help as soon as possible. [24] They need to master basic mental health, including: understanding the general psychological characteristics of human beings, such as general psychological processes, that is, processes such as feeling, perception, emotion, individual psychological characteristics, such as personality, temperament and its forms and other basic knowledge, understanding and learn the concepts and principles of psychology, the standards of modern people's mental health, etc.

 1.6.2 Provide psychological counseling services. Psychological consultation is a process of helping, enlightening and guiding the consultation object by means of a a specialist interpersonal interpersonal relationship, using psychological knowledge and methods, and conveying information through speech, writing and other means. Its purpose is to solve psychological confusion, eliminate psychological conflicts and restore mental health.[25] In order to improve the mental health of delinquent adolescents, psychological counseling centers can be established in juvenile detention centers to conduct psychological counseling for delinquent adolescents, receive their visits, and answer their questions about psychological distress and mental health. When the counseling process cannot completely solve the problem or the client is found to have a serious psychological disorder, it can be transferred to psychotherapy. Psychological consultation can take the form of telephone consultation, letter consultation, public media consultation, on-site consultation and group consultation. The content of psychological counseling can include issues such as life in prison, reasons for crime, self-awareness, interpersonal relationships, living habits, and the future of reform.

1.6.3 Promote psychological self-regulation. Psychological self-regulation refers to the conscious use of psychological theories and techniques by delinquent adolescents in the reform of juvenile detention centers to adjust their mentality in a timely manner, prevent the occurrence of morbid psychology, and keep their psychology and behavior in a positive and progressive state. Psychological self-regulation includes psychological self-defense and psychological self-resolving. From the point of view of the teacher, there must be an understanding of the correct status and an understanding of the guiding ideology. [26] Prison guards should fully realize that the psychological self-help of criminal teenagers is as important as the current educational activities, and they should also enhance the psychological self-help ability of criminal teenagers and strengthen self-management. From the point of view of the trainee, delinquent adolescents should correctly understand the significance of carrying out psychological self-help activities, master the theory of psychological self-help, gradually improve their personality structure, improve their psychological quality, enhance their psychological endurance, and calmly accept future challenges. The second is to learn the basic skills of psychological self-regulation.

1.6.4 Establish good interpersonal relationships. A juvenile detention center is a special social environment. In this environment, the only interpersonal objects of delinquent adolescents are correctional officers and cellmates. Among them, the interpersonal relationship between police officers and delinquent adolescents are the most influential typical psychological environment. In juvenile detention centers, it is common to see that some adolescents who commit crimes are more willing to obey his management because they are inclined to a certain police officer , which stimulates their motivation for reform and changes their attitude towards reform.

Order to establish good interpersonal relationships, on the one hand, police officers are required to study modern educational ideas and psychological knowledge, and on the basis of in-depth understanding and insight into the psychological needs, personality characteristics and the entire educational situation of delinquent adolescents, use modern educational concepts and educational psychology. The principle of learning grasps the opportunity of education and promotes the mental health development of criminal youth. On the other hand, police officers are required to use more positive evaluations and less negative evaluations. They must be good at discovering the strengths and progress of delinquent adolescents, and give positive evaluations and timely affirmations. Only by understanding and respecting delinquent adolescents and giving them necessary affirmation and encouragement can they form a correct self-evaluation, see their own shining points and progress, and thus generate corresponding self-confidence for transformation. [27] In addition, discipline should start from the usual educational language, behavior and psychology of criminal youth, and make full use of their own language, attitude, communication and organizational art to establish a good interpersonal relationship between the two parties.

1.6.5 Create a cultural environment in prison.

-The cultural environment in prison refers to the cultural atmosphere that exists in the living space of delinquent adolescents. It includes the formal culture constructed by delinquent adolescents and the informal culture spontaneously created by delinquent adolescents. This dual cultural structure affects the mental health of delinquent adolescents. Therefore, infecting delinquent adolescents with a healthy and positive culture can achieve the purpose of purifying the mind and sublimating the soul.

First, enrich educational content. On the basis of the original educational content, we constantly add content that is more modern and more able to touch the hearts of delinquent adolescents to educate them.

Second, enrich the forms of education. For example, organized crime youths hold speech contests, hold cultural month activities in prisons, etc., and embody the purpose of education in colorful and diverse cultural and sports activities.

Third, continuously strengthen the software and hardware construction of prison culture, build an elegant, harmonious and aesthetic prison ecological environment, and improve the aesthetic taste of criminal youth. For example, the establishment of cultural, sports and entertainment rooms for delinquent adolescents; the establishment of various cultural, technical and art classes, etc., to induce delinquent adolescents to abandon some bad psychological needs and cultivate healthy psychological needs.[28]

-Cultivation after being released from prison.

Strengthen the function of family education. Reshaping and strengthening families is critical to the disciplinary responsibility of youth. For adolescents after being released from prison, parents should, on the one hand, cultivate and guide their moral values and legal awareness. On the other hand, parents should take care to guide their children out of prison to devote their personal time and energy to the pursuit of traditional goals and the expectation of future success.

Increase social support. As film and television, newspapers and periodicals, we should carry out a series of educational activities that are entertaining and easy to understand for young people after serving their sentences, so as to help them establish a correct outlook in the world, life and values. The second is to purify the social environment, resolutely ban entertainment venues full of unhealthy content, and making them be in a healthy and uplifting cultural atmosphere, feel the warmth of society, and generate upward momentum.

