

NOBO-UTTHAN: JOYPURHAT SHISHU UNNAYAN KENDRA

By

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A thesis submitted to the Department of Architecture in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Architecture

Department of Architecture
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Declaration

It is hereby declared that

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Ethics Statement

Abstract/ Executive Summary

Juvenile delinquency is a growing issue, a big part of our population is children and hence our country's future is at risk. Children mental health is not yet developed, they perform unlawful acts due to their surrounding environmental factors which affects their mind.

Though there are rules and regulations that have been approved globally for amendment or reformation of the juvenile offenders, these rules are not maintained in our country properly due to lack of logistic support and lack of proper administration and other co-operatives.

People are still not aware of the causation and impacts of juvenile delinquency, many are not aware of the reformation acts, they believe children should be punished for their wrongdoings and they often tend to strongly agree to these misconceptions. The project focuses more on the rehabilitation issue by providing an 'island of reforming' programs where the children are accommodated within a moat which gives them a sense of security from the rest of the world without confining them in cells but security has also been ensured to prevent any wrongdoings or accidents within the center. This center also introduces the programs of creating awareness between people so that people can take care of any possibilities of causation of juvenile acts of their children, hence this center would not only help to reform the juvenile offenders but will also help to prevent future possibility of juvenile delinquency.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Project

Children are our next generation. The future of our country is in their hands. They are yet to be called adults, they learn from their surroundings, they are always curious about the world they live in and hence, their development is a huge issue. It is very much important that we should be careful about their growth process. They would wither away if they are surrounded by negative influences and they end up doing something that offends the law.

Bangladesh is a developing country, but the growth process is not yet complete so the country is still facing a lot of crisis like social change, poverty, unemployment, etc. Juvenile delinquency is mainly an urban phenomenon in case of Bangladesh, its relatively low in rural areas. Children, a part of our country's asset seems to be hindered by this.

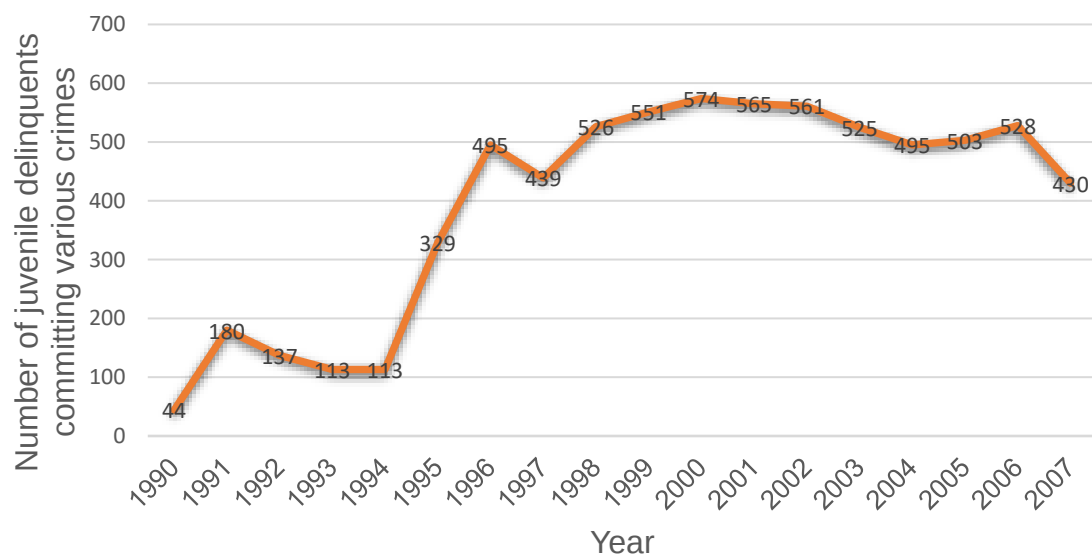


Figure 1: Number of juvenile delinquents committing various crimes registered in Dhaka

Source: (Author, 2019)

The crisis of our country partially resulted in children offending the law but people seems to be not aware of this or has not giving enough importance. Despite the fact that the law for

children has improved since 1976 and even three development centers have been built to improve their conditions but the system stayed poor. (Chowdhury, 2008)

1.2 Project Brief

1.2.1 Name of the Project

Joypurhat Shishu Unnayna Kendra, a juvenile detention center with an accommodation for 250 boys.

1.2.2 Client

Ministry of Social Welfare

1.2.3 Site location

Khanjanpur, Joypurhat Town, Rajshahi Division

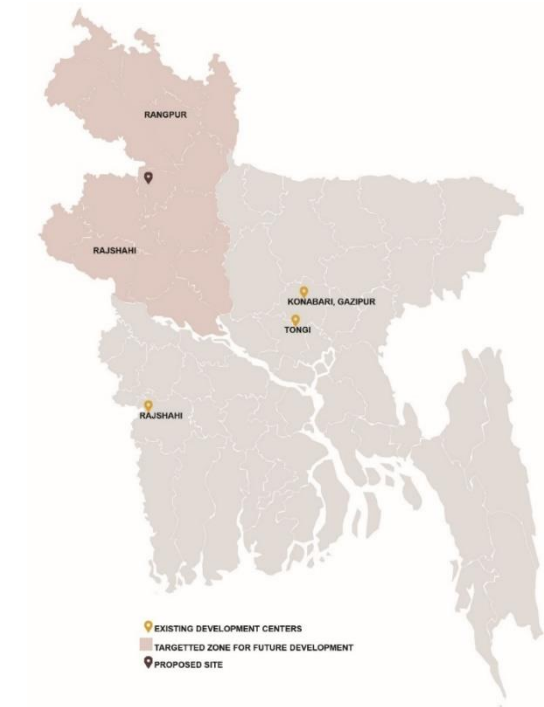


Figure 2: Location of the existing development centers and proposed center

Source: (Author, 2019)

Currently, there are three development juvenile development centers, two in Gazipur and one in Jessore. The new development center was proposed to be built in Joypurhat to cover Rajshahi division and Rangpur division. (Chowdhury, 2008)

1.2.4 Site area

317988 sft or 7.3 acres

1.3 Rationale of the Project

Children who lacks proper and positive growth are the ones mainly turning to be offenders. The worst part is we believe what we see or what we are being shown. There are cases where the innocent ones are also classified as offenders due to various reasons.

Despite the fact that Children Act have been passed and development centers have been built, a report by The Daily Ittefaq shows there has been increase in almost 40% of youth delinquency in the past 7 years (the number of young offenders in 2012 was 223 but the number increased to 598 in 2016) is not something that can be ignored and hence it became a huge issue. (2018)

Moreover, the current situations of the existing development centers are not up to the mark,

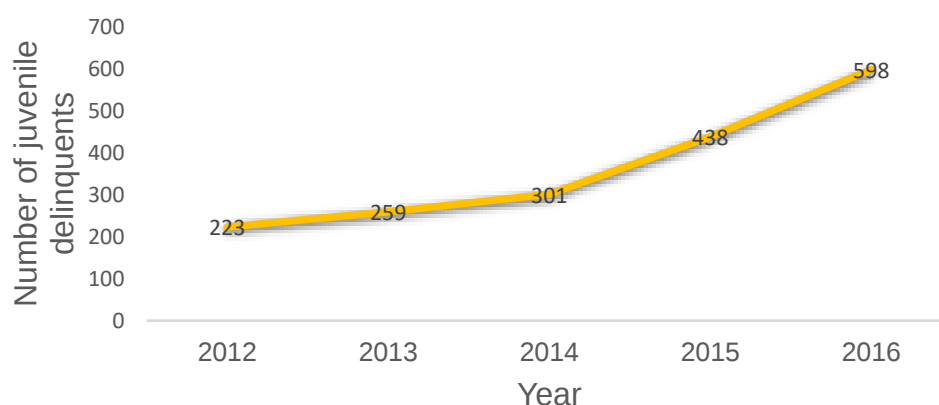


Figure 3: Number of juvenile delinquents registered all over Bangladesh

Source: (Author, 2019)

they lack proper system and as neglected, their main purpose has become futile. The court system has also been uncooperative and not all offenders were transferred to the development

centers instead they were put into jails along with the adults. Whereas, in China, according to the Chinese National Development Framework, publishes by China's National Bureau of Statistics, there has been a drop of 47.6% in juvenile delinquency from 2010-2016 due to correct manifestation of development centers. They prefer to educate children about morality and also emotional and intellectual maturity. This fact can be our encouragement to do better, to improve the youth development system. (2018)

1.4 Problem Statement

The main problem lies within the juvenile justice system of our country:

1. No prevention system has been established yet hence many people are not aware of causation and impacts of juvenile delinquency.

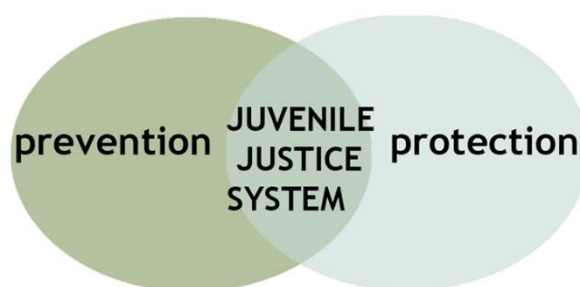


Figure 4a: Global Juvenile Justice System

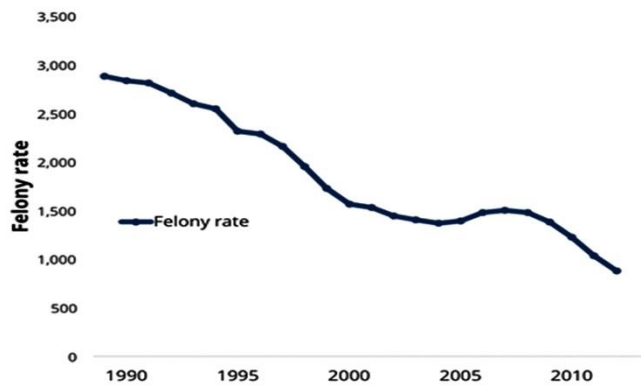
Source: (Author, 2019)



Figure 4b: Juvenile Justice System of Bangladesh

Source: (Author, 2019)

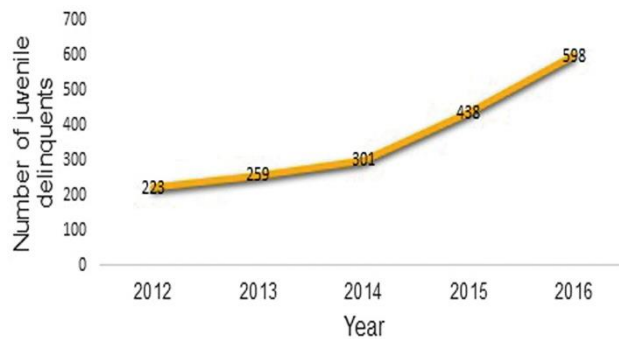
- Due to lack of prevention system there is nothing to stop or slow down the rate of growing juvenile delinquency.



CASE OF CALIFORNIA

Figure 5: Decreasing Number of Juvenile Delinquents as Proper Juvenile Justice System is followed in California

Source: (Author, 2019)



CASE OF BANGLADESH

Figure 4: Increasing Number of Juvenile Delinquents due to absence of preventive measures in Bangladesh

Source: (Author, 2019)

- People only see the impacts of the action of the juvenile delinquency and often take actions or decisions based on their misconceptions.



Figure 5: An incident showing that people does not know anything about the inside world of Juvenile Development Center, they only see handcuffed children being taken into the center by the police, hence considering these centers as jails

Source: (Author, 2019)

2. Although there are rules and regulations that have been approved globally for amendment or reformation of the juvenile offenders, these rules are not properly maintained in our country due to lack of logistic support and proper administration or other co-operatives.
- Though our country has officially agreed to UNICEF's convention rights of children which follows the reformation idea of the juvenile offenders, many children are yet incarcerated meaning they are put into jails.



Figure 6: Many children are still being incarcerated despite the laws made that children cannot be handcuffed nor can they be put into jails

Source: (Author, 2019)

- Lacks proper or basic facilities.

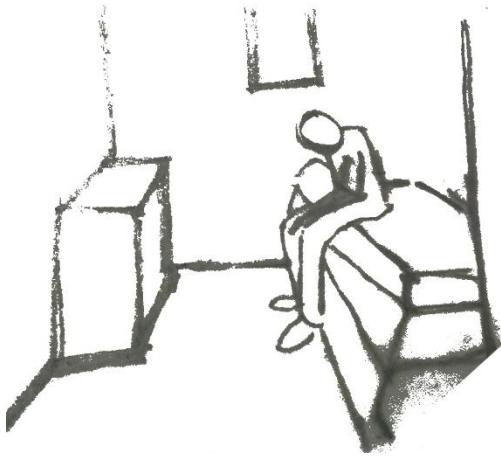


Figure 7: The development centers have really poor arrangements for the delinquents

Source: (Author, 2019)

1.5 Aims and Objectives of the Programs

1. This juvenile reformation center can also introduce the programs of creating awareness between people so that people can take care of any possibilities of causation of juvenile acts of their children, hence this center would not only help to reform the juvenile offenders but will also help to prevent future possibility of juvenile delinquency.

- Implementation of preventive measures is a comprehensive complex approach.
- These programs would not help to prevent any chance of delinquency but would also help them induce good habits.

3. This project could focus more on the reformation programs and the mental development of the juvenile offenders rather than confining them within walls.

- Filling up the void: proper manifestation of the guidelines set up by the global law.
- Inducing soft architecture or psychological aspects of architecture that would help to improve the mental health of the offenders.

Some of the possible outcome could be:

- ✓ Children under the age of 18 who are 'in contact with the law' and or 'in conflict with the law' will be located in the development center.
- ✓ To properly relocate the offenders who are currently being put in jails to the development center
- ✓ To make sure there is no irregulating in the management of the development center
- ✓ To make sure that the children get proper education facilities and are assisted in vocational, training and skill development and supported physically and mentally through counselling
- ✓ To make sure their hearing would be held in a separate court, the one present in the development center
- ✓ To follow up their progress after they are released from the development center

1.6 Given Programs

1. Administration
2. Academic
3. Court
4. Dormitory for 250 boys
5. Staff Residence

Chapter 2

Literature Review

2.1 Understanding Children

The Convention on the Rights of the Children by UNICEF defines a ‘child’ as a ‘person below the age of 18, unless the laws of a particular country set the legal age for adulthood younger’.

