

THE PROBLEM OF THE RE-SOCIALIZATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN CHINA

Wang Qian (Mogilev State A. Kuleshov University)
Scientific supervisor *I. L. Lukashkova*,
candidate of pedagogical sciences, associate professor

The problem of the re-socialization of juvenile offenders is relevant for all countries, including the People's Republic of China, where there is a high level of urbanization and social mobility. Effective re-socialization of teenagers who have committed offenses plays an important role in reducing the rate of recidivism and forming a safe society. In China, various methods of working with juvenile offenders are used, including educational, psychological and labor programs. This article analyzes the mechanisms of resocialization of minors in China. Chinese legislation in the field of protection of juvenile offenders is based on the principles of humanism and the restoration of social justice [1]. It focuses on a balance between punishment and the possibility of correcting adolescents, which is in line with international standards in the field of juvenile justice. The process of re-socialization in China is carried out through several key areas. Firstly, special schools and juvenile delinquent centers provide opportunities for general and vocational education. The training is aimed at developing the skills necessary for successful integration into society after release. Secondly, correctional institutions provide psychological support and rehabilitation to help adolescents overcome the stress associated with the offense and form positive behaviors. Thirdly, many institutions offer vocational training and work practice programs that allow minors to gain qualifications and reduce the likelihood of reoffending. Fourthly, an important element of socialization is the restoration of family ties and the involvement of adolescents in public life through volunteer programs and mentoring. Despite the existence of well-developed mechanisms of re-socialization, there are certain difficulties in the PRC: overcrowding of correctional institutions; stigmatization of juvenile offenders, which complicates their return to society; lack of qualified specialists in the field of juvenile justice and psychological assistance; limited employment opportunities for former offenders. The re-socialization of juvenile offenders in China is an important part of social and pedagogical activities. Despite the achievements in the field of socialization, the system needs further reforms and improved support mechanisms.

References

1. **Lening, Z. and Jianhong, L.** (2007) China's Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Law: The Law and the Philosophy. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, (51), pp. 541-554.