Utilize community resources. Community care for young people is the comprehensive care provided by the community for the physical and mental health of young people. It not only provides a complete community environment and sufficient activity facilities for the healthy growth of young people, but also supervises the responsibilities of the first and second guardians. [29] If parents are found to be abusing the physical and mental health of young people, community intervention will be carried out immediately. For example, according to the relevant laws, the abused children are taken to the child care center, and the children are sent back after the family situation improves and the parents truly repent. The community's psychological cultivation of adolescents after serving a sentence can start from three aspects.

First, establish a community management file for youths released after serving their sentences. Community youth staff should conduct regular visits and investigations to grasp the basic situation of these people, establish comprehensive, accurate and detailed management files for them, and regularly update them according to changes in their behavior, so as to take targeted preventive measures.

Second, formulate comprehensive assistance and education measures. Carry out "one help one” and "more help one” activities in the community, and cooperate with the streets and labor departments to strengthen vocational training and job introduction services for young people after serving sentences, enhance their ability to participate in market competition and employment, and make them self-reliant laborers , improve their self-confidence.

 Third, carry out amateur cultural activities. The community should not only provide them with sports venues and cultural and entertainment bases, but also provide them with the content of spare time activities, such as organizing reading competitions, launching ball games, to meet their learning, leisure, and entertainment needs, so that they can be healthy and beneficial. It releases excess energy, consumes excess time, enriches spare time, purifies the mind, and strengthens self-control.[30]

**Conclusions to chapter 1**

This chapter defines the connotation and extension of delinquent adolescents by discussing the characteristics and reasons of delinquent adolescents and the environment of adolescents' detention center. Delinquency is a chronic problem in society, and the related researches in theoretical circles have broken through the fields of criminology and sociology. This chapter makes a psychological reflection on delinquent adolescents from a theoretical point of view, and analyzes the causes of delinquent adolescents from individual causes and external causes in delinquent adolescents. The common individual reasons are biological psychology and personality, and the external reasons: family environment, school environment, social environment (including community environment and mass media), which provide theoretical basis for the prevention and correction of delinquent adolescents.

The main factors of delinquent adolescents' formation include individual factors, family factors, school factors and social factors. Based on this theory, this chapter discusses the formation of the psychological structure of delinquent adolescents and the occurrence of criminal behavior from the perspectives of family, school and society, and provides a good external environment for the formation of juvenile healthy personality. At the same time, it provides help from juvenile institutions, families, communities, and society for the psychological correction of criminal youth, and provides channels for them to re-enter the society.

# CHAPTER 2

# COMMUNITY CORRECTION- TAKING THE CRIMINAL YOUTH IN H CITY AS AN EXAMPLE

## 2.1. The basic situation of delinquent adolescents in H city

In order to better understand the situation of delinquent adolescents, the author conducts a preliminary investigation and research on the area where he works and lives, and summarizes the situation and analysis as follows:

 *Table 2.1*

 In 2019, H city served 100 cases to the prosecutor's office, involving 135 people, including 120 young people aged 14 to 25 and 15 people over 25 years old. Among the 100 cases, 45 were suspected of theft and fraud, accounting for 45%, and 8were suspected of robbery, accounting for 8%. It can be clearly seen that property crime accounts for a relatively large proportion. The proportion of violent crimes suspected of rape, picking quarrels and provoking troubles, gathering a crowd to fight, intentional injury, added up to 37%. "Others” in Table 2.1 means suspected drug crimes, dangerous driving, illegal detention, accounting for 10% of the total, and the number of cases is not large, but it can also show that juvenile crimes in H City are diverse.

*Table 2.2*

 

A classification of 135 delinquent adolescents in 100 cases in 2019 (as shown in Table 2.2) shows that almost all of the offenders have family education problems. Among unsound family structure refers to the absence of family members, including divorced families and long-term migrant families. Improper family education refers to the failure of parents to fully fulfill their responsibilities in children’s education (such as failure to accompany and guide children to grow up for a long time), and parents’ management and education of children are too strict or indulgent. Excessive parental expectations refer to the fact that parents have long placed the expectations of their elders above their children’s own wishes, and have high demands on them, without considering their children’s own thoughts. Economic hardship refers to the situation where the total household income is lower than the average annual household income in H city. School problems and social problems also account for a large part, mainly including the lack of school system, insufficient attention to students' psychology, low attention of teachers to students other than grades, and the influence of social atmosphere and social environment.

## 2.2. The problem of delinquent adolescents

The research object of this paper is the delinquent adolescent Q in H city. The reason for choosing Q is that because of his strong typicality among local delinquent adolescents, Q’s criminal behavior is greatly influenced by his family conditions, social environment and other factors. In addition, the ability of Q to reach a consensus with the author is a key factor in carrying out case service and determining the effectiveness of the service. Through the case study of Q, we can more fully demonstrate the special advantages of the community therapy model in the behavior modification and crime prevention of delinquent adolescents.

## 2.3. Research content and methods

2.3.1 Research ideas

First of all, by consulting relevant laws, regulations and documents, it is found that most of the global research on delinquent adolescents focuses on judicial correction and crime prevention, and we believe that most deviant problems of adolescents can be solved through social work intervention. To test this idea, this study used a community intervention model to conduct social casework with families of delinquent adolescents.

Secondly, we counted the delinquent adolescents in H City in 2019, analyzed the cases of minors, and summarized the reasons for the deviance of delinquent adolescents. A representative case is selected for delinquent adolescents in H city. A preliminary understanding of the situation of the delinquent adolescents' family, school and society was obtained, and the client’s consent was obtained and interview records were made.