Every child goes through stages of development as they continue to grow. Child development involves physical, emotional, cognitive, social changes. The continuous development process makes them go through from being in the state of dependency to the state of increasing autonomy. The stage of childhood is the most crucial stage of a human’s lifetime. Factors such as parental training and child care promotes excellent child development.

Pittman defined youth as ‘the ongoing growth process in which all youth are engaged in attempting to meet their personal and social needs to be safe, feel cared for, be valued, be useful, and be spiritually grounded, and to build skills and competencies that allow them to function and contribute in their daily lives.’

Deprivation or lack of basic child needs results in incomplete child development: behavioral problems, lack of empathy, lack of emotional control, impulsion, aggression, restlessness.

2.1.1 Mental Health of a Child

Children's psychological well-being is the most significant aspect of their social and intellectual development, to live with positive experiences and will to do best for themselves and for the people surrounding them.

There are numerous factors that affects a child's mental health, both positively and negatively. Environment containing love, care, faith, and understanding creates a positive impact on a child though there are children who has to face anguish,

resentment, detestation, distrust, and constant negativity. They face difficulties managing their feelings. Hence, the positive environment is very much important as these factors make the children feel that they are valued and appreciated. Praising them, appreciating them, giving them the chance to express them, all these lead to positive mental development of a child.

Some children born with psychological problems. These problems are due to nature and the children have further difficulties dealing with their emotional state. There are children who feel depressed or have feelings of uneasiness. These issues if not treated properly lead children to have lower self-confidence, always have negative feelings, perform poorly in academic life and they live an unhealthy lifestyle.

2.1.2 Needs of Children

Despite the basic needs such as shelter, clothing, food and water, necessities such as educational facilities and health care should also be considered a part of the basic needs.

Parenting and family play the major role in the psychological and intellectual development of a child. A child develops sensitive attachment with the family who gives them love and positive support. This helps the child to have self-confidence with which they can carry out any tasks independently. Parents help them gain courage and stimulate their child's abilities and act as a helping hand whenever they need them.

Another aspect of a child's need is the environment or in the community in which they live in. Children have the ability to learn things from their surroundings. They do this consciously or unconsciously. They learn how to respond better and grow accordingly. If the child is expected to grow to a positive human being and

contribute to the society, that child needs to live in a positive environment where the community integrates the child with a positive manner. Integration of a child with

his/her parents, family and the environment help the child with proper physical, emotional and social development.

2.2 Juvenile Delinquency

Juvenile delinquents or juvenile offenders or young offenders are children who acts/performing unlawful behavior.

The term ‘juvenile delinquency’ refers to the failure of children and youth to meet certain obligations expected of them by the society in which they live in. Juvenile misconducts vary from status offenses like underage drinking or smoking to property and violent delinquencies.

Juvenile offending refers to the failure of children and youth to meet certain obligations expected of them by the society in which they live. To psychologists the juvenile offenders are youngsters whose special type of behavior patterns shows deviations from acceptable norms. To lawyers they are minors. To judges they are simple neglected children. To us juvenile offending is characterized as behavior that violates specific legal norms.

Juvenile delinquency is divided into three categories:

- Delinquency- crimes committed by children that are dealt with by the juvenile courts
- Criminal behavior- misdemeanors dealt with by the criminal justice system
- Status offenses- offenses such as truancy are also dealt with by the juvenile courts.

‘There are two different types of offenders that emerge in adolescence. One is the repeat offender, referred to as the life-course-persistent offender, who begins offending or showing antisocial/aggressive behavior in adolescence (or even in childhood) and continues into adulthood; and the age specific offender, referred to as the adolescence-limited offender, for whom juvenile offending or delinquency begins and ends during their period of adolescence.’
(Moffitt, 2006)

2.2.1 Causes of Juvenile Delinquency

1. Parenting: permissive parenting- lack of consequence-based discipline and encircling. There are two types:

- neglectful parenting- lack of monitoring and knowledge of the child's actions
- indulgent parenting- assenting enablement of misconduct;
- authoritarian parenting- harsh discipline and rebuttal to rationalize discipline on any other basis than 'as I said so'

2. Poor educational services for which children lacks discipline and order.

3. Peer pressure: children learn from their surroundings. Bad company make them do wrong activities.

4. Poor socioeconomic status makes children commit actions for wanting to obtain their necessities.

5. Substance abuse: exposure to substance abuse results in continuous want for substances.

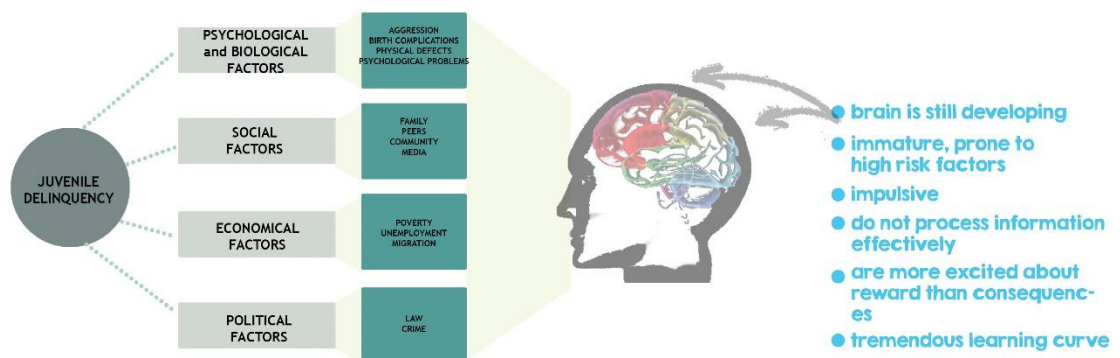


Figure 8: Causes of juvenile delinquency, showing the factors affecting the adolescence psychology

Source: (Author, 2019)

Adolescence is unquestionably a time of transition. During this period, the self, or basic personality, is still undergoing a metamorphosis and is vulnerable to a host of external determinants as well as internal physiological changes. (Larry J. Siegel, 2009)

According to the psychologist Erik Erikson the adolescences struggle between ego identity and role diffusion. He stated ego identity is formed when youths develop a firm sense of who they are and what they stand for and role diffusion occurs when they experience personal uncertainty, spread themselves too thin, and place themselves at the mercy of leaders who promise to give them a sense of identity they cannot mold for themselves. (Larry J. Siegel, 2009)

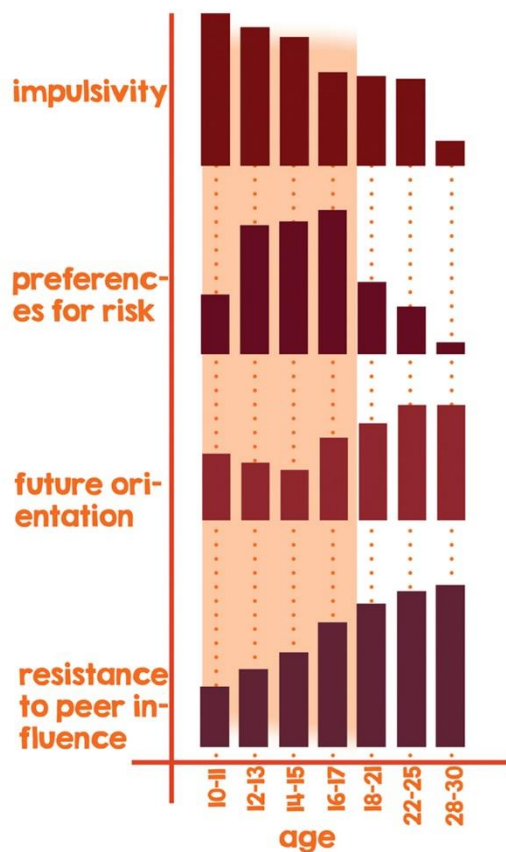


Figure 9: Graph showing that adolescents are affected by their environmental factors the most

Source: (Author, 2019)

Youths are at risk as they are extremely vulnerable to the negative aspects of their surroundings and environment.

2.2.2 Consequences of Juvenile Delinquency

Youths are involving in several offending activities and the results impact the whole society. It is expected that the most of the young delinquents are involved in many unlawful activities. The findings of a study based on U.S. shows that 20% adolescents were keeping weapons, 16.67% were stealing and 16.67% were addicted to drugs. In the respondents 13.33% were involved in extortion of money, 10% were involved in murder and hijacking, 6.67% were involved in sexual offence and 3.33% were involved in child kidnapping and pick-pocketing respectively. Juvenile's parents felt concern for their children's anti-communal activities. Though at present juveniles are being taken care of in the improving centers, they are in danger because of our complicated societal structure. Juveniles along with their family label are labelled as 'criminal family' in their society as a result of committing the crime before the juveniles were arrested.

2.3 Juvenile Justice

Before 1900 Juvenile delinquency were severely punished by the Church. During the 17th century and 18th century, there were hardly any legal variances between children and adults. Children of six and seven years were seen as useful members of the family and they worked to make income. In court, children of seven years old were considered as adults and received death penalties. Early debates interrogated whether juveniles should be punished in the same way the adults were punished and/or, whether a separate legal system is required for punishing the young offenders.

During 19th century, when the world faced demographic, social and economic change due to the result of mainly industrialization, 'the social construction of childhood...as a period of

dependency and exclusion from the adult world' was established. Programs targeting juvenile delinquency were constructed. Barry Krisberg and James F. Austin stated that the 'New York House of Refuge' built in 1825 was the first ever organization dedicated to juvenile offenders. Other programs, defined by Finley, were 'houses of refuge' which accentuated moral rehabilitation, 'reform schools', which were for exploitation of the children living there; and 'child saving organizations' - social charity activities devoted to improving poor and delinquent children.

First ever juvenile court was formed in Illinois in 1899 and showcased a legal distinction between juvenile relinquishment and crime. The 'Illinois Juvenile Court Law of 1899' was established mainly because of the members of the influential Chicago Woman's Club such as Louise De Koven Bowen, Lucy Flower, Jane Addams, and Julia Lathrop. The court opened on July 1, 1899 with Judge Tuthill and many members of the Chicago Woman's Club who represented as advisors for the juvenile offenders. Establishing this juvenile court helped to reshape the social and legal understandings of 'the best interests of the child.' The fundamental idea of the original juvenile system was that juveniles were persuasive to rehabilitation. This fundamental idea and the establishment of a separate juvenile court shaped the groundwork for the current juvenile justice system.

Discussion about morality and effectiveness encircled juvenile courts till 1950s. During 1960s there was a rise in concern about juvenile offending and the court system as a social matter. Harsh punishments were concluded for youngsters. There was also a new focus on providing minors with due process and legal counsel in court. Continuous criticisms were on ethnic discrimination, gender inequalities, and injustice towards children with mental health problems. 1960s witnessed rising crime rates whereas 1970s and 1980s witnessed the media misconstruing these criminological actions, which resulted in Reagan's War on Drugs and following 'tough-on-crime' policies. People's perception of juvenile offending became so

negative that in 1999 Bill McCollum at the Juvenile Justice Hearings appealed ‘simply and sadly put: Today in America no population poses a larger threat to public safety than juvenile offenders.

From 1990, there was decrease in the rate of juvenile crime, though rules continued to be the same. Educational institutes and politicians implemented zero tolerance policies on crime and claimed that rehabilitative methods were not as much as effective as strict penalties. But after 1997 Juvenile courts were changed to easily allow for trial of youngsters as adults and the adult system re-checked which acts were a serious act.

2.3.1 Juvenile Court

Juvenile court is a distinct court that deals with under-age offenders who are claimed to have committed crimes, who are neglected, and/or who are not in control of their parents. Usually the age of these offenders is under 18, but it may vary according to the state or nation. Juvenile court does not hold the authority in cases where juveniles are charged as adults. The juveniles are authorized to a lawyer and parents, communal workers and/or probation officers may be involved to gain optimistic results and save the young people from committing crimes in the future. But serious and repeated crimes may result in punishing juvenile delinquents to prison. The juvenile court seek out adoptive homes for the juveniles if there is a case of parental neglect or loss of control. A juvenile court are holders of cases of delinquency- crimes committed by the youngsters and dependency- cases where the youngsters are taken care of by a non-parental individual.

Juvenile justice is of two types: restorative justice and criminal justice. Many countries are shifting towards restorative justice to make sure that the young offenders become good human being and contributes to the community.

2.3.2 Jurisdiction

Rules for jurisdiction of a juvenile court varies state to state. In most states' jurisdiction goes on till the age of eighteen, but in some states the jurisdiction lasts till the age of seventeen or younger. There are times where a juvenile offender who is initially taken to a juvenile court, can be taken to an adult court later, which means the delinquents may be treated in the same manner as the adult.

2.3.3 Age of Responsibility

The age from which a child is responsible in the juvenile court system varies from country to country and state to state. In most cases, the maximum age for jurisdiction is considered to be eighteen but there are cases where the maximum age is considered to be seventeen in many states of America, maximum age of sixteen in states like Georgia, minimum age of six in North Carolina, age of seven in Connecticut, New York, age of twelve in case of California and the list continues.

2.3.4 Court Procedure

Procedures in juvenile court for juveniles are usually less strict than procedures in adult courts. Procedures is closed to the public, and an offender's name is set aside out of the public record.

2.3.5 Sentencing

Juvenile court sentencing varies from:

informal supervision: where court informally supervises a juvenile and discharges the pending charges if the person does not commit further trouble

formal supervision: where an offender meets with and is monitored by a juvenile trial officer.

incarceration: detention facility for a juvenile.

