Actuality, Introspection and Application of Community Correction System for Juvenile Delinquents

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Abstract: *The community correction law promulgated at the end of 2019 is a landmark in the legislative process of community correction in China, which provides a more solid legislative foundation for the community correction work in China. Community correction in China at the beginning of the 21st century non-confinement penalty punishment measures introduced from abroad, theory and judicial practice in our country has experienced long after the mutual fusion, gradually formed a community correction system suitable to China's actual social life, and as for the special groups of the juvenile criminal community correction system is also in the judicial practice in our country to be the important content of the adjustment and improvement of the research is to apply this system in our country has a guidance and reference significance. In this paper, based on the above realistic background and theoretical research of the current our country frontier problems, combining with the actual case of juvenile criminal community correction system to understand the nature of the situation and the necessity and rationality and analysis, aimed at professional organizations to participate in the judicial practice, risk control and check of the juvenile criminal community correction applicable Suggestions related supervisory mechanism.*

Key words: *juvenile criminal; community correction; actuality; introspection and application*

Introduction

The prevention of juvenile delinquency and how to educate and reform them have been a difficulty in our country's criminal law practice. The promulgation of "Community Correction Law", which summarizes the recent achievements of implementing and reforming community correction in China, provides a more solid legal framework for community correction practice in China. Meanwhile, it eliminates people's doubts about whether the community correction system is suitable for our community situation. The flowering of community correction work in China now has aroused reflection on whether the theory and practice can coordinate and promote each other, especially on the notion of implementing community correction, i.e. inflicting punishment as well as offering help. That is also a great innovation in the penalty performance in Chinese context. Juvenile criminal community correction system is an important part of the whole community correction system, so it is theoretically and practically significant to conduct research on juvenile criminal community correction. As a special kind of crime, the community correction should not only conform to the general principles of the community correction, but also implement the individualized community correction

measures to the juvenile delinquency.

China's community correction system for juvenile offenders has so far made great progress in many fields, but there are also many loopholes. Therefore, on the basis of rational thinking and analysis of the community correction system for juvenile offenders, and through its nature, we should adopt the special way of execution outside prison and the special functions it has, to analyze its implementation in the specific judicial practice, in which not only the role played by professional organizations in the community correction system for juvenile offenders should be appropriately enhanced, but also its risk management should be emphasized. Meanwhile, the organization and Institution of Inspection and supervision and the innovation of methods should be strengthened so that the education and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders in community correction can be gradually implemented, and then to help them reintegrate into society.

The General Situation of Juvenile Community Correction System

Concept of Juvenile Community Correction System

The community correction system refers to the non-custodial sanctions applied to the offenders who are sentenced to control, probation or parole, and are ordered to serve their sentence outside prison. The community correction system for juvenile offenders is the community implementation of non-custodial sanctions for juvenile offenders meeting certain conditions. Community correction combines foreign criminal law theory and Chinese reality, but there has been bitter controversy over its nature by scholars since its introduction, and the dispute mainly centers on whether the community correction has the nature of execution of penalty. Before its introduction, there was only one kind of execution method of penalty of freedom in our country: imprisonment, i.e. depriving or restricting the freedom of criminals, during which time labor, education and reform are carried out. Community correction, however, is a new form of execution, characterized by the implementation state of non-imprisonment, namely the place where the criminal's punishment is carried out is not in the prison, but in the community for his rehabilitation.

The targets of the community correction system for juvenile offenders are juvenile offenders who meet certain conditions. They should over 16 years old, lack of economic independence, dependent on their parents and have no working skills. They also have poor sense of social responsibility and legal consciousness, especially those who prefer property crimes. The function of community correction system for juvenile offenders is mainly restricting personal freedom of juvenile offenders to a certain extent in the community, and carry on the education transformation to them according to their characteristics so as to help them return to the society successfully after the execution of their punishment.

