

Research on Crime in Kindergarten Place

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Abstract. The crime problem of kindergarten places has aroused social concern. As the gatekeeper of social security, the public security organ should reexamine and reposition the crime of kindergarten places. This article makes a detailed analysis of the problem of kindergarten crime, and makes a thorough analysis of the constituent elements, causes, mechanism and characteristics of kindergarten crime, in order to explore the strategies that the public security organs should adopt for kindergarten crime. We will establish effective preventive measures and means of combating such crimes, give full play to the efforts of public security organs to prevent and deal with such crimes, and ensure the safety of young children and related personnel in their lives and property.

Introduction

In the early morning of June 26, 2015, near a kindergarten in Guangxi, criminals had economic disputes with the deceased and were ambushed near the kindergarten. The child's father was brutally stabbed to death on the spot. After the child was taken away, he was hidden as a hostage at home. In the end, the criminal suspect consciously had nowhere to escape, and he turned himself in to the public security organs. At about 8 o'clock on May 12, 2010, the criminal suspect Wu, holding a kitchen knife, broke into a kindergarten in Hanzhong City, Shaanxi Province. Huluankan killed 7 young children, the director of the park, and another adult. 11 children were injured. After investigation by the public security agencies, the suspects were consciously rejected and abandoned by the society. They were dissatisfied and dissatisfied. So the object of revenge was selected as a local kindergarten. The suspect committed suicide after returning home. These bloody murders give us a wake-up call: the place inside and outside the kindergarten as a child often goes to and from, should be another focus of the public security organs. Young children are a typical vulnerable group. The crimes committed against young children can almost be repeated. The public security organs must create a "safe side of the kindergarten" to ensure the safety of young children and related personnel. Therefore, the public security organs must pay great attention to the new types of crimes committed in kindergartens, and formulate timely countermeasures to ensure the safety of the people inside and outside kindergartens.

The Main Theory of the Safety of Kindergarten

The safety problem of kindergarten premises is composed of three elements: place and surrounding environment, children, and surrounding people. Criminal behavior is produced in a certain place and its surrounding environment. The dynamic results of the association between young children and the surrounding people are formed. The above three logical elements are the basic research contents. Taking "personnel safety" as the logical blueprint, the logical construction factors of the crime problem in the kindergarten place are summarized as follows: the affected population (kindergarten children mainly, It also brings relevant personnel of kindergartens), potential criminal groups, and crime sites (kindergartens and their surrounding places).

The crime in kindergarten is a new kind of criminal behavior under the background of the social development, the increase of floating population and the expansion of individual activities. The new theory of crime, the "theory of daily life," can scientifically define such cases. The theory of daily life is based on the perspective of the offender's implementation of the crime, setting aside the subjective feelings and motives, and assuming the cause of the crime, the process of occurrence, and the theory

of whether or not it can be implemented. The theory will not be limited by the event and motive reasoning in the case. When reasoning assumptions are made, it is not necessary to consider the social relations and the cause and effect of the incident, so that the idea and direction of the case detection is broader, and it will often have better results when solving crimes committed by non-acquaintances.

① Using the "theory of daily life" to interpret the crime problem in the kindergarten, there are two values for the child who is the target of the crime, the value of the child and the value of the victim associated with the kindergarten. At the same time, the crime of kindergarten and its internal population can be achieved, and the mobility is higher. The surrounding population is complex and therefore the predictability is very low. ②The population as a potential offender includes specific groups, people near kindergartens, and potential offenders; ③The monitoring and surveillance of kindergartens and their nearby places is relatively weak, and the monitoring of kindergartens themselves is not complete.

According to this theory, we can summarize the mechanism of crimes in kindergartens as follows: In kindergartens and their surroundings where there is a large flow of people, due to the lack of effective supervision, the potential criminal objects are driven by the value of young children or the value of objects associated with them. Criminal acts committed. Therefore, if the value of the kindergarten, the offender and the crime scene can meet the conditions of the crime, the crime will occur.