2.3.6 Mandatory Minimum Sentencing

In the late 1970s, mandatory minimum sentences were introduced in the juvenile justice system as there were juveniles who were committing grave unlawful offenses such as homicide. Mandatory minimum sentences might be imposed in juvenile court for some very serious crimes, such as homicide, and the juveniles are taken to the adult courts and are treated in the same way as an adult. The U.S. Supreme Court made a rule that the use of mandatory minimum sentencing for young offenders is unofficial.

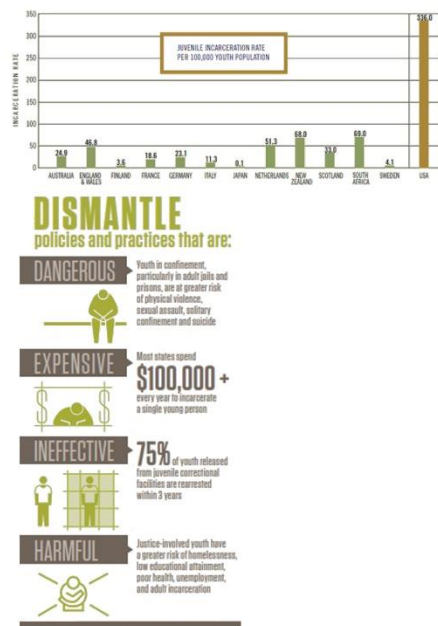
2.3.7 Juvenile Justice System

As mentioned above, the juvenile justice system is divided into two components: prevention and protection. The prevention programs include programs that would help to prevent the causation of juvenile delinquency or mitigate any symptoms or tendency to cause crime. On the other hand, protection programs are reformatory programs not punishment for the children who have already caused crimes so that the children can amend themselves and hopefully be a better human being in the future.

PROTECTION PROGRAM

REHABILITATION NOT PUNISHMENT

USA IS ONE OF THE TWO COUNTRY WHERE PRACTICE OF INCARCERATION IS STILL GOING ON



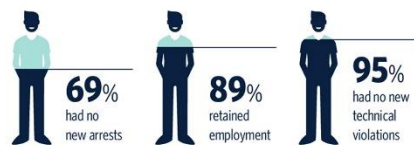
OPEN JAIL



young men ages 17-24 in 2013



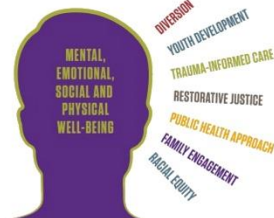
Of the **115** young men in the third phase (last two years) of the model:



PREVENTION PROGRAM

STOPPING DELINQUENCY BEFORE IT CAN EVEN START

INVEST in community-based solutions that are age-appropriate and promote well-being.



COMMUNITIES SAW REDUCTION IN



BETTER ROI WITH LOWER LONG-TERM RISK OF REARRESTS



Figure 10: Statistics and methods showing how preventive measures help to decrease the number of juvenile delinquencies

Source: (Author, 2019)

2.4 Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is one of the first country to sign the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. However, the laws related to children rights are not executed properly in our country. In our country the justice for children in conflict with the law and who comes in contact with the law led to the constitution of the Children Act 1974 and the Children Rules 1976. The Children Act prohibited death sentence and life imprisonment of a child. The maximum age of children was sixteen and minimum age was seven. So, children between the age of sixteen and eighteen were treated as adults. Under Section 20 of the Children Act 1974, the Bangladesh Government has established *Kishore Unnayan Kendra* for the purpose of the detention, diagnosis and classification of children committed to custody by any court or police. The juvenile offenders are kept in these development centers for the interim period from the time of taking up of the case for hearing.

In 2004, the minimum age of children was raised from seven to nine years old. In Bangladesh, currently there are only three juvenile courts in the three correctional centers. However, the judicial system is very weak.

The Criminal Justice System Administration is mostly held by four organs:

1. **Police** as law enforcer takes up the complaint
2. **Prosecution** is supposed to analyses the potency of the ingredients of offence
3. **Court** is to weigh the intention and commission of the undesirable conduct
4. **Correctional Institutions** are supposed to be the place of lamentation and thereby amending the wrongful habits to become a part of normal citizenry

Juvenile delinquency has been increasing in our country and at an alarming rate in Dhaka city. A report showed that 40% of the arrested people were juveniles or children. In our country

almost 50% of the population is under the age of 18. Since they are the future representation of

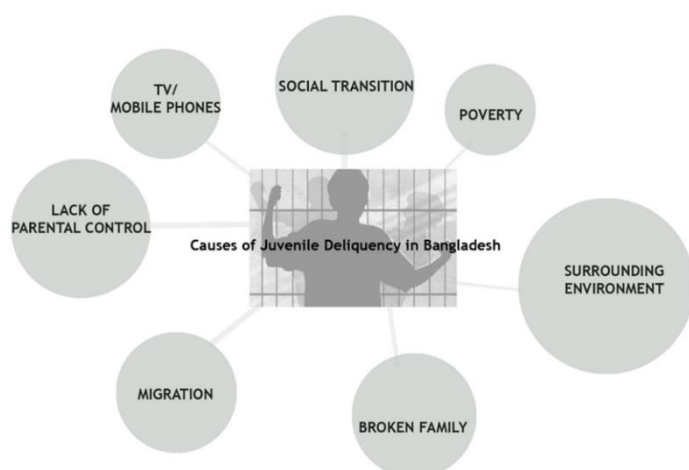


Figure 11: Causes of Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh

Source: (Author, 2019)

our country and civilization, their proper growth and good life is important to be made sure of and it is our responsibility to do so.

According to the Children Act 2013, children (adolescent / teen) development centers are being run in order to integrate the development and normal life of the children transmitted by children or parents involved in conflict with the law or in contact with the child. The age limit till 18 has been fixed to consider the young people as children. Hence, the term *Kishore Unnayan Kendra* has been changed to *Shishu Unnayan Kendra*.

2.4.1 Causes of Juvenile Delinquency in Bangladesh

Social transition: according to sociologists and criminologists of our country, the growing of industrialization and urbanization is one of the causing roots of juvenile delinquency. As the country is in the middle of the stage of development, the country is going through a rapid social change but the change is not yet complete. Hence the conflict between the stage of traditional and modern, children are facing a dilemma.

Poverty: many people of our country are very poor. The poor parents as they cannot afford schooling for their children and as they hardly earn money, they make or expect

their children to help them in work and earn money. The children lack basic knowledge and learning about which work or act is correct and wrong and they start looking for doing something that is easy and is quick money earner. Hence many involve themselves in certain works that are illegal.

Problematic family: absence of single parent or both parents due to death or divorce, lack of parental control or presence of a criminal in the family affects a child's mental development and gets involved into bad doings.

Migration: people migrate due to unemployment or loss of land by river from villages to the city and they stay in slum areas, pavements and streets. Parents leave their child uncared in search of earning livelihood. Taking the advantage of this situation criminals use them for committing small crimes like theft and pick-pocketing, politicians use them for strikes and children ransack cars or glasses of shops.

Surrounding environment and company: children cannot understand the future consequences of their actions. Due to bad company they end up smuggling, deals with drugs, go to brothel, etc.

Action movie or internet: virtual world plays a huge role in impacting children's mind. These often make them commit unauthorized activities.

2.5 Juvenile Development Centers

The role of the development center is to amend the children who have committed a crime.

2.5.1 Activities of Development Centers

1. Teenage Court

2. Teenage custody or remand home

3. Amendment activities

2.5.2 Functions

1. To inform the authorities if any discrepancies in the management of the juvenile development center

2. Assistance in training, vocational and skill development training

3. Support for physical, intellectual and human development

4. Support for mentality development through counseling

5. Employment support

6. Helping to find the identity of unborn child relatives

7. Rehabilitation assistance in society

8. Helping the adult girls rehabilitate through marriage

Chapter 3

Site Appraisal and Contextual Analysis

3.1 Background

3.1.1 Reason for Choosing the Site

At present there are three 'Shishu Unnayan Kendra' in our country, one for the females in Konabari, Gazipur and two for the males one in Tongi, Gazipur and another one is in Pulehat, Jessore.

The ministry of social Service proposed another 'Shishu Unnayan Kendra' for the male

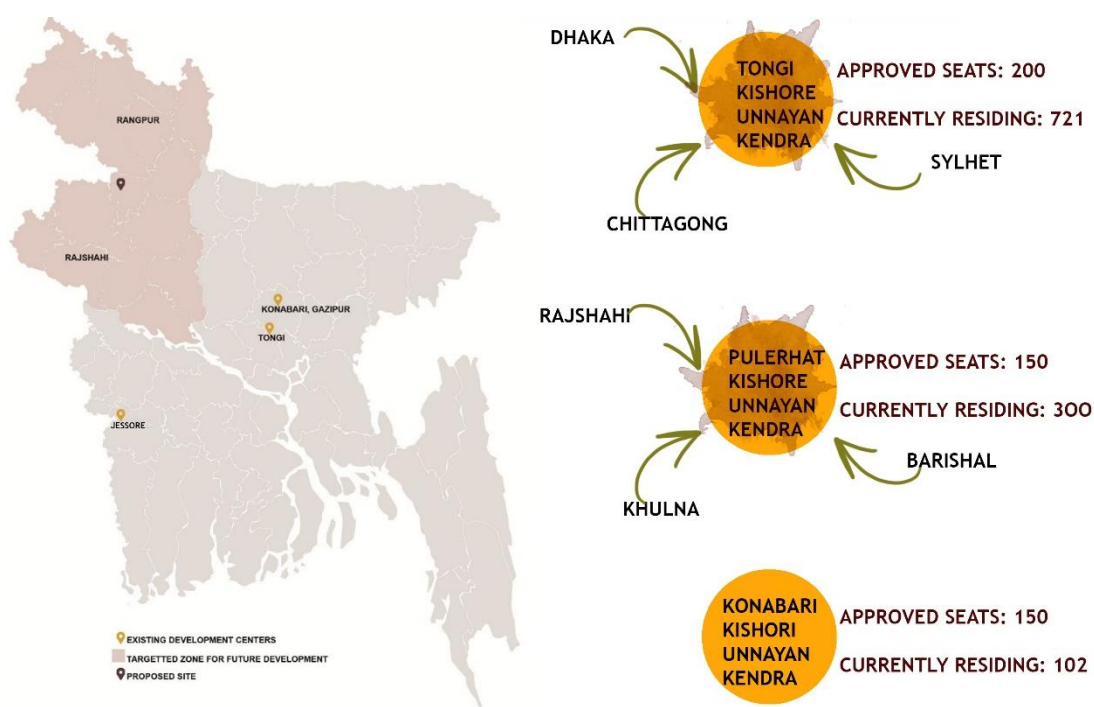


Figure 12: Location and condition of the existing and the proposed juvenile development centers

Source: (Author, 2019)

offenders in Joypurhat. The reason to choose this site was to accommodate the increasing number of juvenile delinquents and mainly to cover the Rajshahi and Rangpur divisions. (2017)

3.1.2 General Overview of the Area of the Proposed Site

Joypurhat is located in the Rajshahi Division. The district is bounded by Dinajpur district on the north, Naogaon and Bogra districts on the south, Bogra and Gaibandha districts on the east, Naogaon district and West Bengal state of India on the west.

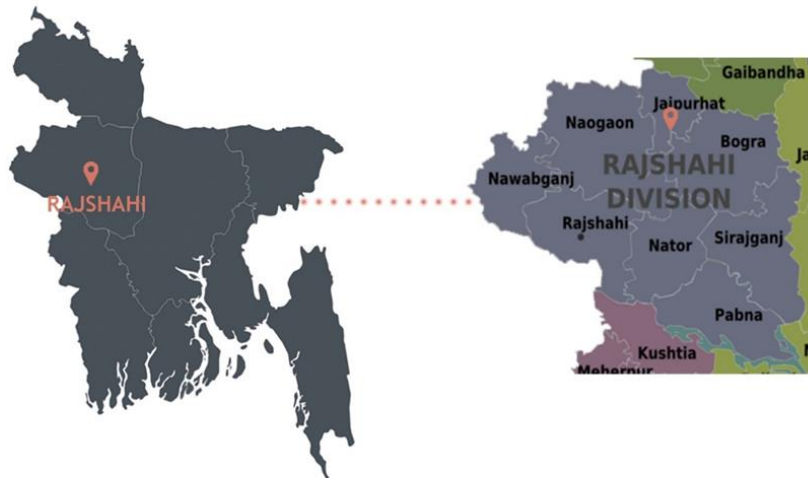


Figure 13: Location map of Joypurhat

Source: (Author, 2019)

Joypurhat was an area of Pala Empire & Sena dynasty from a long age. Till 16th and 17th centuries, there was no clear info about Joypurhat. In old age 'Baghabarihat' was the local name of Joypurhat and Later 'Gopendraganjahat' was used in many archives. During the period from 1971 to 1984 Joypurhat was a Sub-division under Bogra district; it was turned into a district in 1984.