Characteristics of Juvenile Offenders

A juvenile criminal refers to a criminal, aged between 14 and 18, who commits a criminal act that should bear criminal responsibility according to the criminal law, and accepts according punishment. According to the judicial practice in China and other countries, juvenile criminals have the following characteristics:

(1) the tendency of juvenile delinquency. With the continuous development of society in recent years and the continuous occurrence of juvenile delinquency cases, juvenile offenders have aroused widespread concern in society. According to statistics, juvenile crime in China accounts for 70%-80% of the whole subject of criminal offences. Moreover, juvenile offenders are gradually become younger in that the age of offenders engaging in criminal acts has been decreasing. The age of committing criminal acts begins to increase between 13 to 14, and reaches a peak between 14 to 17. One of the potential characteristics of this trend is that the criminals are in middle school, during which stage their world view is establishing, as well as understanding and integrating into society. Therefore, this characteristic of juvenile offenders in the community correction should be given particular attention.

(2) the strong plasticity of juvenile offenders. The majority of juvenile offenders are at an age when they start to know society. The reason why they engage in illegal and criminal activities is influenced not only by their family background, but also by society and living environment. Their subjective degree of malignity and personal danger are relatively low, moreover, the world view has not yet been established, so juvenile criminals have a strong plasticity, but also need to maintain long-term contact with society. With this in mind, provided that they are properly and correctly educated and guided in a way that ensures that they do not grow out of society, if measures such as education and reform are taken in the process of community correction, the difficulty of the reform of juvenile offenders will be reduced accordingly.

Finally, the recidivism rate of juvenile offenders is higher. According to the data, the majority of juvenile delinquency cases are property related offences, which are relatively easy to deal with and easy to deal with again. At the same time, the judicial authorities have put too much emphasis on the punishment of juvenile offenders and neglected their own characteristics, in addition to the lack of education and reform of juvenile offenders, resulting in a considerable number of juvenile offenders after the completion of the execution of the crime committed again. It can be said that if juvenile offenders are properly educated and guided, the probability of their recidivism may be reduced, but due to the neglect of the plasticity of juveniles in China, this characteristic still exists in juvenile criminals of our country.

Therefore, it can be seen from the above that there is a causal relationship between several characteristics of juvenile offenders. Therefore, when carrying out community correction work for juvenile offenders, we should not only carry out correction according to one of these characteristics, but should combine them together, in order to realize the comprehensive and effective education and reform of juvenile offenders, we should carry out the correction to juvenile offenders.

The Current Situation of Community Correction System for Juvenile Criminals

The community correction law of the People's Republic of China, adopted in December 2019, has laid a foundation for the development of the community correction system in China, and has also improved the community correction system for juvenile offenders. One of the characteristics of China's community correction system for juvenile offenders is to carry out community correction for juvenile offenders who meet certain conditions. The aim is to enable the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders without disconnection from the community and society, so as to ensure their reintegration into society after their sentence execution. With

more and more application of community correction for juvenile offenders, the recidivism rate of juvenile offenders has been brought under control to a certain extent, providing effective examples for the physical and mental development of juvenile offenders. For example, Shanghai has set up many practical measures for the community correction of juvenile offenders, such as parole counseling station, trial system and social practice before release. However, there are still many deficiencies in China's community correction system for juvenile offenders.

The first is the limited application of community correction to juvenile offenders. As is mentioned above, our criminal law clearly states several situations in which community-based correction is applicable. However, they are less applicable to juvenile offenders in practice than estimated. The principle of the best interests of the child has always been adopted in the administration of justice in the juvenile delinquency, that is, there is a preference for the use of lighter sentences for juvenile. Therefore, many juvenile delinquency cases end either at the review and prosecution stage or with conditional non-prosecution, while community correction as a penalty measure is only applicable in post-conviction situations. Thus, in the judicial practice, many juvenile cases failed to be punished can not be applied to the community correction system.