Once again, case studies and intentional services were formally launched. Through intervention services, we can understand the real needs of the client and intervene in the family’s problems. During the intervention process, help clients deal with family, school, and social relationship problems, eliminate obstacles in the relationship, and their backlog of negative emotions. Afterwards, through the adjustment of the three relationships, build a better and stable communication channel to maintain the client psychological and emotional stability. Finally, the personal experiences and experiences of the clients are collected to test the effectiveness of social work services and provide a basis for further research.

Finally, the results and shortcomings of this study are summarized. Based on the perspective of social work, this service and research will be evaluated and summarized according to the client's feedback, which will bring practical experience and theoretical models to social work for the prevention and correction of delinquent adolescents. [31]

2.3.2 Research methods

-Document law. By consulting a large number of materials, we can understand the current academic theories and progress of delinquent adolescents, develop ideas, and understand the research status. Arrange and analyze the views of scholars, find deficiencies, and put forward your own ideas. At the same time, referring to the basic practice strategies and processes of the community in related research, it provides theoretical and methodological support for the case intervention in this study.

-The field research method. The author will visit 5 families of delinquent adolescences and their communities to understand the types and current conditions of juvenile delinquent families in H City, investigate the actual situation of delinquent adolescences on the spot, and classify and summarize the factors that lead to delinquent adolescents. Based on the collected data of H city and the actual situation of the teenagers, the author selects one of the teenagers as the research object. Prepare interview outlines and record interviews. Through direct conversations with clients, their families, and communities, research methods for their psychological states are explored. Inform him of the purpose and plan of this research, and reach a research consensus with the client as much as possible. Throughout the study, observation methods were used to observe the words and deeds of the research subjects, which were reflected in the interview records. Conduct case-by-case social work through a field research approach.

-The case files analysis method. In the process of research, this paper organizes and analyzes the juvenile case files in H City in 2019, and summarizes the distribution characteristics of local delinquent adolescents to support the analysis of the relationship between delinquent adolescents and the environment.

-The case study method. A case study is a study of specific work activities, emphasizing the specific scenarios and actual conditions that the method should be used in, and using a typical case to illustrate whether the corresponding intervention method is effective in solving a specific problem, and at the same time test its effectiveness. This research mainly takes a representative juvenile offender as an example, adopts the community intervention treatment model and intervenes in the counseling process, collects more detailed interview feedback information in the case, and is difficult to obtain in general external targeting and evaluation.

**Conclusions to chapter 2**

This chapter analyzes the basic situation of delinquent adolescences in H city, finds out the problems of delinquent adolescents in H city, formulates and adopts research contents and methods according to the situation of H city, and determines the mode of community intervention, so as to use a representative juvenile delinquent, for example, social casework is carried out on families of delinquent adolescents. The research methods used are: literature method, field research method, case file analysis method and case study method.

# CHAPTER 3

# THE SOCIAL WORK INTERVENTION PROCESS OF DELINQUENT ADOLESCENCES

## 3.1. Basic information of the correction object

Correction subject’s name is Q, male, born in July 2005 , with a junior school education. Before the incident, he was a student of a vocational middle school in H city, and he lives in H city.

*Table 3.1*

**The client’s family, school, and social information table**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Relationship with client | Educational level | Profession | Income | Attitude towards the client |
| Father | Junior school | driving instructor | 2000 | Severe |
| Mother | junior school | mall sales | 1500 | Spoil |
| Grandmother | primary school | farm at home | - | Indifferent |
| Uncle | Junior school | farm at home | - | Indifferent |
| Teacher | Undergraduate | teacher | - | low attention |
| Friend | vocational school | student /unemployed | - | obey |

At 8:00 p.m. on a certain day in May 2019, Q and others tried to extort money from S and others near an Internet bar in H city, so they beat each other. Later, after Q met S and others again on X Road in H City, he stepped forward to challenge them again, and made an appointment to go to Village A in H City to resolve the above incident. During this period, Q asked two more people to help. During the beating, Q scratched the right side of victim S ’s face with the utility knife he carried, causing soft tissue lacerations from the right forehead near the hairline to the right ear temple. The forensic identification constituted a minor injury. In May 2019 , the public security organs of H City detained Q on suspicion of intentional injury, and released him on bail in June of the same year. In December 2019, the H City Court found the object guilty of intentional injury in a private trial, and sentenced him to 6 months in prison, suspended for one year.

3.2. Excerpts from interview records

 (Establishment of corrective work relationship and collection of relevant information on the subject: Z is the investigator; Q is the subject)

Z : Can you talk about your situation?

Q : OK! Actually, I sinned because I was immature, half mature and half immature. In our circle, it’s all young people , so it doesn't matter at all about fighting. Besides, when your friend asks you to go, you will lose face if you don't go.

Z : How did you get into this "circle”?

Q : When I was in junior school, I started to make some friends. These friends of mine are all out of work, they smoke all day, they like "gangsters”, everyone calls them "hooligans” .

Z : What motivated you to be with these friends of yours ? What do you mainly do together ?

Q : I think everyone needs friends, and so do you . When I was studying, there was a little homework in my spare time, and the rest of the time I just played. Usually,we like to get together to chat, go to the game room and Internet bars.

Z : Are those people in the judgment your friends or good friends? Who do you think is the most important in your life? What is the status of your friends?

Q : They are my friends, but not the best of friends. Parents are the most important in my life. Without my parents, there would be no me. As for friends, I used to think that stayed with friends were better than at home. I could play with friends and I was very happy. But now I think that the relationship of friends is just a kind of "utilization” between people. There is a sentence, "one more friend leads to one more way”. That's what I think now. I have two true friends now, they have absolutely good personalities, they are good buddies .