Joypurhat is called the store-house of food of Bangladesh. Joypurhat is famous and top in Bangladesh for production of all the agricultural products. It holds the country's largest and first sugar mill, Joypurhat Sugar Mill's Limited. (Kamal, 2013)

3.2 Site at a Glance

3.2.1 Site Location and Area



Figure 14: Overview of the proposed site

Source: (Author, 2019)

The proposed site of area 7.3 acres is located in the peripheral village called Khanjanpur of 'Joypurhat Sadar Upazilla' in Joypurhat District of Rajshahi Division. The site is an open land forming a puzzle like 'L' shape. Over the past few years the site has been used for agricultural purposes. (Author, 2019)

3.2.2 Site Surroundings

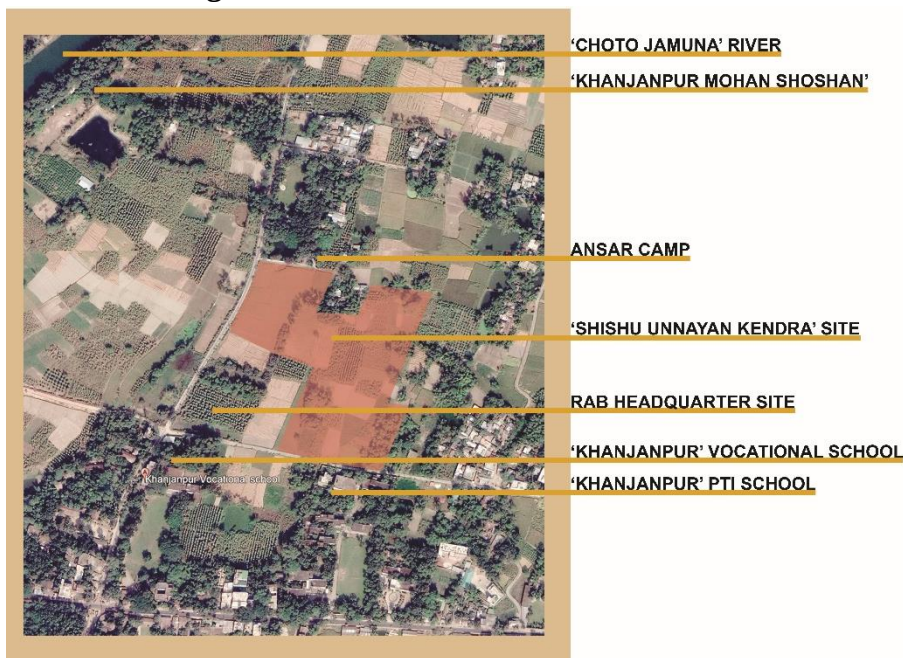


Figure 15: Important features surrounding the site

Source: (Author, 2019)

A branch of River Jamuna known as 'Choto Jamuna Nodi' flows very close, on the west side to the site.

There is Hindu burial site on the right hand side of the bank of the river through which a road connects to the 'Panchbibi' Road, the road that is connected to the west side of the site.

There is 'Ansar Camp' on the northern side of the site. The site and the camp is separated by a 4 feet pedestrian road and a wall.

Right below the site that is on the southern side of the site, there is an allocated land for future construction of RAB Headquarter.

'Khanjanpur' vocational school and 'Khanjanpur' PTI school is on the southern side of the site, separated from the site by the 'Bon Bibhag' Road. (Author, 2019)



Figure 16: Signboard in the site claiming the place as the site for Shishu Unnayan Kendra

Source: (Author, 2019)



Figure 19: Choto Jamuna River

Source: (Author, 2019)



Figure 20: Khanjanpur Moha Shoshan

Source: (Author, 2019)



Figure 21: Panchbibi Road connected to the west side of the site

Source: (Author, 2019)

3.2.3 Site Images



Figure 22: West View of the site

Source: (Author, 2019)



Figure 23: East view of the site

Source: (Author, 2019)



Figure 24: North view of the site

Source: (Author, 2019)



Figure 25: South view of the site

Source: (Author, 2019)

3.3 Site Analysis

3.3.1 Existing Site Condition



Figure 26: Site Mapping and topography

Source: (Author, 2019)

3.4 Climatic Analysis

According to the various analogical maps given above, Joypurhat is in the moderate multi-hazard zone, is flood free land. The area is in zone II in terms of earthquake rating and is arsenic free.

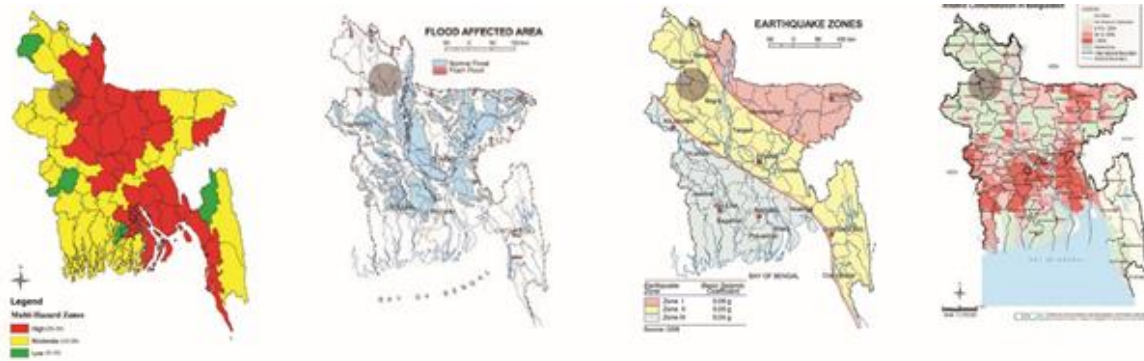


Figure 27: Maps of Bangladesh to find environmental characteristics of Joypurhat

Source: (Author, 2019)

The month with the highest average temperature is March and the month with the lowest average temperature is January.

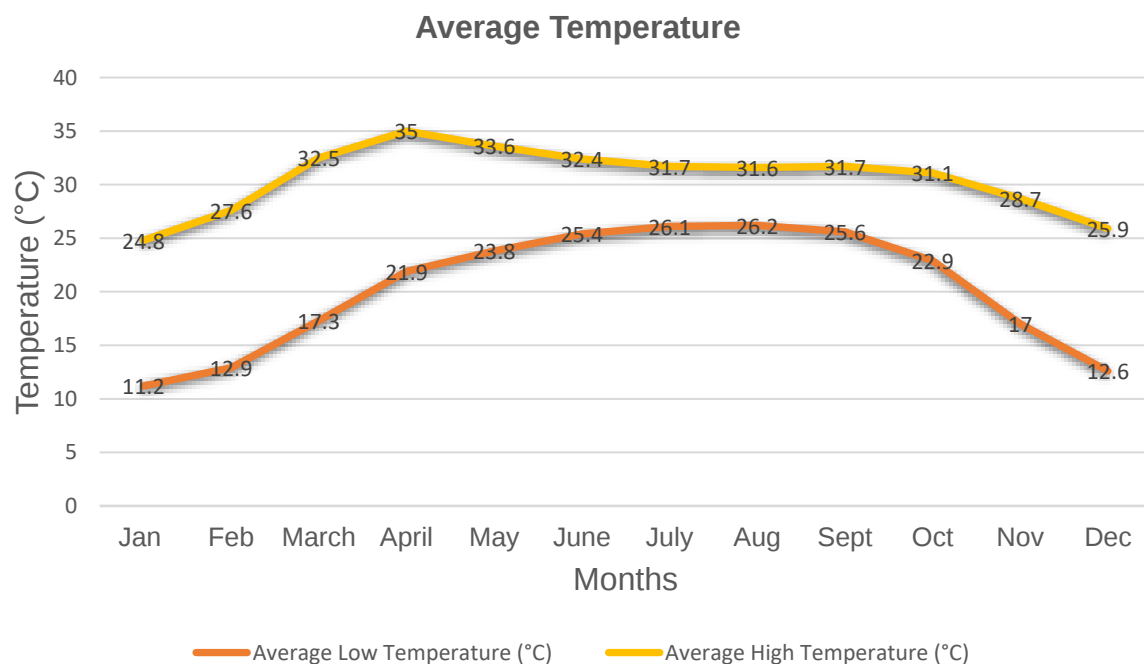


Figure 28: Yearly average temperature of Joypurhat

Source: (Author, 2019)

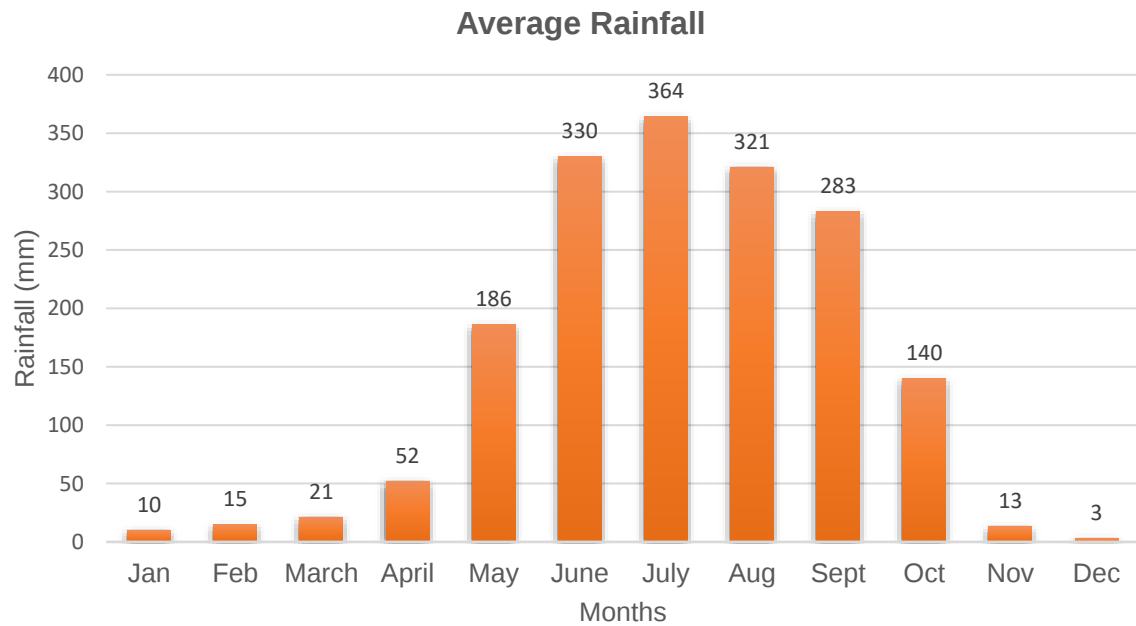


Figure 29: Yearly average rainfall in Joypurhat

Source: (Author, 2019)

The month with the highest amount of rainfall is July and the driest month is December.

3.5 SWOT Analysis

Strength:

- Abundance of green space around the site.
- The site is away from the main town and the primary road; hence, the site has less pollution.
- The site is not surrounded by big structures so creates less obstructions.
- Possible two way of entries.

Weakness:

- The area of the site is not developed properly yet.

- Currently, the site is being used as an agricultural land, so the site needs longer time to be prepared.
- As the site is away from the main town and the roads are narrow, it can create problem in case of emergencies.

Opportunities:

- The ample amount of green space can be used to create peaceful environment.
- As the site is not yet developed, the design can be well integrated with the nature.

Threats:

- The structure will hamper the ecological system of the place
- The structure may create an obstruction in the clear view that connects the east and west side of the site.

Chapter 4

Case Study

4.1 Local Case Study

4.1.1 Kishore Unnayan Kendra, Tongi

Basic Information:

- Name of the establishment: Kishore Unnayan Kendra, Tongi, Gazipur.
- Site area: 3.71 acres
- Started: 30th June 1978
- Name of the Administrative Directorate: Department of Social Services
- Name of the Administrative Ministry: Ministry of Social Welfare
- Approved number of seats for the inmates: 300
- Number of buildings: 09
- Total staff present: 48
- Division of the inmates: police case/court case, guardian case and safe custody

Mechanism:

The main aim of the juvenile development centers is to help the juvenile delinquents to develop and return to their normal life. Under the law and order of the court, the delinquents are sent to this center.

According to a news report of Boishakhi News on the Tongi Juvenile Development Center, the administrator, Mr. Mohammad Shahjahan said that the first thing they do is

council and assess the children. 95% of the delinquents who were rehabilitees here return to their normal life.

The children who comes here with education level below class five are taught in the school inside the center and the children with education level above class five are given technical training on carpentry, tailoring, automobile and electrical.



Figure 30: Site Plan of Tongi Kishore Unnayan Kendra

Source: (Author, 2019)



Figure 31: Plan of Tongi Kishore Unnayan Kendra

Source: (Author, 2019)



Figure 32: Administration of Tongi Kishore Unnayan Kendra

Source: (Author, 2019)

Life of an inmate inside the center:

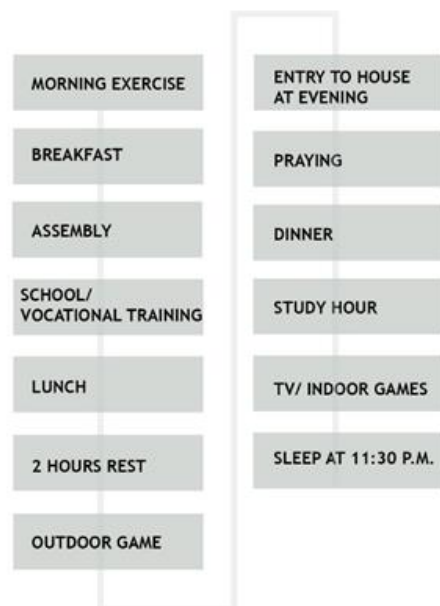


Figure 33: Daily routine of the inmates of Tongi Kishore Unnayan Kendra

Source: (Author, 2019)

Problems Identified:

- No medical doctor attendee
- Mixing up of children
- Educational facilities are not adequate
- Monthly budget is low, 2600tk per head
- No supply of newspaper
- House courts are inactive
- Currently around 600 children resides despite the fact is that the number of allocated seats is 300

ITEMS	AMOUNT
Food and drinks	2000
Education and game accessories	200
Training	120
Basic clothing	120
Medical	60
Daily necessities	120

Figure 34: Cost record for each inmate of Tongi Kishore Unnayan Kendra

Source: (Author, 2019)

4.1.2 Pani Community Center, Rajarhat

Basic information:

Architects: SchilderScholte architects

Location: Rajarhat, Bangladesh

Area: 910 sqm

Project Year: 2014

This building in the north Bengal town of Rajarhat serves as a community center. The building serves as a community center for folks from the region, aged from toddlers to elder people.



Figure 35: Location Plan of Pani Community Center

Source: (Author, 2019)



Figure 36: Site plan of Pani community center

Source: (Author, 2019)



Figure 37: A view of Pani Community Center

Source: Archdaily

The starting point was to realize a building using materials and skills from within a 25 km radius from the site. The drive was to encourage locals to become aware on the basic principles of sustainability.