The second is the neglect of the special status of juvenile offenders. Although the judiciary shows leniency to juvenile offenders at the sentencing stage prior to the execution of a sentence, for juvenile offenders who make a sentence and carry out a sentence, community correction practitioners often treat juvenile offenders in the same way as other offenders, without regard to the physical and psychological characteristics of juvenile offenders. Even when corrections are carried out in the same community, juvenile offenders stay with other offenders, and this process may lead to a greater risk of cross-infection. Other adult offenders inculcate their views into juvenile ones, which may have a negative impact on the rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. In addition, the data show that the majority of juvenile offenders who undergo community-based rehabilitation are men, and women accounts for only 9.68 percent of juvenile offenders. Admittedly, it may be facts in judicial practice that female juvenile offenders are less than that of male ones, and judicial practice varies from region to region, but targeted corrective measures for female juvenile offenders are neglected in judicial practice. Using criminal penalties such as imprisonment against female juvenile offenders is difficult to guarantee their safety. Taking this into account, most of the measures taken for female juvenile offenders are conditional non-prosecution, and they are transferred to the family or society for educational reform. Moreover, most of the juvenile offenders are still at the secondary school stage with a low level of education and relatively shallow social experience, and their cognitive abilities and self-control abilities are far inferior to those of adult criminals, so it is difficult to guarantee effective education and rehabilitation if general corrective measures are applied to them. The effect may even be counterproductive, let alone achieve education and transformation purposes.

Finally, the juvenile offender community correction troop lack specialization and social participation. This also accounts for why the judiciary can not achieve targeted redress for juvenile offenders, even if it pays attention to their characteristics. At present, China has promulgated the community correction law, which clearly proposes improving specialization of the juvenile offenders' community correction executors and increasing the participation of other social organizations and members. However, China is short of professional talents in this field now, and it is difficult to fill the gap. At the same time, there is still no

effective cooperation mechanism between the judiciary and other social organizations. Concrete measures need further development, to achieve the expected practical effect, which brings great challenges to the community correction of juvenile offenders.

The Necessity and Rationale of Applying Community Correction to Juvenile Offenders

Socialization of Execution is an Important Feature of Community Correction System for Juvenile Criminals

The socialization of execution of community correction refers to the integrative use of legal system, supervision, education and other measures to help community prisoners with their special socialized activities. The community correction resolves to the non-imprisonment punishment, and the execution institute is not the traditional organization, such as prison. Instead, it sets the execution penalty in the community. As the basic unit of society, community also has its own characteristics, which makes the implementation of community correction different from the traditional penalty measures. For instance, it offers offenders relatively relaxing and free living environment, and a high degree of social integration, where they can live and communicate with other inhabitants, and participate in some social activities. Therefore, it reflects the community correction has the characteristic of execution socialization that juvenile offenders are punished in the community. Due to their specific reasons to commit crimes and close relationship with society, it can be inferred that the socialization of execution as a special state, not only constitutes one of the characteristics of community correction for juvenile offenders, but is also an essential element of it.

Penalty has a special purpose of prevention, namely, by applying penalty to criminals, to prevent them from committing crimes again. On the basis of this purpose, factors need be considered are not limited to understanding special reasons for committing the crime. It is equally necessary to integratively consider the underlying factors such as social background and their growing environment.

First, there are family reasons. Juvenile delinquency are mainly due to their extreme family background and lack of education. For example, the most common situation is due to the divorce of their parents, in which case the parents have neglected to discipline their children because of their busy schedule or inexperience. The parents themselves have even been punished for offences. Thus, juveniles do not develop a correct and comprehensive understanding of society, and even formed some wrong views, which lead to committing criminal acts. Worse still, some juvenile offenders may consider their criminal acts to be normal rather than wrong. For such criminals, the lack of correct guidance mainly contributes to the difficult problem of recidivism of juvenile offenders. It is not effective to solve this problem merely by means of compulsory sanctions such as criminal detention and fixed-term imprisonment. Nevertheless, these juvenile offenders should firstly be told what actions are wrong and are to be punished. More importantly, they must be inculcated what actions are right and can make a contribution to society. Second, social reasons also accounts for this. With the continuous development of society, under-age criminals are often guided by incorrect ideas in society. They are in an immature stage and lack intelligence and knowledge, so they do not have the ability