Z : Did these friends of yours visit you after you were arrested?

Q : No, they were arrested too. Now I hardly ever interact with those former friends. One is that I don’t want to commit crimes again, and the other is that I don’t have a good relationship with them any more.

Z : Can you answer what is a crime?

Q : Crimes are stealing, robbing, gambling, prostitution, embezzlement, etc. In fact, most of the crimes in today's society are economic crimes, and even those who "hires a murderer” to do it are for economic reasons .

Z : Wait, why do you think it’s an economic crime?

Q : Yes, it is. Isn't stealing for money? Isn’t prostitution for money? They are all for money. I read a book these days, those crimes are all about money!

Z : So, what kind of person do you feel you should become when you evaluate yourself?

Q : Me ? A bit rebellious (society is not fair to everyone, and now it's a diploma society). When I was young, I was very stubborn , and my mother told me about it. When I grow up, I felt a little emotional. Anything I felt unhappy I just showed it on my face. For example, on the road, if you are step on by someone else, I would have hit him.

Z :Do you think is this the direct cause of your crime ? I feel that your temper is a bit impatient, that’s right?

Q : Maybe. In this fight, I had no idea at all. At that time, I thought that as the fight lasted for a long time, there would be more nosy people , so it might be better to solve it quickly. So, I slashed the guy with a utility knife that I picked up. At the time, I felt that the wound was a little long, but not too serious .

Z : But in the end you were put off by your urgency, right?

Q : Yes.

Z : After you were attested by the police , what did you think about? Have you thought about going to jail?

Q : I thought about it, I thought I would be imprisoned. At that time I couldn't sleep for some days. I couldn’t eat, I didn’t feel hungry. I’m sorry for my parents, at least that’s how I felt at the time.

Z : In the detention center, did you recall that incident? Do you still feel guilty about the person who was scratched by you?

Q : Actually, I am a "rational” person. I think I’m not worth going to jail because of this. If I didn’t do it, I wouldn’t be here. It was very sad at the time, I felt that I was over, and a very important reason was that I had blemishes. However, after this think, I finally figured out that this is also a good thing for me. Only by facing it calmly and reflecting on it can I make up for my past mistakes. As for the person who was scratched by me, I think I don’t owe him anything, I have given him everything that should be given to him, and I have also been sentenced, I lost freedom, money, reputation and other people's opinions of myself, I don't owe him anything.

Z : Can you talk about your family?

Q : I have parents, a grandmother and an uncle. My father is a driving instructor, my mother works in a shopping mall, my grandmother and uncle are farming at home .

Z : As I know, Your family has affected you a lot in this crime, is that true?

Q : Yes. In my house, I have a good relationship with my mother, and my relationship with my father has improve. I seldom talked and rarely met him before . At that time, I was afraid of him and didn't want to talk to him. My father is a stubborn person. He is strict with me and beats me at every turn. In his mind, everything I do is wrong. Beating is his only way to educate me. He couldn’t understand my thoughts and he didn't know how to respect others. For example, he control me even like cutting hair. He didn't know that his son was also a person with flesh and blood, I had my own thoughts and the right to freedom. I had never asked for leave since I was a child, even when I was sick. My father insisted that I had to carry my schoolbag and go to school. I was very rebellious, there would be a conflict with my father.

Z : Did you communicate with your mother? Did she help you?

Q : Sometimes, although she spoiled me. I was just with those friends of mine and I hated this house.

Z : Have you ever thought that your unwillingness to communicate with your family is a problem ?

Q : It’s not that I don’t want to talk to them. At that time my father gambled all the day. He and my mother also had fights, which annoyed me!

Z : What about your grandma? Or your uncle?

Q : My relationship with my grandmother and uncle is normal . After this incident, the relationship has not changed. I don't know how to say it, although I grew up with my grandma, my grandma doesn’t love me, she is very snobby and partial. I really don’t want to live with her. I think it doesn’t matter if I have relatives or not, only my parents are the most important.

Z : It seems that your family has a great influence on you?

Q : It should be 100% impact.

Z : Do you think school had any influence on your experience?

Q : I don’t know how to answer this question. In school, I rarely made mistakes, and even if there is a fight, teachers won’t know it. The reason is that no one will talk to teachers. I think I still have a bit of "authority” in school, I mean the kind of prestige that I usually build up (everyone thinks I'm good at fighting). In addition, teachers rarely care about these things. First, they have no time to manage them. Second, it’s difficult to manage them.

Z : Didn’t the school give you ideological and legal education?

Q : Only little, I don't understand , and it's useless.

## 3.3. Reason Analysis

From the interview records of community correction subject Q, it can be found that there are many reasons for his crime, including physical and psychological problems unique to the juvenile stage, as well as the adverse effects of family education, school education mistakes, and the influence of bad social ethos. And the reasons for the weakening of the preventive function of the residential community. Among them, the biggest impact on Q is the improper family education.