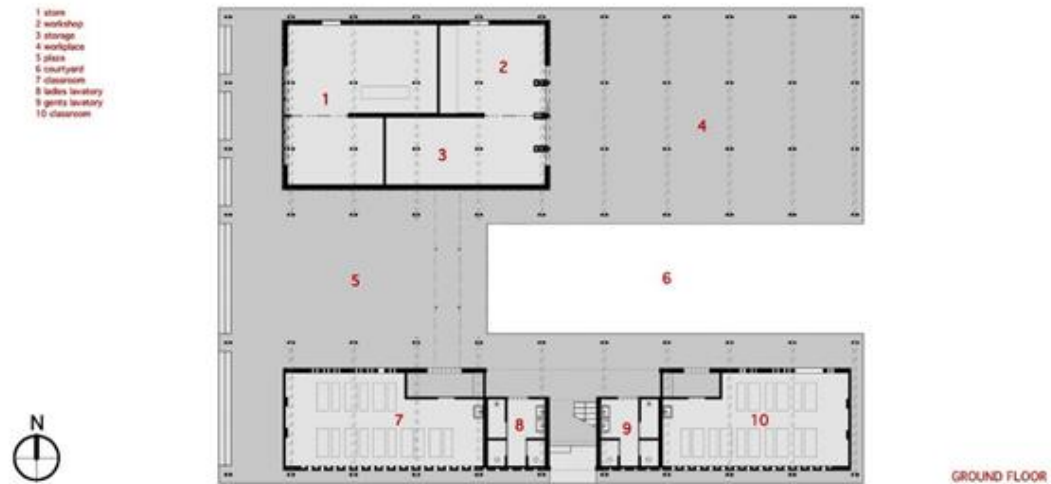


Figure 38: Ground floor plan of Pani community center

Source: Archdaily

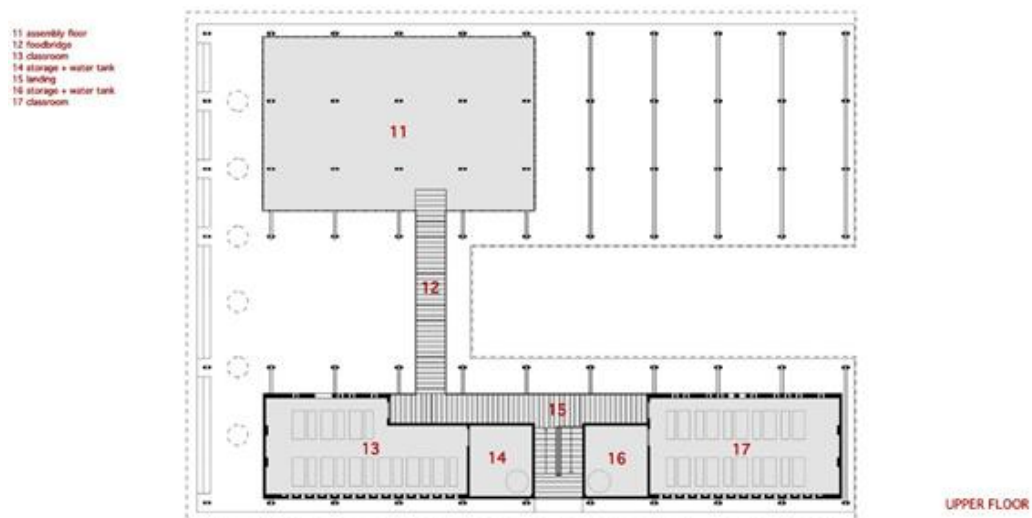


Figure 39: First floor plan of Pani community center

Source: Archdaily

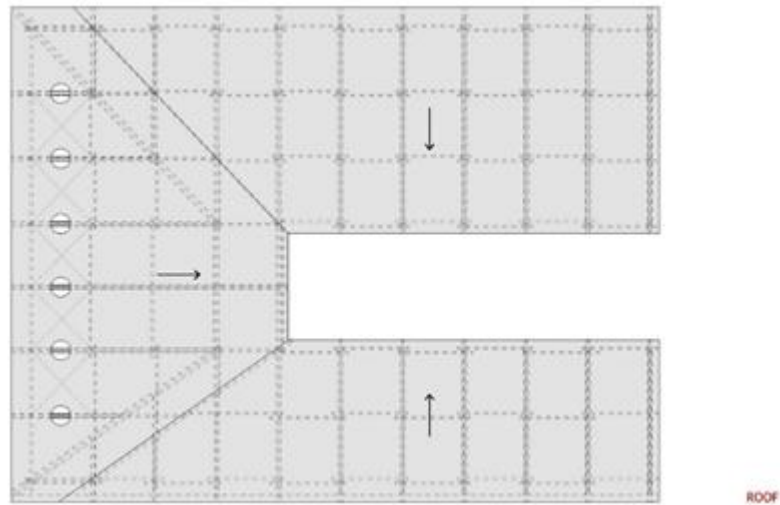


Figure 40: Roof plan of Pani community center

Source: Archdaily

During the design process attention was mainly focused on locally available materials and weather conditions. The starting point was to realize a building using materials and skills from within a 15 miles radius around the site. Bamboo, hand-shaped brick, Mango wood, reused steel, local mortar and wafer-thin recycled corrugated panels are the main materials used in the building.

The drive was to encourage locals to become aware on the basic principles of sustainability and durable building concepts. In effect close to zero electricity or fossil fuels were used during construction and other necessities required for erecting this building. Thus, realizing an environmentally friendly building that contributes to the community in a significant way. The plan (79x105 ft) is East-West oriented and consists of two volumes under a large bamboo roof construction.



Figure 41: South elevation of pani community center

Source: Archdaily

The composition of volumes housed under one big U-shaped roof creates interspaces that are open for public use. There is no architectural loss. On the ground floor there is a covered plaza with adjacent collective lavatories. At first level, on top of the workshop, there is a freely accessible assembly floor for public meetings. This part of the building is connected by a footbridge coming from the classrooms.

Although bamboo is seen as an inferior material in the region, the architects have chosen to make the whole roof construction out of it. Even the walls and French doors of the workshop are cladded with it! Thus being a reference to the bamboo bicycle frames that are made here. The final assembly of the bikes take place at the backside under the roof. The front of the workshop faces the main road and houses the bicycle shop.

From a bioclimatic point of view the orientation of the building allows to emphasize the natural cross ventilation, which prevents costs with electric fans. The roof of the building is suspended to both sides (East and West) providing shade, protecting the biggest openings against rain and collecting rainwater into the courtyard. The concept is to combine and optimize local techniques with local materials. For this the strategy

is to participate in the evolution and modernization of the local construction processes without a rupture in the “know how” of the population.



Figure 42: North elevation of pani community center

Source: Archdaily

The dimensions are chosen with great care, in such a way that direct sunlight into the classrooms is minimized still providing in optimal daylight illumination. Also the use of nearby ponds for natural draft to cool the classrooms was taken into account in the design. The techniques use for this project are also very easy to learn and diffused by the main contractor, which will contribute to the local construction modernization. This application of local bricks is less expensive and reduces the use of construction wood by combining bamboo with thin concrete floors. This minimizes the shortage of wood in Bangladesh as well future maintenance costs

Some biomimicry elements are put on the test here! The brick-built volumes are all plastered and partly painted. The interior walls are coloured in light blue, a hue that flies shun. The splay of the classroom windows are painted yellow, a hue that specific insects dislike. Yellow has been opted as the dominant color. It refers to the flowers of the mustard plant, a crop that colors large parts of the country from December to January. Grey and black are the other shades, which in turn refer to the color of the Bengal earth before and after rainfall.



Figure 43: views of pani community center

Source: Archdaily

4.2 International Case Study

4.2.1 Alameda County Juvenile Justice Center, San Leandro, California

Basic information:

- Name of the establishment: Alameda County Juvneile Justice center
- Location: San leandro, California, USA
- Date of establishment: April 2007
- Client: Alameda County
- Architect:

HOKArchitects

Beverly Prior Architects

- Contractor: Hensel Phelps
- Site area: 17 acres
- Approved number of seats for the inmates: 360



Figure 44: entry façade of alameda county juvenile justice center

Source: Archdaily

The center is of 379000 sft with 196000sft residential building, 71000 sft building including classrooms, counseling rooms and administrative with a 122000 sft of courthouse with offices.



Figure 45: Overall view of alameda county juvenile justice center

Source: Archdaily

This is the first juvenile center in the nation with LEED Gold Certification and several awards. The center is a sustainable building minimizing the environmental impact with reduced operational cost through energy and water efficiency.

According to the firm LOISOS + UBBELOHDE who worked on the sustainable issues of the project, stated:

- An 850-kilowatt solar system supplying more than 60 percent of the building's energy needs
- Water-efficient plumbing fixtures and native landscaping and irrigation technology were implemented, saving an estimated seven million gallons of water annually

- During construction, waste was recycled and diverted from landfill disposal, including 3,000 tons of crushed rock and 600 tons of glass, aluminum and plastics
- Materials used inside the center (paint, carpet, wood, etc.) are free of pollutants or have low VOC emissions



Figure 46: sitting room in alameda county juvenile justice center

Source: Archdaily

HMC Architects focused on design principles that are restorative like open spaces, daylight, soothing acoustics, etc. which would act as the tools to guide the delinquents to lead successful and productive lives.

‘young people are more likely to cooperate and communicate with staff and actively participate in therapeutic programs when they are housed in an open, positive, welcoming environment that focuses on reformation rather than punishment.’- HMC Architects

They mixed secured places with open spaces. They tried to create spaces that would help the delinquents to improve their psychological well-being.

The design considerations were:

- **Open Communal Areas:** Increasing the size or number of community spaces will make the facility feel more open and encourage juveniles to leave their rooms and interact with peers and counselors.
- **Flexible Furnishings:** Modular chairs, tables, and sofas in communal rooms invite flexibility of use. Chairs can be pushed to the center of the room for group discussions or arranged in clusters to allow for one-on-one or smaller group counseling.
- **Day lighting:** Floor-to-ceiling windows and skylights allow natural light into spaces to promote a calming, less confined atmosphere.
- **Central Control Stations:** Supervisor stations placed at ground level and at the center of dayrooms and cafeterias allow inmates to feel more comfortable talking to staff. Counselors and supervisors can still keep a close eye on inmates while also helping to promote more casual, positive, face-to-face interactions.



Figure 47: corridor in front of the juvenile court in alameda county juvenile justice center

Source: Archdaily

- **Outdoor Spaces:** Designing secure outdoor gardens, greenhouses, athletic fields or courts, and eating areas can improve attitudes. When juveniles spend time outside, especially in green, non-threatening spaces, they feel less trapped. Moreover, these spaces can be designed around sports, outdoor horticulture, and other programs that teach juveniles important skills they can use after they're released.
- **Durable, Familiar Materials:** Hard furnishings, such as tables, should be made from scratch-resistant materials to prevent defacing and vandalism. However, they should also be familiar to juveniles and not appear "institutional." For example, acrylic tables are durable without looking cold or dreary.
- **Peaceful Features:** Facility interiors should promote a sense of calm. Choose soft LED lighting rather than harsh fluorescents and include positive, inspirational artwork that ideally reflects local or regional character. At Alameda County Juvenile Justice Center, inmates were enlisted to paint murals, making the space more personal and dynamic.
- **Calming Acoustics:** A juvenile correctional facility can get noisy. By including sound-absorbing materials on the walls, you can prevent noise from traveling and from hindering communication. When inmates and staff can hear instructions clearly, they are less likely to need further instructions or become frustrated.
- **Convenience:** The design team for Alameda County Juvenile Justice Center also created a courtroom inside the facility to allow inmates to appear before judges on-site. Consultation rooms were designed, too, so that juveniles and their lawyers can discuss their cases and update court officials on their progress. Not only does this benefit juvenile in the facility, but also it saves taxpayer money and correctional facility resources.

- **Personalized Details:** You can empower juveniles to make spaces their own by allowing them to re-arrange furniture and even choose their own bedding color. When young inmates are presented with options, they are less likely to vandalize their rooms and may feel more comfortable living in the facility.

4.2.2 Juvenile Detention Educational Facility- Marseille

Basic information:

- Name of the establishment: Juvenile Detention Educational Facility
- Location: Marseille, France
- Date of establishment: 2017
- Client: Ministry of Justice, DIRPJJ Sud-Est
- Architect:

Comissioned architects: Atelier COMBAS, associate architect: Eric Grenier

Collaborators: Thomas Andre and Paul Mouton

- Site area: 2450 metre square



Figure 48: view of Marseille juvenile center

Source: Archdaily



Figure 49: Site location of Marseille juvenile center

Source: Archdaily

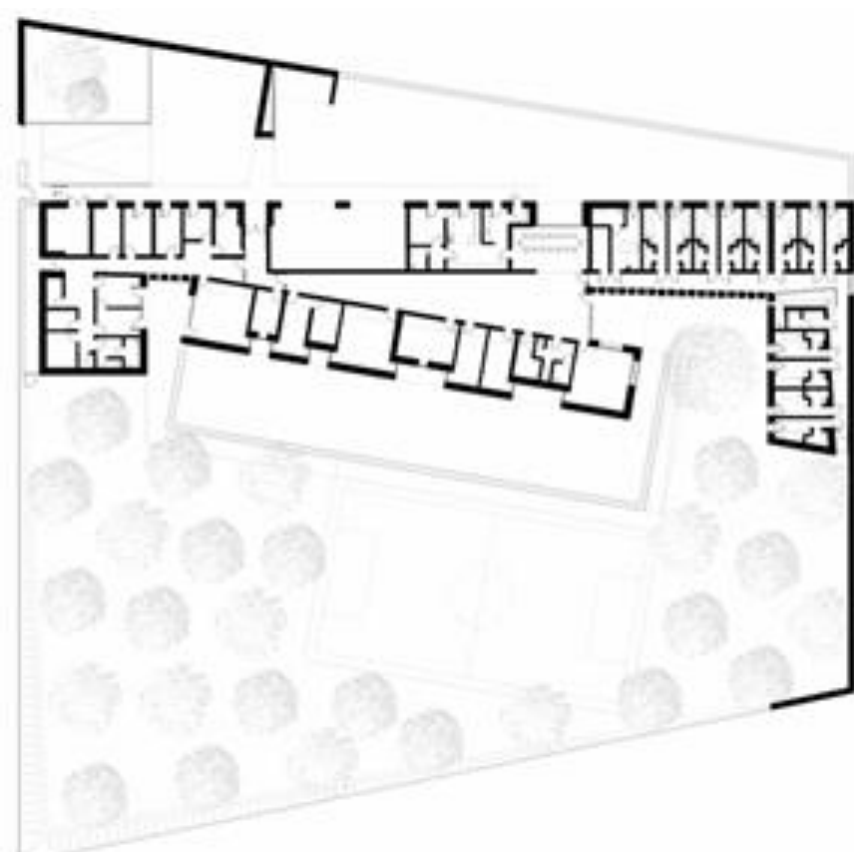


Figure 50: ground floor plan of Marseille juvenile center

Source: Archdaily

The project is a juvenile educational detention center that was proposed by the Ministry of Justice in 2013. One of the major design considerations was to make the enclosure least visible so that the children can get to view a new horizon.