to recognize and resist wrong information. Juvenile offenders committing crimes in such circumstances should receive proper education and be placed in society with exposure to positive elements of society in the execution process. Thus, it might have positive influence on juvenile offenders who return to society after the execution of their punishment, and they will not engage in illegal and criminal acts.

Meanwhile, the link between the juvenile and society should also be taken into consideration. As a special kind of criminal, the juvenile criminal is more closely connected with society than others. Their relation can be divided into three kinds. The first type is attachment, which is mainly manifested in the emotional attachment to other social subjects. Since juveniles are in the stage of knowing society, they have a strong dependence on people and things around them, especially people such as parents, classmates and friends. It is this kind of dependence that will be the key factor to restrain their crime. The more dependent the juveniles are, the more likely that they give up committing crimes due to the emotional influence before or during the crime, thus the crime rate is reduced. The second type is dedication. Everyone is an individual of society, and the juvenile individual is also affected by society. Enhancing the juvenile's participation in society increases the link between juvenile offenders and society, and adds to their overall sense of identity within society. The third type is involvement. In the process of understanding society, juvenile offenders will be influenced by ideas and values from all aspects of society. They combine these factors with their own characteristics, which will form or change their own values. In view of the above relations between the juvenile and society, the socialization of execution is a necessary element for the juvenile criminals receiving community correction.

The Function of Punishment and Regulation of Community Correction System for Juvenile Offenders

As the primary function of penalty, the punishment is also applicable to the community correction system of juvenile offenders, and it plays a leading role in the system, which cannot be ignored. The function of regulation is realized by the implementation of punishment.

Despite some differences in the execution methods of punishment, community correction has the same feature compared with imprisonment punishment, namely revealing the nature of punishment. Even though community correction is characterized by the place of execution in a community rather than a traditional prison, the nature of the restriction on the personal freedom of criminals has not changed. In particular, the restriction on the personal freedom of juvenile offenders is reflected in measures such as control and suspension of sentence. The People's Court can make a judgment and at the same time issue a restraining order according to the situation in reality, manifesting the restriction of personal freedom and punishment function of community correction for juvenile offenders. Starting from the idea of the purpose of punishment, the essence of community correction for juvenile offenders is still punishment. Of course, it is necessary to reflect this essence by normal punishment, through the implementation of the function of punishment to determine the juvenile offenders should bear criminal responsibility, so as to enable the community correction of juvenile offenders to truly achieve the goal. Through the above, it is not difficult to see that in the various functions of community correction of juvenile offenders, the punishment function is the key to the realization of the penalty goal of community correction of juvenile offenders, so it should be in the dominant position. In the actual operation of the community correction functions, because of the differences in the meaning,

nature and function of each function, only the effective combination and coordination of the various functions can make the overall function be brought into play, this is also more conducive to the juvenile community correction in the penal system to highlight the role. Therefore, if we want to give full play to the community correction function of juvenile offenders, we must ensure the realization of its punishment function.

At the same time, the punishment function of the community correction of juvenile offenders also reflects its regulation function and realizes the general prevention of punishment. The realization of punishment function manifests the authority of criminal law, strengthens the rule consciousness of the public, and helps regulate the society better, and avoids taking risks because it is mistaken that punishment has no deterrent force, the emergence of the phenomenon of committing criminal acts. The regulatory effect brought about by the realization of the punishment function is shown in that, from the perspective of special prevention, the earnest repentance of juvenile offenders serving sentences in the community can be supervised and promoted to a certain extent by paying attention to the punishment function, to create a stable and orderly order for the implementation of the educational correction function; from the perspective of general prevention, through the realization of the punishment function, the public can deeply understand the justice and prestige of the penalty, and at the same time promote the effective integration of the social correction resources, to create a good social environment and order for the realization of social support function.