3.3.1 Physiological and psychological reasons

In this case, although the subject Q is a minor, his height has reached 178cm and a weight of nearly 100kg. Such a tall and burly figure makes him particularly conspicuous among ordinary people of the same age. But the problem is that, under the influence of inappropriate family education and factors such as school and social factors, Q’s personality structure is incline, the structure of knowledge, needs, emotion, interest and will produces contradictions, the increase of material desires and the contradiction of independent economic status, the contradiction between the requirement of independence and dependence, the contradiction between great physical strength and low level of cognition, the contradiction between reality and the future. [32] In particular, there was a vacuum in the process of Q venting his emotions. Although he especially wanted to be cared for by his family, the only thing he got in family life was the violence of his father and the quarrel of his parents, so he valued family affection since he was a child. But it is precisely because of the lack of such a process that he tries to get emotional catharsis in another way, that is, the interaction of "friends”. However, his experience forced him to become another type of "family vagabond”. After losing the warmth of a loved one, Q can only find comfort among his so-called good friends. And it is these good friends who have a profound influence on Q in terms of speech, behavior and thinking, mainly reflects in:

-The unprincipled "the idea of a loyal friend”. Q thinks that when his friend is in an accident, he will help them immediately. He insist "I will not attack unless I am attacked.” This extremely dangerous mental chain controls all his thoughts.

-Violent behavior. Q feels that the biggest difference between him and normal people is that he solves problems with violence instead of communication. Therefore, Q’s behavior is often resolved in the process of fighting.

-The inversion of the concept of love and hate, likes and dislikes. From the conversation, I find that Q still cares about what others think of him and cares about other people’s attention, but the problem is that he has turned this self-concern upside down, he has lost enough respect and sympathy for others, and even put himself temporarily the happiness of others is based on the suffering of others, regardless of the consequences.

-Self-esteem tilt and excessive vanity. Q is obviously aware of the advantages of his own body, so he feels that he must not suffer losses, nor allow his friends to suffer losses. He believes in the enormous power of his own body, so when understanding the problem, Q ignores the existence of the right way and turns to and use violence to deal with the little things in life, and when every time you can enjoy the flattery of the people around you with a victorious attitude, passion replaces reason, and a kind of reckless mentality arises.

3.3.2 Family reasons

In this case, Q’s special family environment has a great influence on him:

-Improper family education. In Q’s family, the typical father’s authoritarian family (i.e. "rough type”) intensified the contradiction between Q and his father and promoted the deterioration of his thoughts. Q’s father always think that the child should be managed and beaten, and try to subdue the child by beating and scolding. He has high expectations for Q , and make various demands that the child cannot bear. If the child’s words and deeds are slightly inappropriate, he is treated by "family law”. [33] In addition, Q’s father is demanding and interfering in Q’s study, life, and even forcibly interfere with his clothes. When Q faces difficulties, he cannot get timely support and encouragement from his parents. Addressing family demands on children in this way is often counterproductive. Q’s father doesn’t notice that his child is in the critical period of his teenage life, that is, the "psychological weaning period”. At this time, Q needs the protection of his family. He had strong self-awareness, strong self-esteem, and a strong rebellious mentality. Q’s father’s constant beating and scolding education directly cause the relationship between Q and his father to break down, and then cause the abnormal development of psychological character, forming a bad character such as coldness, hatred, and rebelliousness.[34]

-There is a conflicted family atmosphere. In Q’s family, his mother’s special love for him appears to be a little weak because of his father’s autocracy. Coupled with Q’s long-term indifference to his grandmother and uncle who lives together, all kinds of relationships in this family are more complicated. Q’s grandmother did not pay special attention to his grandson. Q and his uncle are like him and grandma. Parents often quarrel with each other for some trivial matters. As a result of these complicated family problems, Q becomes the object for father to vent his dissatisfaction with his wife and his inability to solve family conflicts. Q is often involved in such family disputes and becomes a "punch bag” for his father to beat and scold. This process gradually led to the pathological development of Q’s character, making him prone to anger, impulsiveness, and loss of self-control.

-Bad behavior of the father who is the mainstay of the family. Q’s father was laid off, drank and gambled all the day, and often quarreled with Q’s mother. Q is disgusted with his father’s behavior. He believed that his father had fulfilled his responsibilities as a father and husband at all, that formed a kind of rebellious mentality invisibly. At the same time, due to Q’s youth and naive, some of his father’s bad behaviors gradually affected Q’s daily life. Q repeatedly claimed in the conversation that he was largely "walking the path of his father”. [35]

-Sub stratification at the family level. Q’s family is a typical poor family. The house is only more than 30 square meters, but five people live together. In fact, what is more serious is that the father was laid off and the mother only has a meager salary. In addition, and more importantly, the parents'lower educational level is not enough to help Q get a good educational guidance. As a result of this crisis, Q felt that society would treat him with extreme injustice and deprivation. [36]When he try to find a solution, Q chose the "sub-cultural group” of low-level youths on the fringes of society.

3.3.3 School reasons

In this case, as Q’s vocational and technical school, the above argument has been confirmed in many places:

-From Q’s conversation we can find that Q is no interest in the school. He always believes that the school’s education method is not suitable for him, and he isn’t the kind of person who study by rote. As a result, Q’s grade is not good, and he lost interest in learning. Such a typical existence doesn’t attract the attention of teachers in his class. On the contrary, in teachers' impression, Q is an obedient and sensible good boy.

-Q has a few good friends at school, but he doesn't get on well with his classmates. But the problem is that Q is kind of a bully at school. No one dares to mess with him. Sometimes Q will use force against those who mess with him. It is strange that the existence of such a problem has not attracted the attention of teachers and schools.

-School has teachers who occasionally teach students about legal common sense, but obviously the school’s education has not had a positive effect. School fails to guide students to obey the law and to incorporate the law into their daily lives.