The plan of the center is a U shape creating welcoming or enveloping form to host the children on the ground floor.

At the entrance, on the south side, the portal opens to the first courtyard; the south side of the building there is an orchard that revives the agricultural characteristics of the site. Sports field is on the north side to give the young ones a view of the northern district of the city.

There are two L-shaped roofs pivoted from a corner of the building that leads to the open patio that acts as a comforting shade to the young people and also give them an unobstructed view to the city.

The openness contrasts with the robust character, the building material is natural stone, this is to give warm and robust look.

Due to high level of security the architect made this building a single storied building in order to avoid escapes and external intrusions.

The inside walls are made of board-formed textured concrete. There is also woodwork in the hallway.

The treatment of natural light plays a vital role defining the character and quality of the different interior spaces, which include the administration rooms, the logistics area, several classrooms and the 14 bedrooms for the inmates, each with a unique lighting quality. Light filters in along the roof of the corridors, almost imperceptibly illuminating movement around the building, while the backlight in the bedroom corridor provides young inmates with a more intimate space.



Figure 51: classroom corridor of Marseille juvenile center

Source: Archdaily



Figure 52: bedroom corridor of Marseille juvenile center

Source: Archdaily

Chapter 5

Program Development and Functional Analysis

5.1 Rationale of the Program

A list of program requirements of the project was given by the client. The feasibility of the required programs was understood through literature review and case studies. In addition to the list of program requirements, few more programs are added to the list to make the project more effective. The knowledge of the additional programs was obtained through literature review and case studies.

The programs have been detailed out and categorized into separate zones here. The relationship of the programs is also being shown. The main of this project is to amend the juvenile delinquents so that they can turn to good human beings in the future and contribute well to the society. This aim requires proper guidance like counselling, educational and vocational facilities and good environment such as open well-lit, well-ventilated and vibrant spaces. Hence the entire complex should reflect such vibrant environment but with proper restriction as well.

5.2 Proposed Program Analysis

5.2.1 Administration

Administration block is categorized as a part of the public zone, the placement should be closest to the entry point. The administration block should have access to all other facilities or zones. This block will be controlling the entire complex.

5.2.2 Academic

The academic section is also categorized as the public zone. It should have strong linkage with the administration block and the dormitory zone. This is because

supervisors and other staffs can have easier access and so does the boys who will be residing in the dormitory. It mainly has two sub categories:

- Educational facilities: the proposal is up to SSC level where the juveniles will be taught in proper classrooms.
- Vocational training: this service will be provided in parallel to the educational facilities so that the juvenile can incorporate themselves in productive work and using that skill they can do better in future.

5.2.3 Court

The court should be placed close to the administration block. The court won't be operating all the time unless an important hearing of an offense caused by a juvenile is announced.

5.2.4 Boys Dormitory

This zone should be placed away from the main entry, providing privacy to the children. This is the zone where they will be spending most of their time and it should be designed in such a way that does not give the children feeling that they are in jail, rather they should feel like home.

5.2.5 Staff Residence

The housing is for the people who will be in charge of monitoring and taking care of the juveniles.

5.2.6 Prevention Program

Introduction to preventing programs would help the children from the surrounding neighbors to be productive and to refrain them from any wrongdoings in the future. This program would also help the people know more about the reformatory protection

program and would help to clear their any misconceptions regarding the punishment issues.

5.2.7 Other Facilities

Beside the functions or programs discussed above, there are some other proposed programs like landscaping, waterbody, recreational facilities, etc.

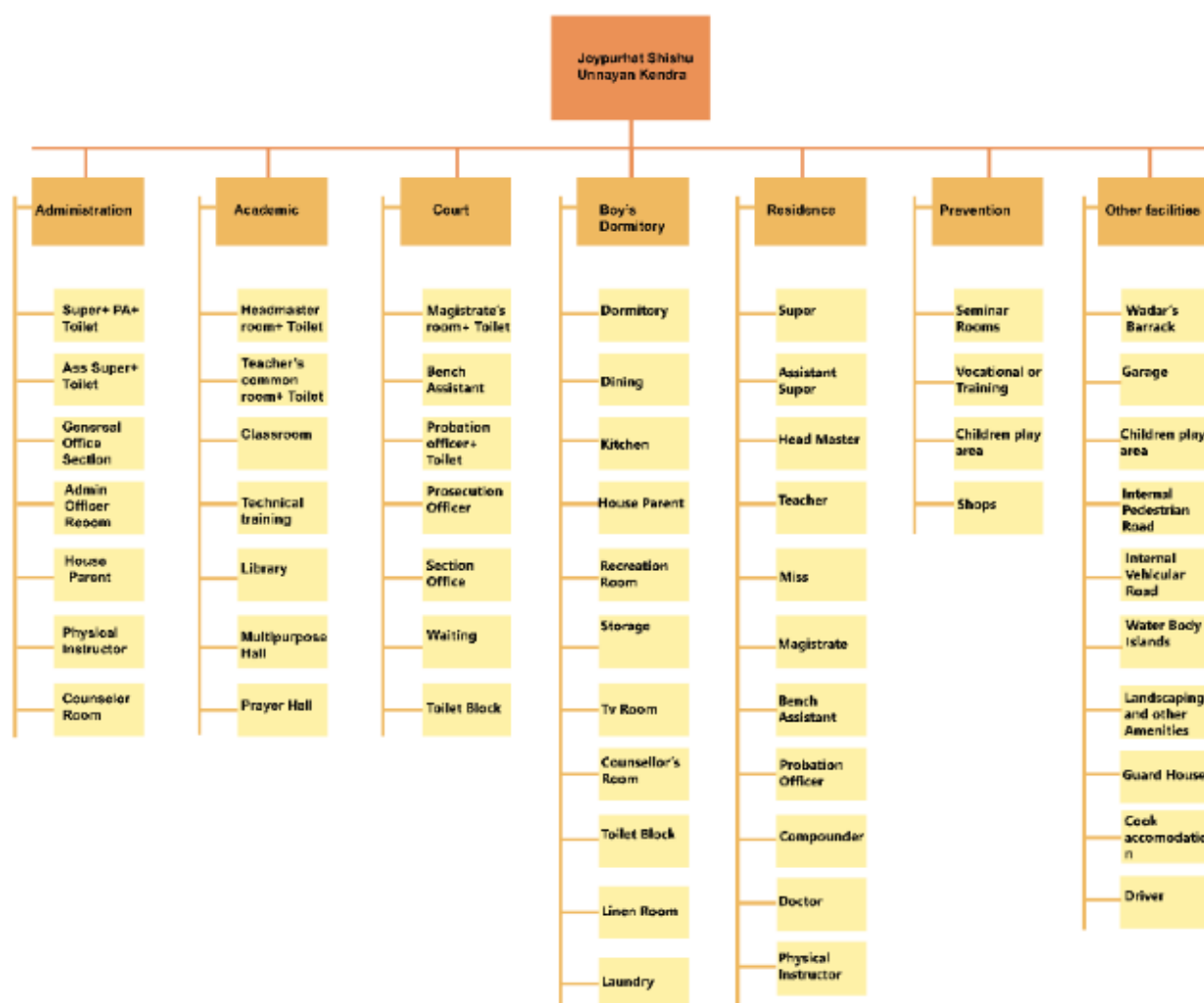


Figure 53: organogram of the programs for joypurhat shishu unnayan kendra

Source: (Author, 2019)

5.3 Functional Flow

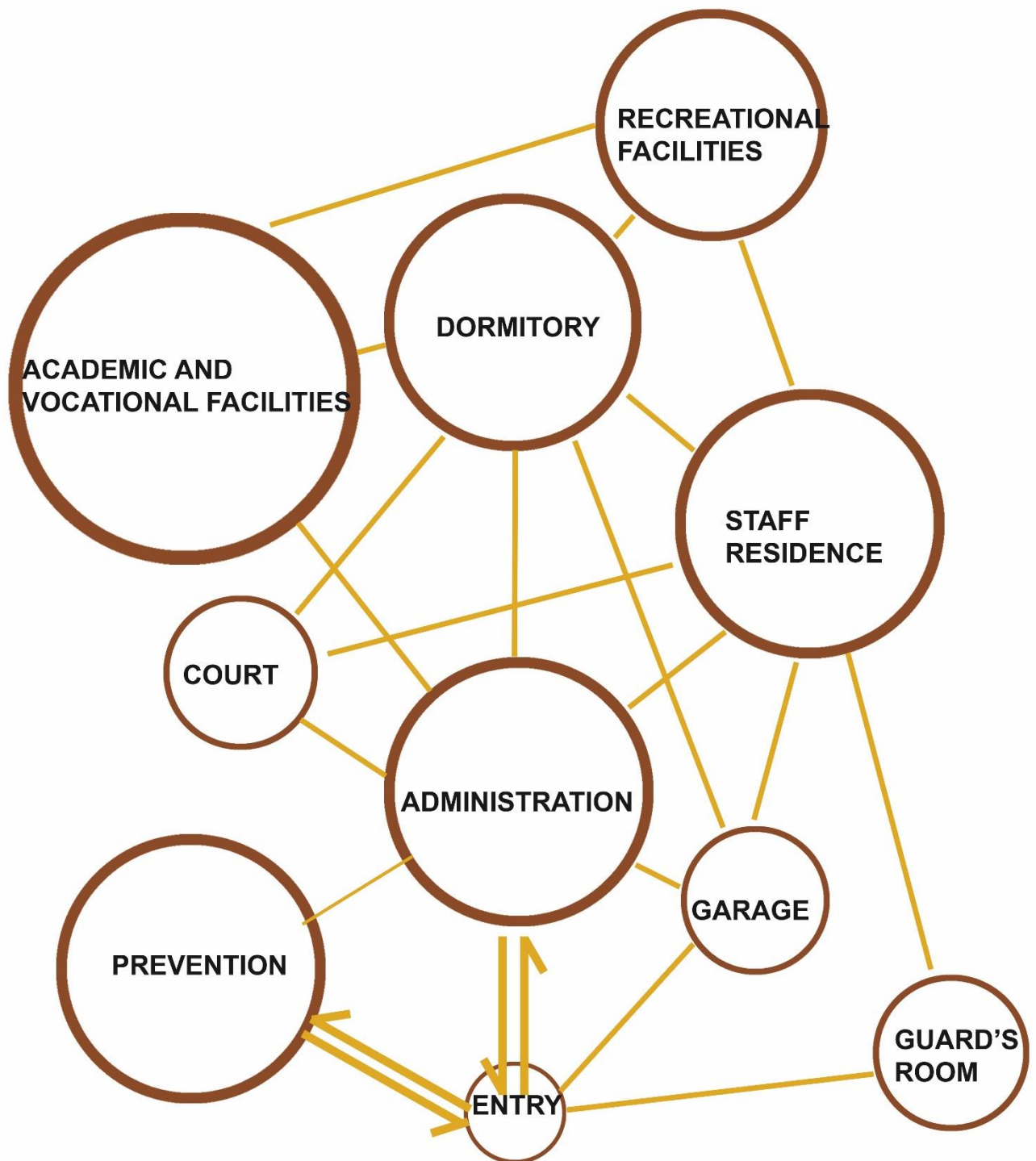


Figure 54: functional flow diagram

Source: (Author, 2019)

5.4 Square Feet of the Area of the Programs

PROGRAMS LIST

FLOOR	FACILITIES	NO.S	UNIT AREA (SFT)	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
a) Administration Ground Floor	Reception and waiting lobby		400	400
	Children-Parent meeting room	1	800	800
	Conference room	1	1500	1500
	Store keeper+ Office store	1	200+400	600
	Record keeper+ record room	1	200+400	600
	Electrician cum pump operator room	1	150	150
	Toilet block	2	350	700
	Stair case		200	200
	Lift		50	50
	Circulation Space		1000	1000
				Total=6450 sft
	Super+ PA+ Toilet	1	550	550
	Asst Super+ Toilet	1	450	450
First floor	General office Section	1	1500	1500
	Admin office room	1	300	300
	House parent	2	150	300
	Physical instructor	1	150	150
	Store for house parent	2	300	500
	Toilet block	2	3500	700
	Stair case		200	200
	Lift		50	50
	Circulation Space		1000	1000
				Total=6150 sft
	Counselor room	6	150	900
	Doctor+ Toilet	1	500	500
	Compounder	1	150	150
Second Floor	Medicine Store	1	200	200
	Psychiatrist+ Toilet	1	500	500
	Sick room	2	500	1000
	Toilet block	2	350	700
	Staircase		200	200
	Lift		500	50
	Circulation Space		1000	1000
				Total=5200 sft
Total				17800 sft

FLOOR	FACILITIES	NO.S	UNIT AREA (SFT)	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
b) Academic				
	Classroom	8	500	4000
	Headmaster room+ Toilet	1	500	500
	Teachers common room	1	600	600
	Library	1	1000	1000
	Technical training	8	1200	9600
	Common toilet for students	2	350	700
	Common toilet for teachers	2	400	800
	Multipurpose Hall		3000	3000
	Staircase		200	200
	Lift		50	50
	Circulation Space		1000	1000
		Total		21450 sft

FLOOR	FACILITIES	NO.S	UNIT AREA (SFT)	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
c) Court				
	Ejlash	1	1000	1000
	Magistrate room + toilet	1	500	500
	Bench assistant	1	100	100
	Probation officer+toilet	1	500	500
	Prosecution officer	1	500	500
	Section office	1	1000	1000
	Waiting		400	400
	Toilet block	2	400	800
	Store	1	400	400
	Staircase		200	200
	Lift		50	50
	Circulation Space		1000	1000
		Total		6450 sft

FLOOR	FACILITIES	NO.S	UNIT AREA (SFT)	TOTAL AREA (SFT)
d) Boys Dormitory				
	250 boys accomodation (4 child per room)		270	17010
	Dining for 250 boys	1	1500	1500
	Kitchen+ store	1	500	500
	Cook accomodation + toilet	1	350	350
	Recreation room	1	1500	1500
	Separate room with toilet	10	100	1000
	Remand home	1	1000	1000
	Day care room	1	1000	1000
	Toilet block	4	400	1600
	Staircase		200	200
	Lift		50	50
	Circulation Space		1000	1000
		Total		26710 sft

for prevention program: rooms including therapy rooms, recreational rooms, seminar rooms, training rooms= 15000 sft

SUBTOTAL = 87,410 SFT

Figure 55: square feet area of the program analysis

Source: (Author, 2019)

5.5 Area Coverage

Rajshahi Development Authority (RDA) exercises development control functions as per provisions laid down in the Building Construction Act, 1952 and its subsequent amendments, Bangladesh National Building Codes and the Rules:

Occupancy classification: C1- Institutions for care of children

According to site area 7.03 acres- minimum rear open space -2m, minimum side open space- 1.5m

FAR- 3.0

Chapter 6

Design Development and Final Drawings

6.1 Concept Development

The idea was to create a place for the protected children which would not confine them in one single place but rather would give them some sort of visual barrier.