Education and Reform Function of Community Correction System for Juvenile Delinquents

The punishment function is the premise of the realization of the penalty, and the education reform function is the key to this realization. The function of education and reform is to educate the criminal in ideology, change their value and behavior, so they can become changed people useful to society. This principle applies to the community correction of juvenile offenders, in the form of community rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. They are guided by correct values while serving their sentences, repenting earnest, return successfully to society, and become individuals valuable to society.

Community correction does not have the mandatory nature of other penalties, nor does it have the severity of other penalties when community correction is applied to juvenile offenders. Therefore, it is difficult to carry out education and reform on the premise of applying penalty to juvenile offenders during community correction. This article will illustrate the interpretation and realization of the education and reform function of the juvenile criminals community correction with some examples.

In 2017, a juvenile, Xiao Zhang (pseudonym), who moved with her parents from a rural area to a nearby community, was sentenced to six months in prison under the law for picking quarrels and provoking trouble because he had believed rumors. After the sentence was suspended, he was required to undergo community correction for nine months. Xiao Zhang, whose undereducated parents had migrated else for work, received poor family education. Worse still, he became tired of school due to his maladjustment after being transferred to the new community. Xiao Zhang was expelled from her high school, and he had with no clear plan for his future. Based on his situation, the executive authorities assessed him during his community correction. They took into consideration of his characteristics, as well as personal and family circumstances. They assumed

he was in need of family care and living skills, and had repentance awareness. Having analyzed his social relationship is analyzed, they also found people around Xiao Zhang were pointing at him for his criminal behavior, which made him live in a closed environment. On this basis, the community correction executive authority determined the correction plan and goal and hired professional social workers to help him. As a result, he was able to communicate effectively with his parents, and alleviated the family contradiction. Xiao Zhang's interests were also explored and her future career direction was set. He was regularly educated, voluntarily accepted the guidance of correct values, and was encouraged to participate in community voluntary activities. These actions increased his engagement with society and sense of social identity and built his confidence so as to better reintegrate into society. Finally, with the approval of the community and the executive authorities, the goal of community correction was basically accomplished. After nine months of community correction, Xiao Zhang's case was concluded.

Implications can be drawn from the above case that the education and reform of the offenders, especially of juvenile ones, are based on their own characteristics, and the overall consideration of their family environment and social relations. Therefore, the community correction of juvenile offenders also poses a huge challenge, which not only requires the enforcement agencies to strictly enforce the punishment of juvenile offenders, but more importantly, to educate and reform them, in order to finish the execution of their penalty and return to society, achieving the function of punishment and the purposes of criminal law.

Application of Community Correction System for Juvenile Offenders

Participation of Professional Organizations in Community Corrections for Juvenile Offenders

From the above-mentioned community correction of Xiao Zhang, there are circumstances that the executive authorities approved the participation of social workers in the community correction process. The Community Correction Act for juvenile offenders 2019 clearly states that social workers familiar with the characteristics of juvenile offenders should be involved instead of those general ones, showing that our country attaches great importance to the community correction of juvenile offenders.

When professional organizations are involved in community correction of juvenile offenders, the following points should be noted: the first is to understand the characteristics of juvenile offenders. As is mentioned above, juvenile offenders are in the stage of knowing the society and have relatively poor ability of knowing and recognizing people and things around them, so they need correct and proper guidance. Secondly, it is necessary to understand the causes of juvenile delinquency. There are family and social reasons for juvenile delinquency, which should be taken into account when carrying out the community correction work, so as to fit the actual situation. Finally, it is clear that the judicial administrative organ is the main unit responsible for guiding the nature and implementation means of the community correction work. In order to achieve the goal of punishment, social organizations carry out community correction orderly and effectively under the guidance of the judicial executive, in accordance with the conditions prescribed by law, and various organizations should coordinate and cooperate with each other.