-Q’s school still follows the consistent style of students'ideological and political work, and stays on general empty preaching, which is not in line with students'ideological reality. In the form of education, the traditional monotonous and outdated conference reports and small meeting discussions are still used. The content is dull, the work is dull, and there is a lack of vitality, which makes students feel bored and even rebellious. [37]

3.3.4 Reasons for social atmosphere and community environment

-People are members of society, and the influence of society on each individual cannot be ignored. In a sense, it can determine a person’s development status. The current bad atmosphere in society has a great impact on young people. For example, the one-sided pursuit of admission rate, it is a widespread social problem. And money worship, material desire, they will also subtly poison and erode young people. [38] Q has said many times in the conversation that money is the first priority, and nothing can be done without money, which profoundly reflects the influence of bad social atmosphere on him, which makes him lose confidence in the society, and has a strong sense of everything. Therefore, the irregularity that led to his behavior sometimes inevitably violated the law.

-Community environment is a factor influencing Q’s crime. With the acceleration of urbanization, new communities are gradually changing people’s lives and adjusting people’s relations. But on the other hand, this process also directly reduces the influence of the community on the community members, resulting in a vacuum in the neighborhood relationship. In Q’s community, community managers rarely provide legal education and guidance to children in the community, let alone guide their behavior. When they encountered fights among children, they simply advised them, but did not follow up. In fact, the community does not have enough manpower and resources to manage the fighting among the children in the community. From the interview with Q, we know that they often fight in the community, but they are rarely found. Even if they are seen, they are advised casually. Living in such a community environment affects the way children behave.

## 3.4. Development of correction work

From the stage when the court sentenced object Q to punishment, community corrections workers began to intervene, providing materials for the community to help and educate defendant Q, which played a good guiding role in his return to the community.

-Specific work:

Establish a connection with the correction subject Q, and inform the community about some basic matters of correction, including the regulations that must be followed during correction.

The basic account of correction objects Q, and complete the recording of his basic information in a timely and accurate manner.

The community corrections office will work on the transformation of their thinking by sending open letters and jointly signing an agreement on responsibility for helping and teaching. Organization Q participated in various activities organized by the Community Corrections Work Office, such as symposiums for corrections objects, listening to legal lectures by prosecutor's officials, participating in opening ceremonies and activities with the library, interviews with the Institute of Crime Prevention of the Ministry of Justice, etc. Through legal education, legal expert consultation, reading and other methods and means, as well as community correction workers, psychological correction help and education cadres, and community correction volunteers, they enthusiastically helped him and patiently guided him. [39]

Strengthen the contact and communication with relevant organizations in the region, and rely on the region to solve Q’s learning problems (for Q’s desire to re-enroll, help Q to contact the vocational training school).

Talk to Q regularly, guide Q from all aspects to get out of the predicament, and build confidence in life.

 According to the specific situation, organize Q to participate in public welfare labor in the community.

According to the special circumstances of Q’s family, we talk to Q’s father and mother to understand their family’s problems, help Q communicate with his father, and assign them homework.

*Table 3.2*

**Homework Design**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Q | Q’s mother | Q’s father |
| Monday | say a complete compliment to parents | cook a great dinner with Q |
| Tuesday | take a walk with father to work | write a letter to son to encourage him to face life positively |
| Wednesday | a sex education class and movie with dad | tell about the situation on the day Q was born and the process of life being born | guide to Q-Learning Lines Educational Lessons and Films |
| Thursday | hold a family meeting, each person writes down the strengths and weaknesses of the other (unlimited strengths and 3 major weaknesses ), and exchange opinions after writing |
| Friday | wash mother’s feet | thank Q for their filial piety, praise Q | doing housework with Q’s mother |
| Saturday | household cleaning, keep home clean and tidy |
| Sunday | go out to play together during the day and take photos together, and go home in the evening for a family meeting to summarize the gains of the week |

It is stipulated that Q must keep a weekly journal record no less than once, a monthly written report on his thoughts, and a quarterly self-reading of a book recommended by the street correction team.

Arrange a social volunteer to establish personal help and education contact with Q, and conduct various education and guidance to Q from time to time. [40]

## 3.5. Evaluation of Correction Effect

3.5.1 Correction effect

-Introduction of correction workers. Q currently has a very deep understanding of his own behavior, so now Q is very strict with himself and very self-motivated. Every time the public welfare labor organized by the community, Q participates on time, and the organization's learning comes. During the epidemic period, take the initiative to help the neighborhood committee to fill in the inspection form. At the same time, Q can take the initiative to report his activities to the community corrections office, and take the initiative to talk to corrections workers, so as to enrich his thoughts as much as possible. In addition, Q’s relationship with his father has greatly improved, they can sit down and communicate peacefully, and Q no longer hates his father. In terms of making friends, because Q seldom goes out, he no longer keeps in touch with those who used to fight frequently, and his parents also try their best to help their son live anew. The only thing Q is interested in and most motivated by now is vocational training, which he is very happy with. In July 2021, Q was also given administrative praise by the Community Corrections Office.

-Conclusion of investigation (evaluation)

Q irrational ideas after setbacks before have changed, to have a comprehensive view of things, such as Q said, "I feel the crime, be bad at the same time also is a good thing, although the experience for yourself is a stain, but if there is no such instruction, and perhaps he would have been wrong”.

Q realized the importance of family, and he realized that he should be more active in building ties with his family. Q talks with his father actively now, which has changed his habit of leaving after seeing his father. Sometimes I will communicate with my father face to face about my confusion.

Q recognizes the seriousness of the crime. Q said that he would never commit a crime, he consciously in life, learning and other aspects of the past bad habits, correct their attitude.

