Sure, here is the corrected version of the passage with the corrections marked in **bold**:

This passage is about shoplifters. Nowadays, the temptation of stealing in large stores is higher because there are **a** few people monitoring shoppers directly. **Although** there are some cameras around **the** shop, it is much easier to avoid **being caught** than it once was. Stories of thieves being caught **often appear** in newspapers, and some of them are even very rich people. **Getting** something for nothing is **a part of** human nature. People like **free things** such as food, tickets etc. However, one should never cross the red line of **the** law. Stealing as a hobby will certainly lead people to jail. Moreover, one should learn to resist this kind of sudden desire to get something for nothing because **sooner** or later you will be in big trouble. Children should be taught **a** moral standard to distinguish **good** from bad, and one should never commit **a** crime. On the other hand, to promote sustainable shopping, shop owners should also take preventive measures to reduce the temptation of possible stealing as soon as people enter the shops, for this is good for **the** individual as well as society.

Sure, here are the explanations for the corrections:

1. “few people” to “**a** few people”: The article “a” is needed before “few” to indicate that there are not many people monitoring shoppers directly.
2. “Despite there are” to “**Although** there are”: “Although” is used instead of “Despite” to correctly introduce a contrasting clause.
3. “around shop” to “around **the** shop”: The definite article “the” is needed before “shop” to specify which shop is being referred to.
4. “avoid catching” to “avoid **being caught**”: The phrase “being caught” is the correct form to use after “avoid”.
5. “often appearing” to “**often appear**”: The verb “appear” should be in the base form after “often” to correctly form the present simple tense.
6. “To get something” to “**Getting** something”: The gerund form “Getting” is used to refer to the action in a general sense.
7. “is a human nature” to “is **a part of** human nature”: The phrase “a part of” is added to correctly express that this is one aspect of human nature.
8. “like things free” to “like **free things**”: The adjective “free” should come before the noun “things” to follow the standard English adjective order.
9. “the red line of law” to “the red line of **the** law”: The definite article “the” is needed before “law” to specify the law in general.
10. “so or later” to “**sooner** or later”: The correct phrase is “sooner or later”, which means “at some time in the future”.
11. “taught moral standard” to “taught **a** moral standard”: The indefinite article “a” is needed before “moral standard” to indicate one of many possible moral standards.
12. “distinguish between good from bad” to “distinguish **good** from bad”: The correct phrase is “distinguish good from bad”, which means to recognize the difference between good and bad.
13. “never commit crime” to “never commit **a** crime”: The indefinite article “a” is needed before “crime” to indicate any crime in general.
14. “for individual” to “for **the** individual”: The definite article “the” is needed before “individual” to specify the individual in general.