There is bitter controversy over whether professional organizations can adopt the model of government acquisition, and the new "Community Correction Law" has made clear provisions in Article 13, "The state encourages and supports enterprises, institutions, social organizations, volunteers and other social forces to participate in community correction work in accordance with the law," and stipulates in several articles that we should give full play to the role of residents' committees, villagers' committees, People's organizations, enterprises and institutions, social organizations and volunteers in community correction. [community correction law of the People's Republic of China] This provision indicates that the state still has reservations about the government acquisition model, mainly due to the imperfect legal system and the unclear functions of community correction teams, so the implementation of such a program has brought a certain degree of obstacles in reality. Meanwhile, the law has also further clarified the main body of community correction professional organization for juvenile offender, enabling it to effectively display the function of juvenile offender community correction.

Promote Community Correction Mechanisms for Juvenile Offenders under Risk Management

As for risk management and control, on the one hand, there should be clear restrictions on juvenile offenders who apply community correction to guarantee the stability of the community and realize the goal of penalty. Otherwise, correction of unsuitable juvenile offenders may cause dagame to the community and other offenders who endure community correction. On the other hand, to ensure the effect of the penalty execution, an assessment should be made of juvenile offenders completing community correction in terms of whether their sentences end and they return to society. This aims to avoid reoffending and affect the stability of society. However, the risk control of juvenile offenders in judicial practice tends to be neglected most. Community correction institutions often apply uniform criteria to all juvenile offenders because of the heavy workload of juvenile offender assessment. That is to say, as long as the community correction time of juvenile offenders expires, the punishment of juvenile offenders will be cancelled directly without carrying out comprehensive evaluation of juvenile offenders. In this way, community correction of juvenile offenders is difficult to achieve the desired results. Therefore, a scientific and reasonable risk control mechanism should be established for the community correction of juvenile offenders.

First of all, the assessment of the personal danger of juvenile offenders and the possibility of committing a crime should be in place. It requires not only the sentencing mechanism be evaluated in accordance with the factors stipulated in the sentencing principle, but also community-based and other organizations be requested to provide the necessary assistance as well. It helps specifically analyze the impact on the community of community correction of juvenile offenders, and determine whether to apply community correction and to assess the possibility of recidivism of juvenile offenders after their return to society effectively and comprehensively.

Secondly, a relatively defined standard of risk management should be established, which may include the local reality and the situation of the community in each region, the juvenile offender's attitude of confessing guilt after committing a crime and his performance in the execution of the sentence, family situation of juvenile offenders, the working methods of community correction workers and the results achieved. Taking

the above factors into account, modern information technology and big data, such as "Smart court" and "Smart procuratorial work" models in Shanghai and other regions, can be used to calculate and analyze so as to develop a relatively scientific and reasonable risk management mechanism of community correction for juvenile delinquents.

Finally, the evaluation mechanism should be reviewed periodically. In order to avoid risk management mechanisms becoming formalism, the effectiveness of their evaluation mechanisms should be estimated in the light of the changing circumstances of the community in which juvenile offenders are located, their family situation and the possible effects of the different working methods adopted by the community correction workers. Timely monitoring and reminders should be provided if the results of the evaluation mechanism are found to be unchanged to ensure the effective operation of risk management and control mechanism.