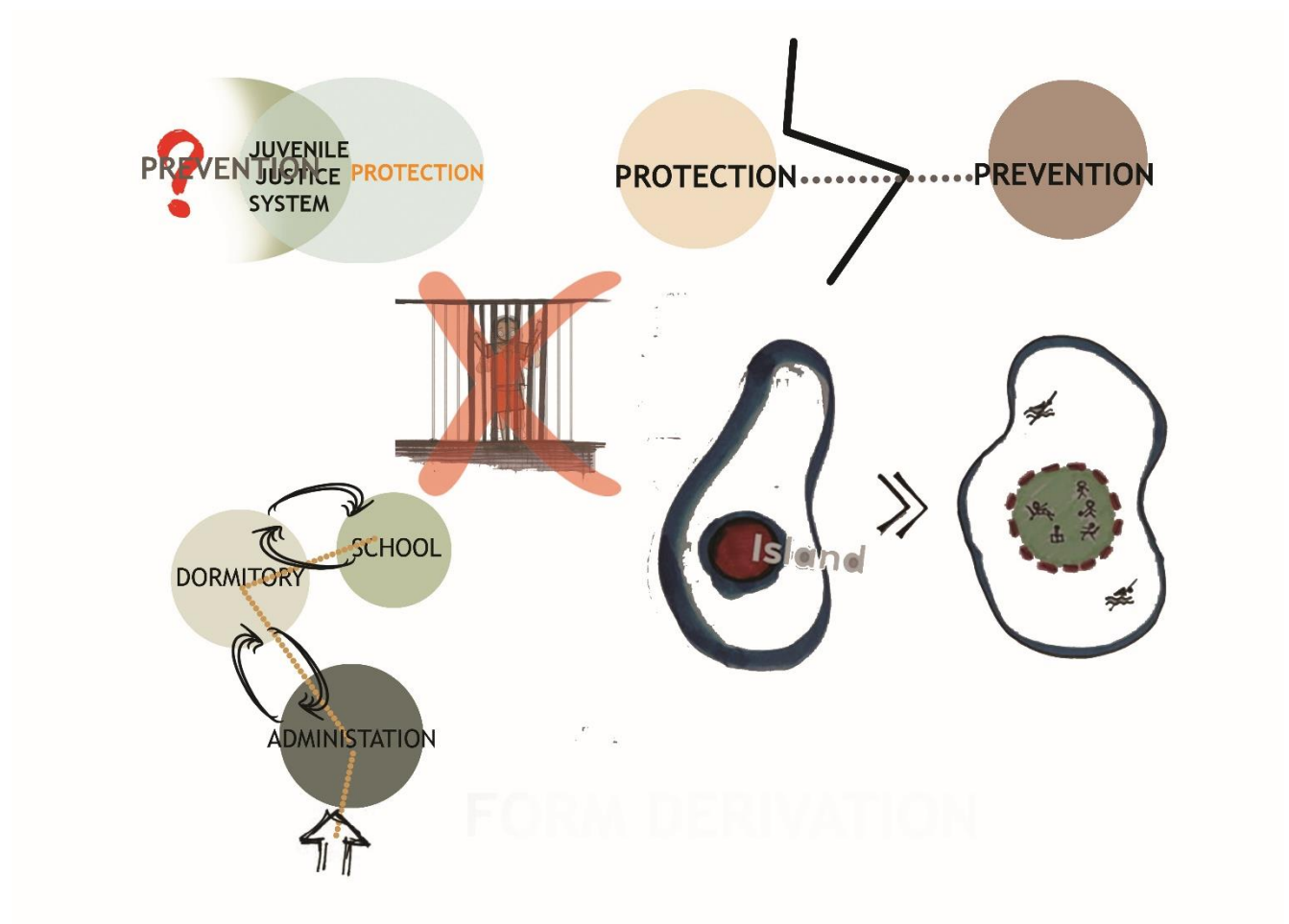


Figure 56: Concept ideas and sketches

Source: (Author, 2019)

6.2 Form Development

At first basic zoning was done , the prevention block was placed on the south side as the southern zone had institutions and rest of the protection program;s zoning started with entry from the west side and followed the basic routine of the protected children from entering to the administration to the dormitory and school.

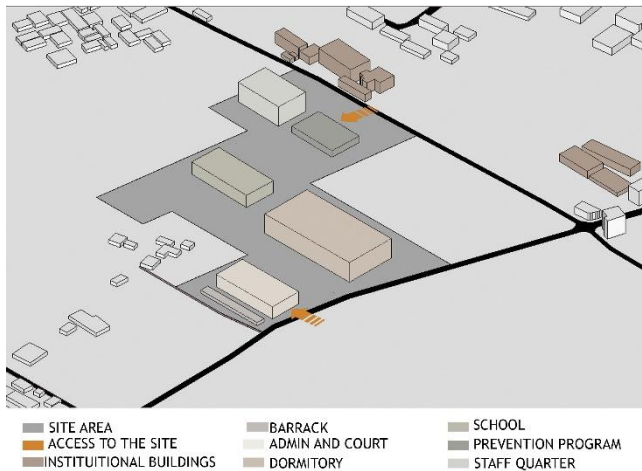


Figure 57: form derivation stage 1

Source: (Author, 2019)

A single path follows through the whole area with the school and dormitory on an island to create separation using natural elements.

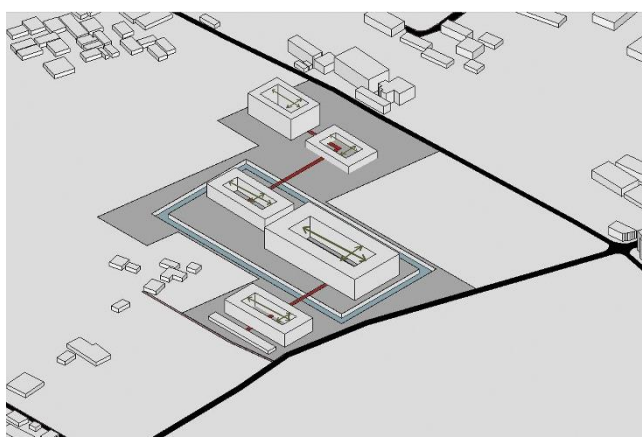


Figure 58: form derivation stage 2

Source: (Author, 2019)

6.3 Plans

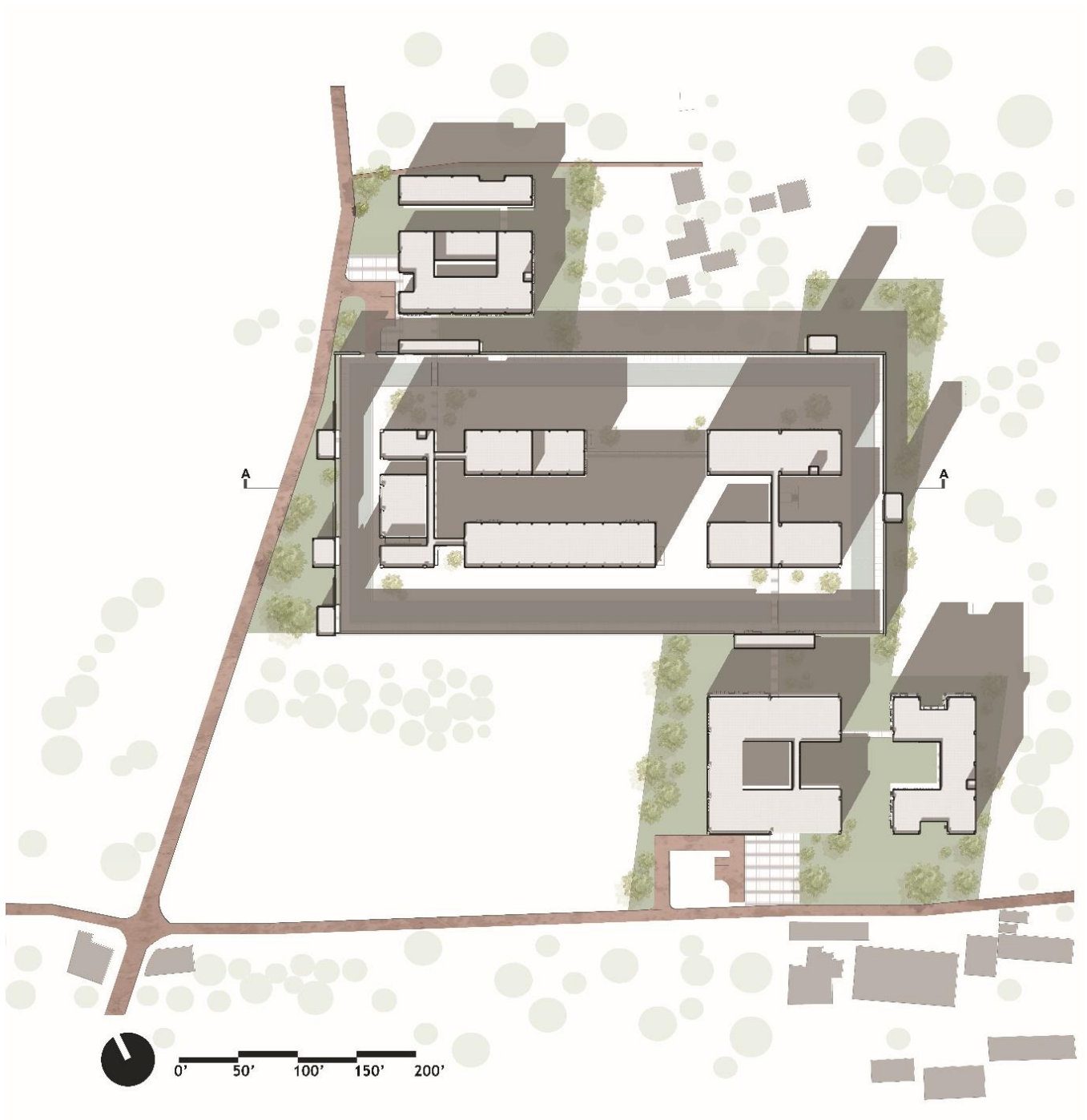


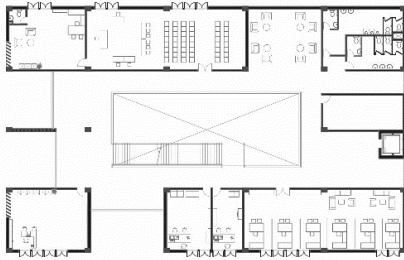
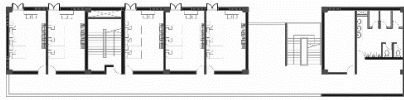
Figure 59: Site Plan

Source: (Author, 2019)

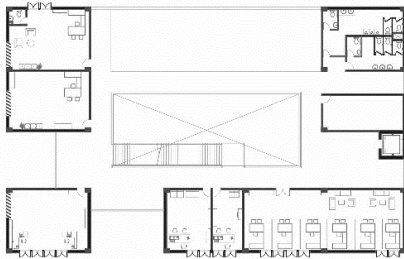
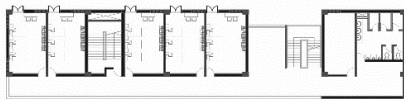


Figure 60: Ground floor plan

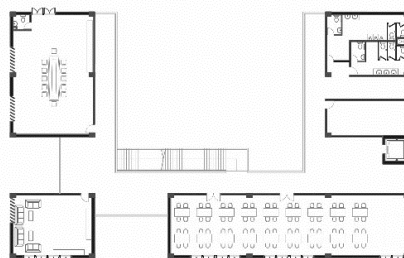
Source: (Author, 2019)



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN

Figure 61: Barrack, administration and court

Source: (Author, 2019)



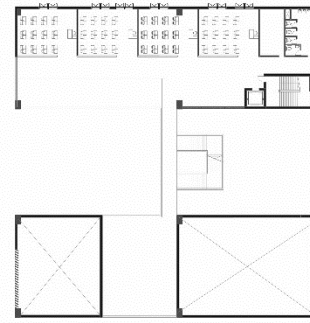
FIRST TO FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