Basic Characteristics of Crime in Kindergartens

The study of the mechanism of occurrence in kindergarten places shows that this type of crime has its own unique new characteristics. Specifically, it includes:

Indirectness of the Cause and Effect of the Case

The theory of daily life applies to the crime in kindergarten. It does not take the cause and effect of events and motives as the necessary elements. As long as the crime conditions are met, the crime can occur. The case does not directly point to the young child as a victim. Because young children do not have the ability of behavior and social communication, it is difficult to form a direct causal relationship with the offender. Therefore, in the criminal behavior, the young child has the value of achieving the criminal purpose and becomes the victim. (For example, kidnapping a young child for the purpose of extorting money, or an indiscriminate crime carried out for the purpose of expressing anger.) The lack of direct causal relationship between the purpose and behavior of the crime is a fundamental difference between a child's crime and a general criminal case.

Case Harmfulness

The crime in kindergarten places has serious harmfulness, which is manifested in two aspects. The first is that the social harmfulness is great, because the crimes committed in public places such as kindergartens have a wide impact on the social security order, causing high social attention and a large number of victims; The second is the harm to the victim, the target of the kindergarten crime is young children, young children do not have a certain degree of behavioral ability, in the face of crime can not protect themselves. Once the crime is committed, children and kindergarten workers will be greatly harmed.

Difficult to Control

Kindergarten crimes are mostly sudden incidents. The object of criminal behavior is young children. Young children have no defense consciousness and no ability to resist. When dealing with sudden criminal behavior, the emergency response ability is also very weak. These reasons directly lead to the crime in kindergarten. It is not easy to control. The criminal behavior that happens in the kindergarten place has low predictability, and it is difficult to achieve all-round supervision of "point-line-face". The public security organs can only passively take effective measures against

activities after the behavior occurs. It can be seen that the crimes in kindergarten places are not easy to control.

Horror

The crime of kindergarten premises has the characteristics of terrorism crime. General crimes have a clear criminal object, and crimes that occur inside and outside kindergartens will have indiscriminate crimes without a clear target. The perpetrators target the target of the attack on an unspecified group of young children. Moreover, by its nature, the perpetrator targeted kindergarten children with the least capacity for self-defence, a behaviour that was far worse than the average criminal case. If it is said that the general criminal case mainly violates the victims 'rights to life and property, then the indiscriminate crime against young children is a fundamental sexual assault on the social security order. It is not only inhumane, but also easy to cause social panic and chaos.

Classification of Kindergarten Crimes

According to the cause of the crime and the process of occurrence, two different categories of crimes can be divided into kindergarten places:

According to the Different Reasons for Its Occurrence into the Following Categories

(1) The general crime of "acquaintances", that is, the criminal behavior that the offender has directly committed against the property or personnel in the kindergarten. This kind of criminal behavior has a certain degree of social relations and causal links; (2) Sudden crime by a "stranger", which has no direct motive against a kindergarten, including ①the commission of a kindergarten crime for other indirect reasons(economic disputes, retaliation, coercion, etc.). ②Violent sexual crimes (terrorist attacks) committed by the offender's own impulse or emotional satisfaction; ③The circumstances in which certain violent crimes were implicated in kindergarten.

According to the Process of Crime Can Be Classified as Follows

(1) Crime under encounter mode: The so-called encounter mode refers to the fact that the perpetrator and the victim meet in a specific space-time environment through their daily activities. Due to the intervention of opportunities or intermediate factors, the perpetrator suddenly commits a crime against the victim; (2) Crime under the selection mode: The so-called selection mode means that the victim is selected and followed by the perpetrator who has previously committed the crime during the daily activities. The perpetrator follows the victim to the appropriate environment to commit the crime; (3) Crime in search mode: The crime search theory developed on the basis of the theory of daily activities believes that the offender will usually be in the central area of personal activities (such as schools, workplaces, or entertainment places). And the activity path to find the appropriate target [1].

Prevention of Crimes in Kindergartens

The public security organs should construct a three-dimensional security control system for kindergartens, which is dominated by the public security organs. It can quickly respond to sudden kindergarten crimes, reduce damage, and prevent kindergarten crimes from happening. In particular, the following recommendations are made.