Improve the Inspection and Supervision Mechanism of Community Correction of Juvenile Criminals

In order to ensure the realization of the goal of community correction of juvenile offenders and the need to reduce the recidivism rate of juvenile offenders, it is necessary to carry out proper monitoring of the implementation of community correction of juvenile offenders. Therefore, it is necessary to perfect the inspection and supervision mechanism of juvenile offenders' community correction to some extent. However, the related supervisory mechanism still has many loopholes in the judicial practice. Although diverse and local inspection and supervision mechanisms have been adopted for community correction of juvenile offenders, most of the regions still use the traditional inspection and supervision methods, such as interview and inquiry, inspection of files, etc. Only in a few areas has there been some progress in the establishment of specialized community correction monitoring bodies and integration with web-based information technology, indicating that the inspection and supervision mechanism of community correction for juvenile offenders in China is uneven. In addition, the reality in our country is that the inspection and supervision mechanism mainly focuses on the inspection of prisons and detention houses. For the inspection in community correction, there has been a slow implementation, which also has created difficulty to the juvenile offender community correction inspection and supervision mechanism.

In a gesture to solve the above problems in judicial practice, corresponding measures should be taken to ensure that inspection and inspection mechanism play its actual role. As to this issue, our country has always advocated the establishment of a special institution to carry out the task of supervision in theory, and there are also views that some staff members can be granted the status of police to carry out supervision, but there are difficulties in the implementation, such as the impact of the establishment of institutions on the judicial order, and how much power should be given to the staff, whether the community correction of juvenile offenders has professional qualities, and whether this mechanism can be in line with the punishment and regulation of juvenile offenders, the purpose of education and reform. These are issues that need to be considered. The new "Community correction law" of China has not made it clear, but just proposed methods to supervision, such as communication, information verification, on-the-spot inspection and so on, the most important of which is to grasp the juvenile criminals' information and realize the sharing of information and resources among the subjects. In this regard, it may be adapted to the actual situation in the community, especially in the case

of juvenile offenders, whose main places of activity are homes and schools, The judiciary, therefore, should work effectively with family members and their schools to monitor the daily lives and learning of juvenile offenders, giving play to the professional role of the executive branch and the special role of the family and the school, in order to achieve effective cooperation between the judiciary and the resources of society. On the basis of ensuring the efficiency of the punishment and educational rehabilitation of juvenile offenders can we realize the effective supervision to it, according to the juvenile criminal's own characteristics. For example, the community correction center in a city uses big data system to gain insight into the basic living conditions of the juvenile community correction objects, so as to understand their internal dynamics, movement track, and the localization intersection. Through the localization information it can be observed whether the juvenile community correction object enters dangerous places to achieve the juvenile community correction object real-time social risk control. The work of community correction of juvenile offenders is different from the traditional way of punishment in the past. Therefore, it is necessary to give full play to the role of all aspects of society. They should actively cooperate with each other, endeavoring to achieve community correction of juvenile offenders punishment and education and reform functions to help them return to society.

Conclusion

As for the general situation of community correction system for juvenile offenders, this paper summarizes that under the current background, the characteristics of juvenile offenders and the current legislation situation in China. In addition, based on the analysis of the characteristics of community correction system for juvenile offenders and the function of education and punishment, the necessity and rationality of community correction for juvenile offenders are obtained. In terms of application, first of all, for the participation of professional organizations, we cannot be satisfied with the general social workers, instead, staff with professional knowledge and familiarity with the characteristics of juvenile offenders should be sought for community-based rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. As for cooperation between governments and professional organizations, a practical and effective model of cooperation in line with local realities should be developed, protected by law and monitored for its effective implementation. Moreover, when it comes to risk management and control, a two-pronged approach should be adopted, namely risk assessment of juvenile offenders who are about to be subjected to community correction, and re-assessment of juvenile offenders who are about to return to society after community correction so as to ensure the feasibility and effectiveness of community-based correction of juvenile offenders from two perspective. Finally, in addition to inspection and supervision mechanisms, specialized bodies performing their duties, the establishment of specialized bodies and the adoption of technical means for inspection and supervision should be in place. In order to ensure the realization of the ultimate goal of the community correction system for juvenile offenders, we should take into account the characteristics of juvenile offenders and carry out proper supervision in combination with family and school.

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