Figure 62: staff residence

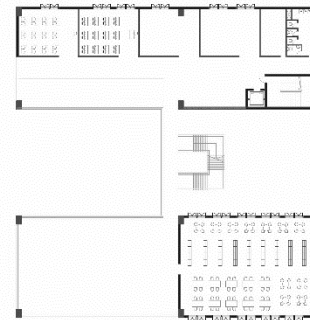
Source: (Author, 2019)



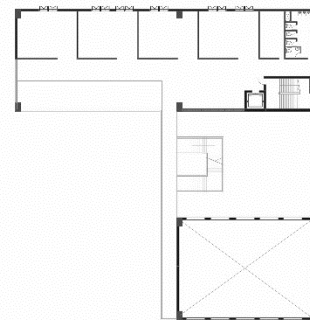
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN



THIRD FLOOR PLAN



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

Figure 62: dormitory and school

Source: (Author, 2019)

6.4 Elevations

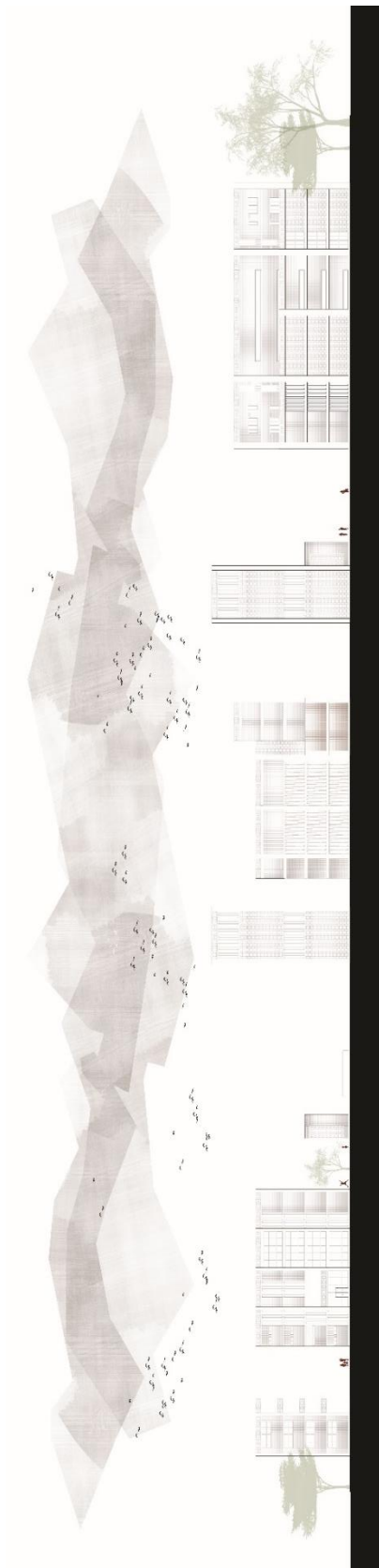


Figure 63: West elevation

Source: (Author, 2019)

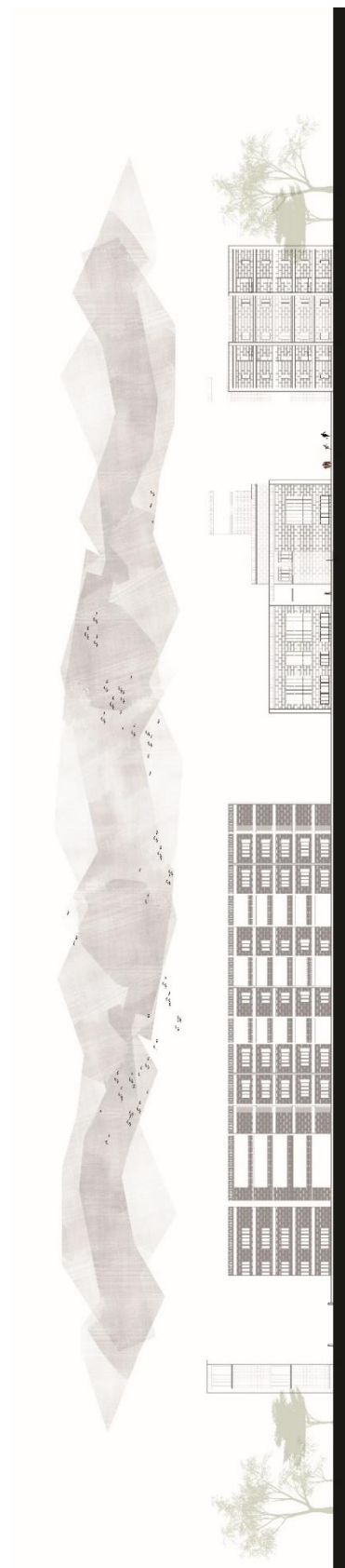


Figure 64: South elevation

Source: (Author, 2019)

6.5 Sections

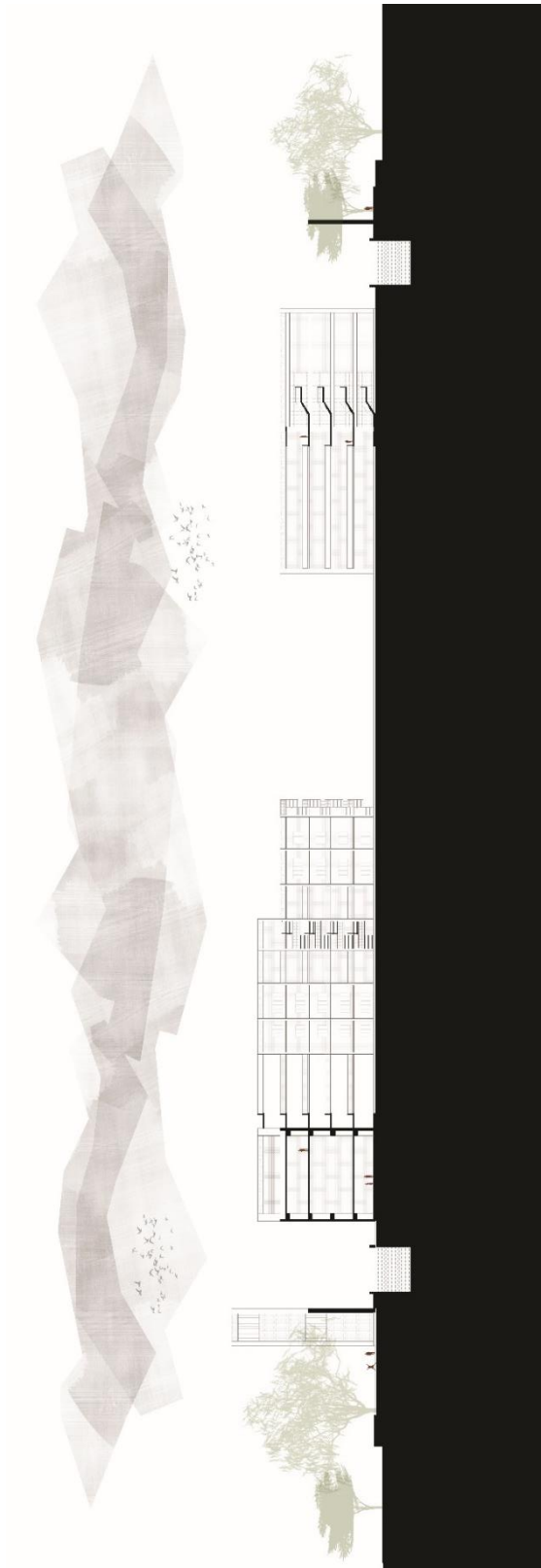


Figure 66: Section AA

Source: (Author, 2019)

6.6 Three Dimensional Views and Render Images



Figure 67: west view of administration and court block

Source: (Author, 2019)



Figure 68: north-western view of school and dormitory

Source: (Author, 2019)



Figure 69: bridge leading to the dormitory

Source: (Author, 2019)

6.7 Detailed Brick Works

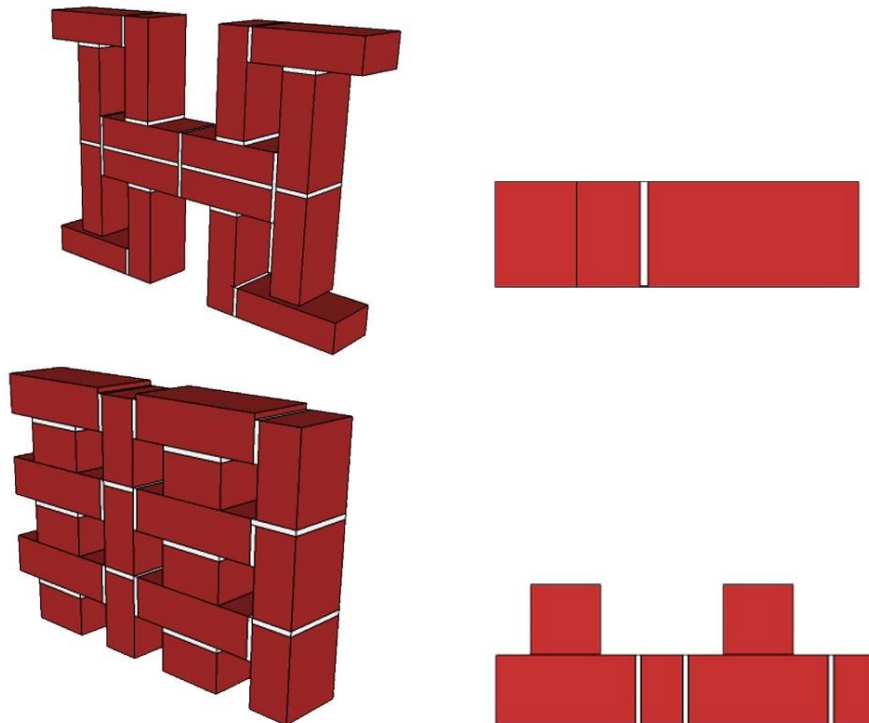
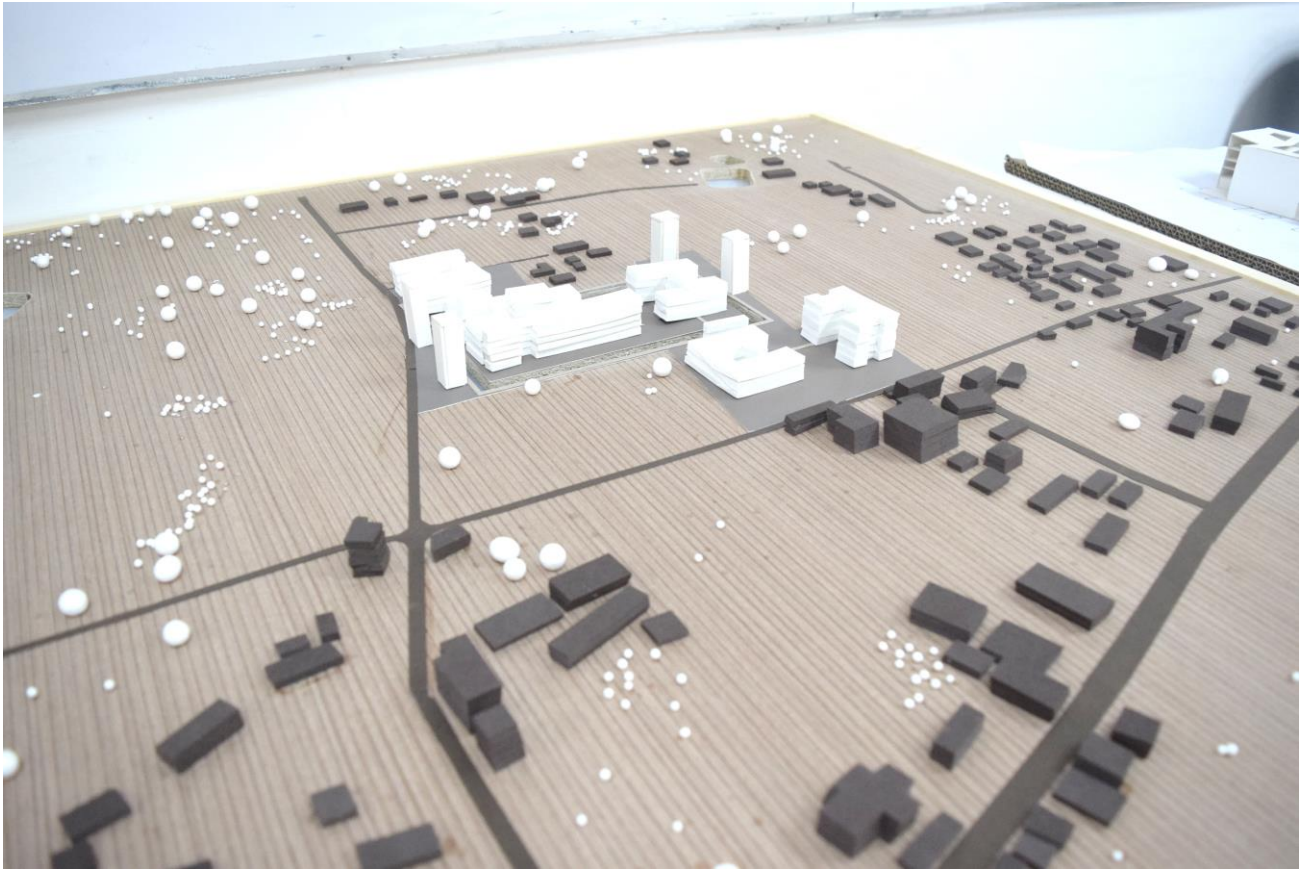


Figure 70: axonometric and plan view of detailed brick works

Source: (Author, 2019)

6.8 Model Photographs





Chapter 7

Conclusion

Despite the fact that the protective measures have been taken such as the establishment of the juvenile development centers, the number of juvenile delinquents has been rising at an alarming rate. This is because there is no preventive method to stop the causation of future crimes and also proper reformative measures are not taken in these developing centers and in many cases, children are still put into jail and punished for which they don't seem to get any better and tend to involve themselves in wrongdoings again.

Hence in this project, I introduced the prevention program and focused on the reformation part for the protected children, trying to put them in natural environment as much as possible so as to cancel out any negative thoughts or create a positive environment within.

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