Establishment of the Kindergarten Police System

To prevent kindergarten crimes, the police force of the public security organs must be included inside and outside kindergartens. A better way is to establish a kindergarten police system. This is a subjective measure for the public security organs to prevent kindergarten crimes. Specifically, it includes: (1) Implementation of the kindergarten police system. The kindergarten has set up a guard room, with trained people's police as the main force, and training security patrols as a supplement to

jointly maintain the order of kindergartens and protect the safety of young children and their staff; The people's police of the public security organs are responsible for directing the patrols and inspections of the kindergarten areas and training and guidance on the safety work of the park, so as to improve the safety and security of kindergartens. At present, the police stationed in the park should reach the level of "one park and one police". In a short period of time, although it is difficult to achieve it fully, we should adopt the joint service model of park police, police and security according to the comprehensive situation of the main city and different regions and public security in the outer suburbs. Establish the service mechanism of "unified management, unified command, and unified dispatch" for overall linkage and cross-patrol; (2) Carry out cooperation in police parks and strengthen the internal safety management and construction of kindergartens. ①Public security organs cooperate with kindergartens to jointly investigate hidden dangers and loopholes in and outside kindergartens, formulate and strictly implement measures for prevention within kindergartens, and implement the system of guards, duty, patrols, and security inspections. Kindergarten to formulate emergency contingency plans to effectively improve the kindergarten's safety prevention ability [2]. ② Public security organs supervise and guide kindergartens to strengthen the construction of public security and safety facilities, and effectively improve the level of physical defense and technical defense [3]. ③ to guide the kindergarten security, security personnel safety education and vocational skills training, improve the professional quality of security staff. (c) Improving the capacity to prevent, deter and respond to crime. ④ Guiding the implementation of kindergarten safety education activities, with rich and simple content, fun form to carry out safety prevention knowledge education, carry out daily emergency response exercises, constantly enhance the young child's safety awareness and defense capabilities.

Establishment of a Joint Law Enforcement System

With public security organs as the leading force, it has carried out special rectification actions and joint law enforcement activities in kindergartens and surrounding areas with education, industry and commerce, justice, health, and culture departments to create a good public security environment outside kindergartens.[4] And ... Specifically, it includes: ① With public security organs as the center, special inspection teams are set up in the departments of joint education, industry and commerce, justice, health and culture, and regular and irregular inspections and assessments of kindergartens and their surrounding environment.[5] From various factors such as equipment, health, transportation, environment, and police force to examine the safety status and environment of kindergartens, and conduct a predictive assessment of criminal behavior. ② After inspection and evaluation, we shall formulate safety standards for kindergartens and their surrounding environment, and take this as a reference to rectify kindergartens and their surrounding environment, including operating places near kindergartens and equipment within kindergartens. Guaranteeing the minimum safety requirements for crimes in kindergartens. [6]

The environment around kindergarten has an important impact on the safety of young children. The public security environment around the kindergarten is at a disadvantage, which is the main reason for the safety problems in kindergartens. In terms of crime theory, purifying the environment around kindergartens can reduce the number of potential offenders and fundamentally reduce the occurrence of kindergarten crimes.

Formulate an Emergency Response System

The public security organ should establish a complete kindergarten safety emergency system, which is to deal with the harm caused by the crime in kindergarten. That is, when the criminal act occurred, the people's police of the public security organ arrived at the scene at the first time to carry out a powerful blow and dispose of it. Ensure that the harm caused by the crime is limited for the first time and that the damage is minimized. ①In order to meet these requirements, the emergency response system for kindergartens is basically composed of the following: In the encounter of kindergarten crime, the first defense and self-help; ② there should be a public security dispatch agency stationed

in the kindergarten, and 24h should be equipped with basic police personnel. When the kindergarten crime occurs, it can be immediately controlled and handled; ③the environment inside and outside the kindergarten is placed under the monitoring system to ensure that the crimes in the kindergarten place are known to the public security organs in time so that the public security organs can support and take effective measures; ④Under the leadership of the public security organs, relevant functional departments set up and joined the information platform of the public security organs, responded quickly to the request of the public security organs when the crime was committed in kindergartens, and quickly dispatched medical care, firefighting, and transportation for emergency support.

Increase Public Security Organs Security Publicity

Public security organs should make full use of lectures, media, the Internet and classrooms to increase safety publicity for crimes in kindergartens. The specific contents include: (1) Safety knowledge for young children is carried out in simple and popular language (such as risk avoidance). (safety, etc.) (2) To improve safety awareness and self-defense methods for the safety knowledge carried out by kindergarten staff. [7] (3) Publicity campaigns for parents (and guardians of young children) on the types of crimes committed in kindergartens, the main points of prevention, and warnings of crimes committed in kindergartens.

In short, the public security organs to prevent and crack down on crimes against kindergarten places is a long way to go. We should constantly summarize and improve the advanced measures and methods, enrich the content of our country's legal system, and ensure the process and construction of our country's rule of law society.

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