Q thinks that his biggest deficiency is his lack of knowledge. He realizes the importance of learning. He thinks that his crime is largely due to his low level of education and his low level of view on the nature of things. In the interview, he talked many times about trying to improve his knowledge structure and strengthen his knowledge quality.

From his fear of community correction in the past to his active cooperation now, Q has a positive change in his view of community correction work. He believes that such work is a good thing. Without it, he would still feel a sense of guilt. He hopes he can improve himself in many ways under the guidance of community correction workers. Secondly, in terms of study, because of the timely change in thinking, Q increasingly felt the importance of increasing knowledge. Therefore, Q signed up for computer training and learned computer programming. At the same time, Q minored in e-commerce, network management and other courses. Q also found time to read some extracurricular books in his spare time to supplement his knowledge structure. Finally, in life, Q is strict with himself, conscientiously abide by all the provisions during the probation period, and actively participate in various public welfare work organized by the community. When choosing friends, he can understand and weigh them more clearly, and no longer blindly associate with those friends. In the family life, Q began to establish communication with parents, can also understand the parents' hard work, he will also take the initiative to help parents do some housework.

3.5.2 Problems in the correction process

Q has been corrected for a period of time, it should be said that there has been progress in many aspects, but the problem still exists, which is prominent in the following aspects:

-Feeling confused and insecure about the direction of your life. From the interview with Q, it was found that Q envied those with higher education and longed to get a good education. At the same time, he is also very conscious of his family status. The problem is that in his current state, Q is unlikely to have enough support from the society he cares about to give him the respect he deserves any time soon. His intellectual structure, his economic situation, will affect his position in the society. Based on these considerations, Q deeply appreciates the feelings of people on the margins of society. How to accept the challenge of society and how to integrate into this competitive society is a problem that Q must face.

- There are questions and uneasiness about society. In terms of understanding crime, Q believes that "crime for money” is the biggest problem in today's society. "A lot of current crimes, such as murder for money, robbery for money, corruption and bribery for money, everything is about money.” Q also believes that society actually creates crime, and as long as you exist in a criminal society, you are likely to commit crime. For example, those who have no culture, no status and no skills, they want to survive, society can not solve their problems, they can only achieve their reasons through crime. Such a heavy prejudice exists in a teenager's mind, which is quite frightening.

-You still have concerns about your family and friends. Q is able to get back to normal with his father, but neither of them understand each other well enough in terms of emotional communication. Q is still not good at actively communicating with his father. As parents, due to the family's economic situation, too much working time also causes a "time gap” in communication between parents and Q. Only a few words of comfort cannot change Q’s personality which has already formed characteristics. In addition, the relationship between friends and family did not change as a result of Q’s crime. Q’s grandmother and uncle still maintain a "very normal relationship” with Q.

-The understanding of crime is still limited to simple logical thinking, and feel confused about the trend of behavior. After a short imprisonment, Q realize the seriousness and horror of the crime and vow never to do anything bad again. However, it is a pity that Q only obtain the most perceptual understanding of crime, and he still maintain the crime on the basis of general understanding. What is more frightening is that in the homogeneity of morality and crime, Q falls into an unavoidable problem, that is, he fails to connect the two well, and even has a tendency to separate. Typically, Q continues to believe that he no longer feels any guilt for the person he has hurt, nor does he need to. Q fell that he had completely end his relationship with the victim while paying money, freedom and fame, and he doesn’t owe this person any more. This extreme thinking is a powerful influence on Q’s behavior. In addition, Q’s confusion about this complex society has gradually changed his life.

-Concern about community correction work. In the process of community correction, Q show the mentality of a progressive teenager. From his conversation, from the number of times he take the initiative to talk with the workers in the community office, and actively cooperate with the community correction work, he try his best to change himself. This desire for social recognition is rare. However, the following two points reflect his concern about the corrective work:

Q always seems a little nervous and afraid when facing the correction staff, especially in the interview, Q will be very nervous when the correction workers are beside him.

Q is active in participating in the public welfare labor and learning activities organized by the community in community office. But the problem is that he is still confused about such activities. One is whether such a process is helpful to him, and the other is whether his behavior will be understood by people and recognized by the community office. With such questions to accept correction, Q can only feel helpless.

**3.6. Correction design**

In view of the problems exposed by the correction object Q in the process of correction, the following ideas are put forward, aiming to make Q get more reasonable and comprehensive correction treatment.

-In view of the characteristics of Q’s introverted personality and great prejudice in thinking, strengthen the adjustment and treatment of Q’s psychological quality. Q’s psychological problem is that he often looks at the things around him with a generalized way of thinking, and he cannot obtain enough information between perceptual knowledge and rational knowledge, which easily affects his behavior and affects his behavior. Psychological structures produce side effects. Therefore, community correction workers should give full play to the correction effect and correct Q ideologically. Specific practices include:

-Relying on the work advantages of correction workers, focus on short-term ideological and psychological treatment of Q by focusing on strength and time, which can be done by talking, organizing classes, and visiting universities.

-Make full use of the resources of the community, give full play to the role of community volunteers, and establish a connection between correction volunteers and Q in the form of "one help one”. This connection is a great way to communicate ideas without stress outside of the corrections worker. Volunteers should communicate directly with Q from time to time to help him overcome psychological conflicts.

-In the case of being able to be equipped with a community psychological counselor, give psychological counseling to Q as much as possible, because the psychological counselor knows how to grasp the psychological trajectory of the object and how to implement psychotherapy under what circumstances. The specific method can be to require Q to go to the psychology teacher on a regular basis, report on the activities of the recent period, and listen to the psychological teacher’s views and understanding of the problems encountered in the activities. It can also be that the psychology teacher talks with Q at a certain place during the time period discussed with Q (the main purpose is to truly grasp the essence of Q’s inner conflict problem and solve Q 's inner doubt).

In view of the special situation of the Q family, increase the inspiration of family affection and tap the potential guiding role of the family. Specific practices include:

-During the correction period, visit Q's parents irregularly, strengthen ideological and psychological communication with Q in ways and means, and creat a harmonious and warm family environment. In this process, Q’s parents should be active rather than passive. The relationship between other family members and Q. Among them, the key is to mobilize Q’s grandmother to join the teaching activities. Correction workers can use such a powerful condition to first make Q’s grandmother aware of her grandson’s problem and her responsibility as a grandmother, and then encourage Q’s grandmother to change her mind and help her grandson.

In view of Q’s lack of moral and legal knowledge, we should strengthen legal education and moral education for Q, and at the same time, we should not ignore Q’s understanding of the relationship between the two specific practices:

-Make full use of various probationary education methods to urge Q to learn from heroic characters, stimulate his moral emotions, and strengthen Q’s training of moral awareness. You can recommend positive novels and books to him, and ask him to write his feelings and experiences after reading. Or try to use the principles of group social work and use the form of group discussion to solve current common psychological problems.

-Formulated an annual systematic ideological, legal, and social moral education study plan for Q , organized intensive education and study

In response to Q’s eagerness to learn, help him solve the problem of difficulties in going to school. A training program during correction can be designed to guide Q’s correctional learning. The best way is to let him step into the school; the ideal place can be a vocational technical school. According to Q’s hobbies, he can be allowed to choose his favorite major for training. In addition, community corrections workers should pay more attention to Q’s psychological changes and properly create a good school environment for him.

**Conclusions to chapter 3**

The development of correction work has achieved positive results. But in the concrete work, there are still many problems worth studying and solving.

-The staffing of the correction staff. At present, the community corrections work mainly consists of two types of people: police officers sent by the prison bureau and community help and education volunteers. In the process of completing the rectification work, these two types of people have indeed completed most of the rectification work well, but the problems are that they are obviously unable to cope with the complex and changeable rectification work in the lack of comprehensive knowledge, and in the work, there may be the influence of previous work on current work. [41] Such a work trajectory may have hidden dangers to the future work, that is, it may not achieve the correction purpose for the correction object in essence, but is just a forced behavior under authority. In addition, in the community volunteers and community psychological counseling teachers, the current community basically cannot meet such requirements. [42] In addition, in the process of selecting volunteers, we have not paid attention to such problems in the current work in terms of how to allocate volunteers in a targeted manner according to the actual situation of the corrected objects.

-Establishment of community correction institutions. The current community correction work is a relatively complete system with the government as the leader, the community correction working group as the member and the community correction office as the basic element. Among them, the structure and function of the community correction office reflect the characteristics of diversification and openness. However, it is precisely because of such openness and diversification that their specific division of labor has been decentralized. The functions of community correction work have not been well centralized, and it is not particularly beneficial to play the correction effect. The prominent problem is that the correction office is not effectively guaranteed in the distribution of power, and many problems will be delayed in the process because of the complicated procedures and the delay of various relationships.

-Lack of corresponding supporting reward and punishment measures. At present, the reward and punishment measures of community correction work have not been well implemented, and the fundamental problem lies in the power setting of these reward and punishment measures. Because there is no reasonable and effective reward and punishment measures, in the actual correction work, it is impossible to stimulate the enthusiasm of the correction object, and even feel suspicious and confused about such measures.

-The relationship between compulsory correction and difficult assistance. There is a very dangerous tendency in the current corrective work to place too much emphasis on the humanization of difficult help, while neglecting the already mandatory corrective work. The biggest advantage of correction workers is also the best means is to affect the correction object with human feelings. This way of working, from the practical point of view, there is no problem, but it must be noted that sometimes too much humanization will only dilute the nature of the correction work, will affect the future work.

-Special arrangements for juvenile correction work. Adolescents'correction work has different characteristics from general correction work. Understanding and grasping these characteristics is enough to trigger the shift of the focus of the entire community correction work. At present, a very dangerous trend in community corrections work is the phenomenon of "one size fits all”. Corrective measures are taken to the adolescents'correction object without discrimination. Such a process will ultimately only make adolescents correction work lack motivation. It is difficult to achieve the desired effect. Therefore, it will be of great use to ensure the intensity of the correction work for young people from all aspects, and to strengthen the scientific correction. [43]

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# CONCLUSIONS

Delinquent adolescents are the result of the combined effect of many factors. Accordingly, the prevention and correction of delinquent adolescents should also integrate various internal and external measures for comprehensive implementation. Especially under the social conditions of the continuous development of modern society and the speeding up of information dissemination, the contact of adolescents with the society is more and more extensive and deeper, and at the same time, the confusion and troubles brought to young people’s thoughts are correspondingly more and more. It will inevitably bring more influence to their psychological development and behavior. But no matter what, society is bound to develop forward. With the continuous progress of society, more and more social forces have begun to pay attention to the psychological development of adolescents, and parents, schools, social service agencies have also begun to pay attention to the psychological guidance of adolescences and external protection. Therefore, the psychological problems of adolescences are not only their own internal problems, but also need more support and encouragement for the development and growth of adolescences under the comprehensive participation of social forces, so as to create a warmer external life and learning environment for adolescences with conditions. Only in this way, the prevention and correction of delinquent adolescents can enter a healthy track.

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